St James's Febry 11th 1764. [f.389]

John Stuart Esqr.

Sir,

I have received Your Letter of the 5th of December last, and the several other Letters & Papers therein referr'd to, containing a full Account of what passed at the Conferences held with the several Indian Nations at Augusta in November last. It gives me great Pleasure to find that the Business of that Congress was conducted in a Manner so satisfactory to the several Tribes, & so agreable to the Intentions of His Majesty's Commands. And I approve the Zeal, Prudence, and Assiduity which You appear to have exerted in Your particular Part of these Transactions. [f.390]

The Desire of Attakullakulla & Occunostota to come to England in the ensuing Spring, has already been communicated to me by Governor Boone, and I have, by this Conveyance, signified to him The King's Pleasure that he should not comply with Their Request You will, therefore employ Your Endeavours to induce Them to acquiesce in the Refusal,

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without Disgust or Resentment; And you will upon all Occasions discourage such Applications, which, when complied with, are attended with much Expence, and Trouble, and productive of little, or no, Advantage.

I am &ca

Dunk Halifax.

[p. 392] Endorsed Feb.y 11th 1764/ To John Stuart Esqr/ Dft E. of Halifax to Mr/ Stuart/ Approving of the Proceedings/ at the Congress Refusing/ Attakullakulla's request/ of coming to England &/ recommending it to Mr Stuart/ to discourage upon all/ Occasions such Applications/ Bundle A/ No. 4

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1

Charles Town So. Carolina Feby. 27, [p. 461]

1764

My Lord

I now have the Honor to transmit to Your Lordship two Copies of the printed Journals of the Congress held at Augusta by His Majestys Directions & am with the utmost respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most Obedt.

& most Humble Servant

Tho. Boone

The Rt. Honble the Earl of Halifax Principal Secretary of State for the Southern Department

Endorsed Charles Town, So. Carolina/27th Feby. 1764/ [p. 464]

Govr. Boone./ Rd. 9th April.

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[p46]

Dr. — Their Excellencies Thomas Boone, Arthur Dobbs, James Wright, The Honourable Francis Fauquier, And John Stuart, Superintendent, Esquires

			£	—	—
1763 November	11	To Cash paid Mr. Box Assis: Secretary	73	10	-
	.	To Do. J Bull as Secretary...	367	10	-
	.	To Do. Express to Georgia the last sent to Govr. Wright previous to the Congress	30	-	-
	.	To Do. M. Foust as Express to Mr. Stuart at Augusta........	40	-	
December	4	To Do. M. Kalteisen as Guide to Their Excellencies to + from Augusta 33 Days at 3. 10. ℔ Diem......	115	10	-
	.	To J Bulls additional Gratuity...	332	10	
	.	To His Honour Fauquier for Expresses dispatched by him relative to ye. Congress	350	-	-
1764 February	4	To paid Mr. P Timothy for printing 50 Copies of the Journal.........	155	5	-
	..	To Messieurs Wells + Wood for Paper, Pens, Wax, Tape &c &c.........	18	-	-
		£	1482	5	-
	22	To Cash paid the Balance to the Superintendent	1017	15	5
		£	2500	.	5

Charles Town South

Errors

Fenwicke

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[p467]

with Fenwicke Bull as Secretary & their Contingent Treasurer — Cr.

			£		
1763 October.	18	By cash recd for a Bill of Exchange	721	.	.
Novemr.	21	By Do. . . . . Do.	350	.	.
	.	By Do. . . . . Do.	1429	..	5
		£	2500	.	5

Carolina 22d. February 1764.

Excepted

Bull

[p. ul. r]

[En]dorsed In Govr Boone's Letter of the 27th Feby 1764.

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[p. 469]

Journal

of the

Congress

to

Augusta

in

Georgia

1763.

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Journal of the Proceedings of the Southern Congress at Augusta from the Arrival of the several Governors at Charles Town South Carolina the 1st October to their return to the same place &c.a the 21st November 1763. [page 1 of original]

Saturday October the 1st 1763

Gov.r Dobbs arrives

Arrived his Excellency Arthur Dobbs Esq.r Governor &c.a &c.a of North Carolina at Charles Town

Lieut Gov.r Fauquier arrives.

And on Monday the 3.d arrived His Hon.r Francis Fauquier Esquire; Lieut Governor of Virginia Pursuant to Orders They had respectively received from His Majesty signified by His Principal Secretary of State to be present at a Congress appointed to be held by the Southern Governors, with the Chickasaw, Chactaw, Creek, Cherokee & Catawba Indians at Augusta or Elsewhere.

Tuesday October the 4th 1763

Present

Their Excellencies { Gov.r Thomas Boone
Gov.r Arthur Dobbs

His

Journal of the Congress

His Hon.ble Lieut. Governor Francis Fauquier & John Stuart Esq.r Superintendant of Indian Affairs

It was agreed to give notice to his Excell.cy Governor James Wright of the inconveniencies attending a Journey by Land or Water to Augusta to the Respective Governors for the more full explanation of which the Letter referred to is as follows Viz.t

Determined to send an Express to Gov.r Wright

Sir,

We take the Earliest opportunity after our being met together to give your Excellency notice of it, & this we look upon to be the more necessary, since our conversing upon the Subject of the Future Congress has occasioned an alteration of the place of Meeting: A Change in every respect so much more Convenient to us will we flatter ourselves not be otherwise to you, the distance will we understand be the same and the Accomodations no doubt better; It was the Intention of some of us to have gone up Savannah River

An alteration of Place proposed

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Difficulty of going by Water

Or by Land to Augusta.

by Water but the tediousness of that Passage has deterred us, as the difficulty if not impracticability of conveying ourselves and the necessary Conveniences by Land has made us |p. 479 [illegible] lay aside all thoughts of this also. The behaviour of some of the Indians to the Kings Subjects & their ill disposition towards one another, points out too the propriety of Assembling them at some Place, where they will be under a greater Check & Controul, than they would be in so stragling & ill setled a place as Augusta; But with regard to the Indians themselves, we imagine the alteration will not be disagreeable; they were before apprized that Augusta was picked upon because the Small Pox was in Carolina, that Disord^r. having long since ceased will be reason therefore sufficient to Assign for the Change of Place. The Chactaws, Chickesaws & Catawbas are not at all likely to make objections, the Cherokees are extremely averse

Ill behaviour of the Indians.

Small pox being in Carolina, a reason why Augusta was proposed.

That objection Removed.

to going to Augusta, & if the Creeks should entertain any Jealousy, The Superintendant will no doubt be able to convince them, that nothing is intended by the Change of Place, but to render the Meeting more commodious to the Governors, some of which have already come a great way & will suffer unavoidably by proceeding farther. Captain Stuart will either lodge the Presents at Augusta, or order them back again, as may appear to him the most proper, when he has sounded the Indians on this Subject. We should have been glad if time would have permitted to have known your Sentiments upon this Alteration but the day appointed draws so near that Captn Stuart thinks it proper to set off on Thursday in order to be ready to receive such Indians as may Arrive.

We are with great Regard | Sir
Your Most Obedient &
Most Humble Servants
Thos Boone
Arthur Dobbs
Fran: Fauquier
John Stuart.

His Excellency
Governor Wright

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It was also further agreed that Mr. Stuart should proceed to Augusta & collect what Indians were there and conduct them to Dorchester....

The Superintendant to proceed to Augusta.

Agreed also that from a representation that the Goods ordered up the River Savannah from the lowness of it could not possibly arrive there, and from a supposition that the Indians might be disgusted at not receiving the Presents in the usual manner and at the usual time, the finishing of the Congress, it was Agreed and accordingly Ordered that the said Goods should be stopped & ordered to Dorchester.

Dorchester appointed the place for the Congress.

Lowness of Savannah River a reason for change of place

[p.275 p.3]

Presents ordered to Dorchester.

Resolved that Fenwicke Bull be Secretary to the Future Congress

Secretary appointed.

Friday 14th. October 1763

This day p. the Scout Boat arrived a Letter from Governor James Wright in answer to that wrote to him of the 4th Instant &c. and is as follows Viz

[Savannah]

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Savannah in Georgia
8th October 1765.

Gentlemen,

Letter from His Excellency James Wright.

I have just recd yours of the 4th instt acquainting me with an intended alteration of the Place of Meeting to hold the Future Congress. The change if to be in Charles Town is certainly more Convenient and agreeable to you, and it ever gives me Pleasure when in Executing any Part of my Duty, I can do it in such manner as may be most agreeable to those Concerned Though

[p. 276 p. 6.]

I must observe that the Difficulties thrown in the way, I conceive (on a Tryal) would not have proved so great as represented or Imagined. The Place affords sufficient Houses, Plenty of Provisions and Accomodations of every kind, tho' not so elegant as in Charles Town. As to any particular convenience or inconvenience to myself, I set that quite out of the Question where His Majesties Service interferes, and altho' some very few of the Upper Creeks have misbehaved lately, yet I am fully persuaded the Meeting at

Augusta a plentiful Place

Augusta recommended as a safe Place

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Augusta would have been perfectly safe and all Parties secure from Danger. I wish the Cherokees &c.ª may be prevailed on to proceed any further than Augusta, but doubt very much whether they will. M.ʳ Stuart in his Letter to me does not mention the least difficulty or objection made by the Cherokees against Augusta, but that they had rec.ᵈ his Invitation with the greatest cordiality & Joy. And I should suppose the Chactaws & Chickesaws would have no objection to a saving of 300 Miles Travelling. You have omitted to mention the Place, only in a Postscript say "the Indians will be ordered down to Dorchester" the time [I] presume is now [p. 477 p. 7] uncertain but when you are pleased to inform me of that and the Place I shall certainly attend if health permits, with respect to any reasons that may be given to the Indians, or Directions about the Presents, or my Sentiments on the propriety of the Alteration, it's needless for me to give any opinion on matters predetermined.

Gov.ʳ Wright, Proposes to attend when the time &c.ª is fixed

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shall only say that I still think the Kings intentions might be more Effectually Executed at Augusta

I am with great Regard
Gentlemen
Your Most Obedient &
Most Humble Servant
Ja^s Wright

Their Excell^cies Thomas Boone
& Arthur Dobbs Esq^s
The Honble Fran^s Fauquier
Esqr & John Stuart Esqr

An Answer to Mr Wright agreed upon

Which Letter being read in the presence of Their Excellencies Thomas Boone & Arthur Dobbs Esq^s & the Honble Frances Fauquier Esqr the following answer was wrote, agreed to, and dispatched by two Opportunitys.

[p 474 n. 8]

Chas T^o S^o Carolina 14 Octr 1763

Sir,

Letter to Govr Wright

We have this Morning been favoured with your Letter of the 8th Instant, upon which we think it just necessary to observe that Augusta its accomodations and security must have been misrepresented to us and besides that the getting

Difficulty of getting to Augusta very great

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there at all with the least degree of con-venience to ourselves was scarce possi-ble. Mr. Stuart might have omitted ac-quainting your Excellency with the disinclination of the Cherokees to meet at Augusta in consequence of two of their Nation being killed by the Creeks, but they expressed it strongly to him: Proposed Saludy Old Town for the Con-gress and determined to wait on the Path in hopes of an alteration of Place. We are in great hopes that, the late Out-rages committed by the Upper Creeks are not the Acts of the Nation in gen-eral, but if the generality were well inclined they would either prevent or punish such frequent repetitions of Insolence & Murder, A Letter of the 4th Instant which Governor Boone has recd from Augusta says that none of the Upper Creeks will be there at the Congress, if this was their reso-lution before the Place of Meeting was changed, it looks as if they could not hope, that their Offences would be forgiven them: with regard to

Cherokees propose Saludy Old Town for the Congress

observation on the Conduct of the Creek Indians

The Upper Creeks refuse to come at all.

[p. 47 f. 9]

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Indians in general regard not distance when they expect rewards

the Chactaws & Chickesaws they are already on their Route; we all know that 2 or 300 Miles to an Indian is nothing when he is in expectation of either Rewards or Revenge & they frequently come that distance uninvited & upon an uncertainty. We before declared how agreeable it would have been to us to have consulted you upon the alteration, if time would have permitted we now express our hopes that your arrival here or in Dorchester the place appointed for the Congress will be as soon as possible, that every thing may be concerted previous to the coming of the Indians, and we flatter ourselves that by the Assistance we shall be able to give each other that the Kings Intentions will be Executed faithfully effectually and with dispatch

we are with great Regard Sir

Your Most Obedient &
Most Humble Servants

Thos. Boone
Arthur Dobbs
Fran: Fauquier

His Excellency
Govr. Jas. Wright

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Saturday the 15th October 1763. [p. 400 / o. 10]

This day a Letter arrived by Express from His Excellcy James Wright Esqr Govr &c of Georgia, the underwritten is Copy thereof.

Savannah in Georgia
11th October 1763

Gentlemen.

Letter from Governor Wright

Last night I recd a Letter sent by an Express from Augusta; Informing me that the Wolfes King was gone to Pensacola to make some demands relative to the Ceded Lands

Wolfe King set out for Pensacola. a bad Omen

and giving an account of the Situation of Affairs in the upper Creeks, which to say no more, I think have not a very pleasing aspect. And made me determine to call the Gentlemen of the Council together, for their Opinion on the present appearance of things amongst the Indians. And what may be most proper to be done for His Majesties Service in General, and the safety of this Province in particular, in Case Mr Stuart cannot prevail on the Creeks to proceed to Dorchester

Govr Wright calls his Council on the Critical situation of Indian Affairs.

[f. 481 p. 11]

or Charles Town. My last by Joyner I wrote immediately on the receipt of yours, on a supposition & in hopes that Mr Stuart might prevail with the Creeks to proceed down, but on the receipt of my Letter last night, I began to reflect more fully on the Consequence of their refusing to go any further, And the more I reflect on the Critical situation of Affairs with these Indians, the more I am convinced of the Danger that in all probability will attend their returning home disgusted. And I very much fear They will not go down to Dorchester. They are not in a situation or humour to follow Orders. — Nay I am apprehensive if they should hear of an intention to carry them down to Charles Town, they will not even come to Augusta. And therefore I have now wrote to Lieut Barnard & Mr Galphin desiring them to give Mr Stuart their best assistance in the Affair. Gentlemen at a distance may not see or consider this matter in the Light it strikes me. And

Much evil to be expected if the Indians Return disgusted.

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a Creek War may be as little felt in Virginia, as the Northern Massacres are in this Province, our commisera-tion is of little service to those who feel & suffer, even North & South Caro-lina would feel little or nothing of a Rupture with the Creeks in com- p. 452 p. 121 parison of this Province. I must there-fore consider this matter in a more serious light than you may, and it is to be presumed I am better ac-quainted with their situation, and our own than Gentlemen at a great-er distance. And His Majesties Coun-cil are unanimously & clearly of opinion that should the Creek In-dians refuse to go down to Charles Town, and return back from Augus-ta displeased, at this Critical Con-juncture it might be productive of the worst consequences to his Majesties Service in general, and the safety of this Province in particular. And there-fore in order to prevent if possible the Dangers that may attend their returning disgusted, have advised me

Council of Georgia advise Govr Wright to meet the Indians at Augusta.

in case the Indians refuse to proceed to Charles Town to meet them at Augusta, as the best, if not the only method to prevent further misunderstandings with them, and to promote His Majesties most gracious Intentions, and Establishing Peace & Friendship with them on a more firm Basis.

Gov.r Wright agrees with His Council, on that point.

[p. 403 p. 13]

This advice entirely Coincides with my own Opinion, and I Judge it altogether expedient for me to go up to Augusta to meet them, in case they will not proceed to Charles Town & can be prevailed on to wait at Augusta.

I send a Person Express to acquaint your Excellencys with this matter. If the Indians in general go to Charles Town I shall attend the Congress there, if they will not go, it then seems absolutely necessary for me to proceed to Augusta, where I shall give them a Talk, and proceed further with them according as I find them authorized by the Nation or not and as things may be Circumstanced, in which Mr. Stuart may join if he

M.r Wright proposes giving a Talk to the Indians

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pleases. If this Event should happen, I doubt not but you will join in Opin-ion that a proportion of the Presents His Majesty has been graciously pleas-ed to send out on this occasion will be necessary to give them. I have sent an Express to Augusta & wrote to Mr. Stuart on the Subject, the bearer has orders to wait a Day for any Com-mands you may have.

And a Share of the Presents as necessary.

I am with great Regard
Yor Excellencies Most Obedt.
& Most Hble Servant
Jas. Wright.

Their Excellencies
Thos. Boone & Arthur Dobbs
Esqs. and
The Honble Fran: Fauquier Esqr.

And P. M. hora 4. the follow-ing Answer was sent by the said Ex-press.

Chas. Ts. S. Carolina 15th Octr 1763

Sir,

Letter to Govr Wright.

We are this moment favoured with yor Letter of the 11th by express & after having seriously considered it find no fresh Intelligence but what

your Letter of yesterday observed upon, nor conceive a difficulty or objection to be started by the Creeks &c. coming to Dorchester, but what may and according to our information will be urged by the Cherokees against their going to Augusta, this in great measure induced us to change the place appointed; the Superintendant who is supposed to know the disposition of Indians in general, from whom we are supposed to receive the Information regarding them, so far from advancing reasons against concurred in the Alteration of Place, & we have no sort of doubt but he will be able to reconcile the Lower Creeks (for the Upper will not come at all) to the Meeting being held at Dorchester, especially if you should think it advisable to go to Augusta, and give them your Assistance, as that will effectually prevent any ill designing low People from instilling Jealousies into the Creeks, merely because it may be more beneficial to them to have the Congress at Augusta. You may observe Sir that

The Creeks objection to meet at Dorchester balanced by the Cherokees disliking Augusta

Superintendant the best judge of the disposition of the Indians, approves the change of Place.

[p. 4 & 5 p. 15.]

Govr Wright requested to cooperate with Mr Stuart to entreat the Indians to come Down to Dorchester,

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they are not in a humour to follow Orders, but if the Creeks, or any, after so solemn an Invitation on the part of Four Provinces should be either Refractory or Sulky, we cannot think they should be either caressed or indulged. On the Service we are now ordered by the King it is our Duty & intention to promote the Security & Advantage of every Colony concerned, nor can this be more effectually done as we conceive, than by convincing each Nation of Indians, that the Four Southern Governors act in concurrence; every Expression of kindness will have additional weight and the danger of breaking with us will be evidently greater and this is certainly the Spirit of the Kings Intention; we therefore must beg you to exert your influence with the Creeks that the Congress may, as it was intended to be, general. We have not heard from Mr. Stuart since he left this Place so that at present we may presume, he sees no/further objection though apprized of all Indian Intelligence; We send him a Copy of your [p. 16]

Service of the Congress described

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Letter, that when acquainted with your Doubts, he may be more attentive to Remove every suspicion or umbrage.

We are with great Regard
Sir Yo^r Excellencies
Most Obedient & Most Humble Servants
Thos Boone
Arthur Dobbs
Fran: Fauquier

His Excellency
James Wright Esqr

At the same time 'twas agreed to write to John Stuart Esqr and is as follows.

Chas T^n 15th October 1763

Sir,

Letter to Mr Stuart.

We enclose you a Copy of a Letter we have wrote this morning in answer to one rec^d from Govr Wright, which is also sent you, the sight of both will be a Clue to you how to conduct yourself in the removing every Umbrage that may have been taken by or given to the Creeks; We depend on your using your utmost influence in bringing all the Invited Indians to the Congress at Dorchester and we have requested Mr Wright to Co-operate with you. It is a material part of your

[p. 207 P. 17.]

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Duty to discover & prevent the ill effects of private Tamperings & Insinuations thrown out to Indians, and to take care as far as you are able that they listen to nothing but what is to be said to them by the Persons appointed by the King. You will no doubt set the coming of the Four Distant Governors in its full light & force and that the Sentiments of Four Provinces will be upon this occasion communicated to them publickly, solemnly and in presence of one another, that every Nation may be apprized of the Kings Gracious Intention towards them.

We are, Sir,

Yr. Most Humble Servts.

Thos. Boone

Arthur Dobbs

Fran: Fauquier

John Stuart Esqr.
Superintendant of Southern
Indn. Affairs at Augusta.

Wednesday 18th October 1763

Yesterday in the Evening arrived an

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[p. 498 n. 12]

Express from John Stuart Esqr. Superintendant &c. with the following Letters &c.

Fort Augusta 15th October 1763

Sir,

Only 60 Catawba Indians at Augusta the 11th October.

I got to this Fort the 11th Current where I found no other Indians than about Sixty Catawbas including Women & Children who had been here about two days before my arrival, on the 13th in the Morning I reced a Letter by Express from Lieutenant Taylor dated the 10th referring me to the Intelligence contained in the Enclosed Letter to your Excellency, and which I imagine contains full accounts of what passes in that Nation. I likewise send a Duplicate of the Talk sent here from the Lower Creeks, by the Messenger of whom Mr. Campbell wrote you with Lieutenant Barnards answer, by which your Excellency & the other Governors will be able to Judge of their Temper and which gave me bad hopes of Success in endeavouring to persuade them to go further.

Little hopes of getting the Indians to Dorchester.

Yesterday in the Morning the Upper Creek Warrior Mustisiqua with

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An Upper Creek Warrior &c. arrive the 11th October, with them the Leader of the Chickesaws.

The second Man of the Tuquabachies and a number of their Followers came here with them were the Leader of the Chickasaws, Paya Matta; one considerable leading Man of the Chactaw Nation called Red Shoes and about Twenty Chickesaws of Note & their followers. Colbert who had arrived some days before them informed me that his reception in the Chactaw Nation had been most friendly that many of the most considerable amongst them had determined to accompany him down, but upon receiving News that Two of their People were killed by the Creeks none thought proper to Venture except this Red Shoes. Colbert adds that the Treatment which he and the Chickasaws received in their way through the Creek Nation was Extremely Insolent and had made those Indians extremely anxious to return home. Accordingly they pressed me much to dispatch them. I invited them to come to the Fort this Day with the Catawbas & Creeks. I acquainted them with

And a principal of the Chactaws, &c.

[p. 469 p. 19]

Two Chactaws killed by the Creeks.

Creeks insolent to the Chickasaws and Colbert their Interpreter.

Chickesaws, Creeks & Catawbas acquainted with the Change of Place.

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the Alteration of the Place of Meeting proposed; and the Reasons for it; The Chickesaw Leader said he had come a great way upon my Invitation and found himself disappointed, that he was too much tired to go any farther, and should return without taking any thing amiss, as such accidents were often not to be avoided; that he was glad he had seen me, and whenever he should promise me any thing I might depend upon meeting with no disappointment.

Chickesaw Leader refuses to go fur-ther, yet not displeased.

[p. 490 p. 20]

The next who spoke was the Second Man of the Creeks who said that he had come punctually at the Time and to the Place of appointment, and expected to have seen the Governors, that it was their Hunting Season, when they should have been in the Woods providing for their Families, but that their time was taken up in this Visit, which they should not think lost if I would deliver the Kings Talk to them, and Dispatch them immediately, that several of their own People had promised to attend the Meeting who were not come, but that it

Creeks also refuse to go fur-ther

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seemed to be the present prevailing custom for Men to speak with Two Tongues. I repeated the Reasons for altering the Place of Meeting which I enlarged upon as much as the Subject would admit, and desired they would let me know after considering the Affair Maturely, whether or not they would go to Dorchester, they did not hesitate a Moment but positively refused to go one step further, I then asked if they would stay here 'til the Return of a Messenger I should send to the Governors, this with great Difficulty the Creeks were prevailed upon to Consent to, they have agreed to wait here Ten Days at the Expiration of which time if they do not see the Governors or receive the Kings Message from me they are infallibly to go away, Lieutenant Barnard sends an Express to Governor Wright who will be acquainted with what has passed about the time this Reaches your Excellencies Hands. The bearer Hallersen has undertaken to carry this with the

Determined to go no lower down, but agree to wait 10 Days for the Return of an Express

[p 491 p. 211]

Creeks disposed for a War

greatest dispatch and by him I beg to be favoured with your Determination; by all the Intelligence I can pick up from the Traders, the Creeks were never more disposed to a Rupture than at this time, and as those who are now here and who are supposed to be the best affected to us of any are so Jealous, there cannot be any room to hope that others who are hourly expected here will consent to go down to Dorchester. They are Conscious of their bad behaviour (and upon Indian Principles) do not choose to put themselves any more in our power by going further into the Settlements. The Wolfe and a Deputation of Leading Men are now gone to Pensacola to Circumscribe the Limits of the Garrison within such a Narrow Compass as will hardly allow them Garden Room.

from their former bad behaviour are afraid to trust themselves among the Settlements.

Creeks gone to Pensacola to give Boundaries to the English

[page p. 22]

Indians before appprized of the Alteration of Place

The Chickesaws knew the determination of the Creeks to go no farther than this Place (as all the Indians had received intimation of the Alteration proposed & had Consulted upon it before

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Chickesaws Remarks in Case the Creeks were disgusted

they spoke with me) Pia Matta con-sidered that if the Creeks should return disgusted, it would be danger-ous for him & his People to remain here and return through their Country after them, it was from this Con-sideration that he refused to go down, altho' he has many other ob-jections of seeming weight which how-ever I should have got the better of, if this Material one had not occurred

Impossibility of Satisfying the Indians with Sir Jeffery Amherst's stipulation of Provisions

I find it absolutely impractic-able to satisfy these Indians now here with the allowance of Provisions stipu-lated by Sir Jeffery Amherst, they have always been used to a very different Treatment and such an Inovation introduced by me, would give a very unfavourable impression of me, at my first Entrance on the Execution of my Office besides they would be dis-gusted and would probably go off, which I would by all possible means avoid till I am made acquainted with the determination of yourself and the other Governors it being the general

Inovations to them, now, dangerous

opinion of people here that in such an Event a Creek War would immediately [p. 493 p. 23] take place, and by the Intelligence I can procure I think it probable they are right.

Matters being in this Situation I have not sent any Directions for the Boats with the Presents to return, because that may be done in sufficient time after the return of the Express for them to be at Dorchester if any Congress do take place there. I have the Honour of being with the greatest Respect | Sir

Your Excellencys

Most Obed.t and Most

Humble Servant

John Stuart.

His Excellency

Tho.s Boone Esq.r

Copy of the Lower Creeks Talk alluded to in M.r Stuarts Letter.

Sept.r 16. 1763.

Talk from the Lower Creeks.

We headmen of the Lower Creeks ha heard bad Talks and are desirous

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to hear the Truth, when we were young Men, the Governor of Charles Town al-ways spoke good and Friendly to us & told us that the Path should be Straight [f. 494 p. 20.] & White to the Nation and it is our desire it should so continue and to let the Governors see our good Intentions;

Profess Friend-ship for the English

We headmen of of the Lower Towns will still hold the English fast by the Hand. it is the Great God above that gave us the Knowledge so to do. we have heard a word amongst us, which has put us in a Fright; and don't know what to do, till we hear the Truth; We were intending down to Augusta till this News came up amongst us. for we saw the Great Kings Talk and it was a very good one. we all got together to hear it and agreable to the White Peo-ples desire we intended to go down, it was not we lower Towns only that were sent for. it was all the English Friends, the Upper Towns, the Chickesaws, Chac-taws &c. we hear the Upper Towns does not intend to go down, and we are afraid that if only we Lower Towns go.

Are alarmed at some bad Talks spread amongst them.

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Afraid of loos-ing their Horses and want to be dispatched home.

we might be detained till the Upper Towns came down and thereby might loose our Horses; These Three Rivers are all one People, & the Upper Towns does not want to go down but we don't throw away the White Peoples Talk, and we desire the Governors to send us word whether we Lower Towns may be dis-patched when we go down. [p. 496 1.25] When the Governors sees this Talk they may con-sider and think that we have some reason for not coming down at the time appointed, it seems you keep your Talk very private, but there is nothing to be hid from we Red People, there was a Red Man from the Tuckabackees went down with the White People & when he got to Augusta the White People de-sired him to go back immediately and he came away according to their de-sire, as he returned back he overtook a Gang of Pack-Horses and kept Com-pany with them to the Oakmulses, and a White Man told him several things, but whether it be true or not we cannot tell, this Man that brings

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us this News is an Old Man & would not tell Lies, we have heard that the Governor of Charles Town intends to buy our Lands from us as far as Ogeechee and as high up as Broad River, and the Governor of Savannah intends to buy from us as far as the Fork of Alatamaha, and the Governor of North Carolina intends to buy as far as the Oconees, we Lower People desired this Man not to speak of this to any of the Towns where the Murder was committed, but keep it Secret till we heard the truth, And we have sent down a Red Man with the White Man, and we desire that the Red Man & White Man may be paid for their Trouble all at present from your Friends [p. 496 f. 26]

Apprehensive that the Governors want their Lands

Indian Ellick	Cusselaws
Hoyanny	Chehaws
White Cabbin	Do.
War King	Do.
Scotch Man	Cusselaws.

Lieut. Barnards Talk to Captain Ellick, Hoyanny, White Cabbin, War King, Scotch Man & other Head Men & Warriors

Reply to the Indians by Lieutenant Barnard

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[To the] Lower Creek Towns.

The Talk you sent by Saml. Thomas and one of your own People I shall forward to the Governors by the first opportunity, but as you require an Answer forthwith, I acquaint you that there is not one word of Truth in what you have heard, you have seen the Great Kings Talk, and say its a good one, hold fast by that, and you will have nothing to fear; The Great King is desirous of making you a happy People, and the Governors and Beloved Man who are to meet you at Augusta, Invites you with all their other Friends and Brothers of the Red People to Convince you of his good Intentions, and not to ask for your Lands, they dont want any of your Lands, You see it is the Great Kings Talk that you shall keep your Lands and you may rely on his word he never alters.

He convinces the Indians that the bad Talks they had heard were Lies.

Recommends the Great Kings Talk to them, that they hold it fast.

[p.497
p.27]

Assures them their Lands are not wanted

You'll soon be convinced when you see the Governors & Beloved Man at the Meeting that they only want to

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Reminds them that they are to receive Presents.

brighten the chain of Friendship with their Friends & Brothers the Red People, and to give them a few Presents, to let them see that the Great King remembers his Red People as well as his White Children.

Exhorts them to meet the Governors

Continue in your first mind, come down and see the Governors they will be here at the time appointed, your hearts will be glad and you will return home with Joy.

You must not give ear to such Talks they are made by bad designing People, the White People will never throw you away, but continue your fast Friends for Ever.

From Your Friend &c.

Present [p. 498 p. 28.]

Their Excellencies { Thomas Boone / Arthur Dobbs

The Honble Francis Fauquier

Mr. Stuarts Letter, Creeks Talk & Mr. Barnards reply, being read - the following Letter & Talk were agreed on & sent by an Express in answer Viz:

Chas. Town 16th. October 1763

Letter to Mr. Stuart.

Sir

We last Night received your Letter

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of the 15th Instant and are sorry you meet with any difficulty in bringing the Indians down to Dorchester; from your account we have little Reason to suppose, that the Congress will be general, and if that is the Case, it cannot be so effectual as was intended, but that we may be liable to no Blame, in spite of the Inconveniences which present themselves on every side, in spite of the Impossibility which Kalteisen represents of getting a Waggon to Augusta, we have resolved to set out as soon as possible, & give you this information by Express, that the Indians now there may wait with less impatience; | As those with you knew several Nations were to be invited could they think it probable that all would be punctual to the time. The Cherokees were not at Fort Prince George the 10th & though we must wait the return of Colo: Randolphs Vessel we apprehend that some Indians will be after us at Augusta; For the Satisfaction of those now Assembled we enclose a Talk which you will deliver

The Governors resolve in opposition to all Difficulties to go by Land to Augusta

[p. 499
to 29]

Must wait the Return of Colo: Randolphs Vessel from Georgia.

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them, and use your Endeavours to prevail upon them to stay till our arrival, but if you cannot succeed, we must beg you to let us know by Express, that we may not by Proceeding to Augusta, encounter Difficulties & suffer inconvenience to no Purpose. We hope to set out by Monday at farthest

Monday the 9th October the day proposed to set out

And are Sir

Your Humble Servants

Tho: Boone

Arthur Dobbs

Fran: Fauquier

John Stuart Esqr.
Superintendant &ca
at Augusta

We have detained Mr. Kalteisen to conduct us to Augusta.

Copy of the Talk enclosed to Mr. Stuart for the Indians at Augusta. [p.500 p.30]

Talk to detain the Indians till the Governors reach Augusta

We the Governors to the Great King George of his Colonies of South & North Carolina and Virginia entertained hopes of seeing our Brothers of the Indian Nations at Dorchester in South Carolina, there to brighten the Chain

of Friendship between the White & Red Men, according to the Directions we have received from the Great King our Common Father for that Purpose: Which Chain we are desirous to hold fast by one End; and if you are inclined to lay strong hold on the other; nothing hereafter will be able to break a single Link of it, and our Friendship will last as long as the Sun shall Shine or the Waters Flow. And to convince you that our Talk is straight, and that we do not talk with Double Tongues, We are determined to set out to Meet you at Augusta, since you find the Difficulties so great to come so near to Charles Town. No Difficulties can stop us the Great Kings appointed Governors from executing his Orders.

We have been informed of the Evil News you have heard, that the Governors intended to possess your Lands

[p. 501
p. 24]

We take this opportunity to assure you in the Kings Name that you have been misled by ignorant People, who do not know the great Kings Intention which has been communicated to us his Officers;

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and that no such Intention is harbour-ed in the Breast of any of us. The Great Kings design in ordering all his Gov-ernors to Act in Concert as one Man, and in inviting all the Nations bor-dering on these Colonies, to hear his Talk was directly contrary to what you have heard, for We shall there Declare that your Lands will not be taken from you, and this is to be done before you all and not in Secret, that no Nation of Indians may be ignorant of His Gracious Intentions and of His Fatherly care of the Red as well as the White.

Assurance that their Lands will not be taken from them.

We have sent this Talk previous to our coming but which we shall follow immediately to Convince you of our Sincerity and to induce you to Remain at Augusta till our Arrival, that the Great Kings orders may be strictly complied with.

Thos. Boone
Arthur Dobbs
Fran: Fauquier.

Done at Chas. To.
So. Carolina 18th. Octr. 1763.

By their Excells. Command.
Fenwicke Bull Secy.

p. 502
p. 22,

And then the undermentioned Letter was sent by Express to His Excellcy Governor Wright.

Letter to Govr Wright, informing him of the resolution of the other Governors to meet him at Augusta

Chas. T. So. Carolina 18th Octr. 1763

Sir,

Having last Night receiv'd a Letter from Mr. Stuart mentioning the disinclination of the Indians now Assembled at Augusta to proceed downwards to Dorchester, that nothing may be wanting on our parts to fulfil his Majestys directions we have agreed to set out for Augusta by Monday at Farthest.

And as Mr. Stuart informs us that you are apprized by Lieutenant Barnard of the Indians Resolution to come no further, we take it for granted we shall meet you at Augusta.

We are with great Regard
Sir | Yr Excellencys
Most Obedient and
Most Humble Servants
Thos. Boone
Arthur Dobbs
Fran: Fauquier

His Excellency
James Wright Esqr.

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[p.503 p.93]

|The ways & means to raise Supplies to pay Contingencies, such as Expresses &c. &c. being Debated & Duly considered the following expedient was approved on, as the ensuing Letter will more fully explain Vizt.

Chas. Tn. S. Carolina 18th. Octr. 1763.

Sir.

Method to raise Money for Contingencies

We have this day drawn a Bill of Exchange on you for £100 Sterling at 30 days sight in favr. of Robert Raper Esqr. in consequence of your Letter of the 11th June to Governor Boone regarding the Indian Presents which arrived safe. Presuming that by this time you are in Cash for their Amount and that the Residue of the Money given for this Service remains in your Hands, if we should be mistaken we beg you will present our Bills to the Secretary of State that they may be duely honoured, for no other Method is pointed out to us how we should defray the Contingencies of this Southern Congress

We are Sir | Your Very Hble Servants

Thos. Boone
Arthur Dobbs
Fran: Fauquier

To
Mr. Samuel Smith
Merchant in | Coleston Street
London.

[p. 5?? p. 3?]

Exch^a. £100: : St.g   Chas. To. 18th October 1763

Sir,

At Thirty Days sight pay this First of our Exchange (second and Third of the same Tenor and Date not paid) to Robert Raper Esquire or his Order, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds Sterling being for Value recd. of him for the Contingencies to the Southern Congress.

We are Sir

Yo.r Hble. Servants

Thos. Boone

Arthur Dobbs

Fran: Fauquier.

To
Mr. Samuel Smith
Coleaton Street London.

[illegible] said Treasurer appointed.

Which Bill being Ordered to be sold the Secretary Fenwicke Bull did sell the same to Mr. Raper for £721.. Currency the present price of Exchange & the said Money was ordered to be vested in the Hands of the said Fenwicke Bull as Treasurer to enable him to Answer Contingent Demands relative to this Southern Congress, & that he be accountable for the same

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Thursday. 20th October 1763.

Col. Randolph arrives.

Arrived Col. Randolph from Georgia in the Scout Boat & brought the following Letter from His Excellency James Wright Esqr. Vizt.

[Savannah 18th October 1763 [4.505 p.35]

Letter from Govr. Wright.

Gentlemen

I had the Honour to receive yours of the 14th Instant last Night by Col. Randolph, and another this Morning by Joyner, and had the Indians proceeded down to Dorchester, I should have set off immediately for Charles Town in order to have contributed to the utmost of my Power, every thing that might appear necessary on the occasion, but this Morning I recd Letters from Augusta in which Mr. Stuart acquaints me "That after explaining "to the Indians the Motives that in-"duced the Governors to alter the Place "of Meeting, he put the Question whether "or not they would proceed to Dorchester,

Indians positively refuse to proceed to Dorchester.

"to which both the Chickesaws & Creeks "answered Flatly in the Negative, that "he then desired to know if they would

"wait the Return of an Express which "he would immediately dispatch to "the Governors, which they also at first "refused. But after much persuasion "he had prevailed on them to wait "the Ten Days, at the Expiration of "which time they will undoubtedly go "away, if none of the Governors get there"

[p. 506 / p. 316] Govr Wright determines for Augusta

I am therefore to acquaint your Excellencies that agreeable to what I wrote you in my last, I shall proceed to Augusta instead of doing myself the Pleasure of waiting upon you in Charles Town

I am with great Regard
Yor Excellcies Most Obedient &
Most Hble Servant
James Wright.

Their Excellencies
Thos Boone, Arthur Dobbs
& the Honble Franc Fauquier
Esqs.

Fort Augusta 20th October 1763

Letter from the Superintendant

Gentlemen.

Last Night I was honoured with your Excellencies Letter of the 15th

Current enclosing a copy of Gov.r Wrights Letter of 11th and your Answer, and before now Governor Boone must have rec'd my Letter of the 16th by Express in which I fully informed him of my Transactions with the Indians, & of their absolute refusal to Proceed to Dorchester, The Lower Creeks & Cherokees will be here this Day, being only a Few Miles off. The Upper Creeks of whom a considerable Number are here; Remain firm in their Determination to proceed no further into the Settlements and their resolution will determine the Chickasaws

Lower Creeks & Cherokees expected the 2d October at Augusta.

Upper Creeks determined to proceed no farther, which will guide the Chickasaws.

A regard to your Excellencies conveniency induced me to acquiesce in your Proposal of altering the Place of Meeting and to use my utmost endeavours to reconcile the Indians to that Measure altho' I then Expressed a Doubt of being able to prevail on the Creeks to proceed further into the Settlements Having had no Intelligence from the Upper Creeks, Chactaws & Chickasaws, or answer to the Invitation I sent them on the part and by Order [p. 509 / p. 37.]

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of the King to meet your Excellencies, and me, upon the Special Service we have in Charge, I could not be certain of Success, and I did not doubt but your Excellencies had resolved on the measures to be pursued by you in case of a Disappointment. I am conscious of having done my Duty by endeavouring to remove their Jealousies & using every argument that occurred to me to Induce them to proceed, if the Indians be privately tampered with (which I suspect) it must be by the Traders the very Channel thro' which I am obliged to Converse with them, my best endeavours to engage the good Offices of the Traders on this occasion have & shall not be wanting, but my influence may possibly be very insufficient, for as matters are now situated they have nothing either to hope or fear from my Authority as Superintendant; but perhaps Mr Wrights endeavours may be more Efficacious and I learn that he is soon expected.

Suspects the Indians have been Tampered with by the Traders

Doubts his own influence as Superintendant.

[p. 508 p. 38]

Upon the whole as I shall use all

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possible means to Accomplish what I came about. If I fail I hope to be free from Censure & Blame. I have the honour of being with the greatest Respect

Gentlemen, Yo.r Excellencies

Most Obed.t Humble Servant

John Stuart

Their Excellencies Tho.s Boone

Arthur Dobbs, & The Honble

Francis Fauquier Esquires.

A Boat with presents sunk in Savannah River

P.S. The Cherokees are just arrived. I am sorry to hear that a Boat with some presents on board her is sunk in this River. I send down Two Boats to Lighten the rest which are said to be too Deep Loaded, which however shall not prevent any directions you may think fit to send relative to the Presents, being complied with.

Fort Augusta. 23.d October 1763.

Letter from Mr Stuart.

Gentlemen.

On the 21.st late at Night I had the Hon.r of receiving your Excellencys Letter of 18.th Instant. I am sorry to acquaint you that my Endeavours

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to carry the Indians to Dorchester have proved unsuccessful, the Creeks and Chickesaws will not hear of going one step further. of the Upper Creeks there are now here about Seventy including some Women, there will be a few from the Lower Towns of that Nation who are now at Mr. Galphins.

Creeks and Chickesaws will not proceed to Dorchester

70 Upper Creeks Men & Women at Augusta

[p. 509 p. 34]

Agreeable to your Excellencies desire I went yesterday to the Creek Camp where I convened the Chickesaws, Catawbas & the Chactaw King. I delivered to them your Excellencies Talk, & having waited some time desired to know their Answer, they told me they had no particular answer to give, that they had heard your Talk & should think of it, I was surprised at the Indifferent dissatisfied behaviour of the Creeks but I soon after discovered the Cause, the Interpreter came to me in less than an Hour after I left them & acquainted me that all the Creeks were setting out on their return home, One of their Nation who for many Years had resided in the Chickesaw Camp near this Place,

Convenes the Indians & gives the Talk sent to him for them

dilatory in giving their answer

Creeks determined to go home.

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went to his Country Men yesterday in the Morning and told them that we had determined to take revenge for the late Murders committed by the Mortar, & that some particular people amongst them were pitched upon as the Sacrifice, they were Naturally alarmed and would have all gone off without my knowing the reason, if the affair had not been made known to us by the Chickesaw Leader; I immediately sent for some of their Head Men who I endeavoured to Convince that what had been told them was false & desired that the Indian from Whom they had received their information should be brought to the Fort this Forenoon, that I may have an opportunity of talking to him before their Faces, I look for them in less than an hour. The Cherokees are all arrived about Three Hundred including Women & Children almost all the Head Men in the Upper & Lower Towns are amongst them. The Great Warrior sends word by the Little Carpenter that the Creeks have

Their motive for going home discovered

By means of Pia Matta the Chickesaw Leader

Head Men of the Creeks sent for to be undeceived

[p. 510 P. 40]

Cherokees all arrived 300 in No.

Reason why the Great Warrior doth not attend

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bad Intentions, & that his presence at home is absolutely Necessary to prevent his Young Men from going to War against them that this is the true Cause of his not being here and not any Jealousy or doubt of his personal safety.

N of Indians at Augusta not quite certain.

The Indians being perpetually going & coming I cannot be exact as to Numbers but think there are 500, or more, including the Lower Chickesaws.

If your Excellencies have any Particular Commands I shall with the greatest Chearfulness execute them being with the greatest Respect

Gentlemen

Your Excellencies

Most Obedt & Moost Hble Servant

John Stuart.

Their Excellencies

The Govr Arthur Dobbs

& the Honble Fras Fauquier Esqr

Copy

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Copy of Mr. Colberts Journal [p.511 p.447]
as enclosed in the Superintendants
Letter to the Governors Viz.

Augusta 13th July 1763.

I set out with an Express to the
Upper Creeks, Chactaws, & Chickesaws.

19th. I arrived in the Okehoys & called
all the Headmen of the Upper Creeks
together & was well treated there by
Pointing their Guns at me

23d. I set out for the Chactaw Na-
tion on the way I met with Mr.
John Buckles & three Chactaws one
of which went back with me.

29th. I arrived in the Chactaw Na-
tion & on my Arrival I called all
the Head Men of the Chactaws
together & there delivered my Mess-
age, But none of the Head Men
of the French Party would come
to hear it. The talk was very agree-
able to them of the English Party
& they all with one Consent agreed
to come down.

August the 8. I arrived in the Chickesaw Na-
tion (Two Days before my arrival there)

A Chactaw killed by the Creeks.

there came a Chactaw Fellow, from the Breed Camp giving an account that the Creeks had killed the Chactaw that went to the Breed Camp with Mr. Buckles and that he the same fellow narrowly made his escape. Four Chickesaws that had been at War & having strayed from the Rest of their Gang, came on a Camp of People & killed Three French-men & Two Indian Women & took a Negro Boy alive.

[p. 52 p. 42]

Chickesaws kill 3 French Men 2 Indian Women & take a Negro Boy.

Aug. 5th. I had a Talk with the Headmen of the Chickesaws and they were all agreed thereto.

12th. A Runner came to me from the Chactaws and acquainted me that none of them would go down on Account of the Creeks being at War with them.

13th. This Day I sent a Runner back and on the 22d. I received an answer that none of them would go down by Reason of the Creeks killing one of their People & threatning destruc-tion to them all, and that if they

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should go down it might be a detri=
=ment to their Brethren the Chicka=
=saws, for which reason they re=
=ferred it, & concluded to go to War
to take satisfaction for the Man
they lost.

Chactaws de=termine to go to War with the Creeks.

25th News came from the Creeks that
Three White Men were killed and all
their Goods taken and that the
Mortar threatned to kill every
White Man that should come up
to the Chickasaw Nation.

Three Traders killed by the Creeks & their Goods taken.

28th A Head Man came from the Chac=
=taws, and desired the Chickesaws [p. 13 1. 103]
to Act for them as they would for
themselves & the Chactaws would
stand to every thing or proposal
the same as if they themselves were
present.

Chactaws re=quest the Chicka=saws to Act for them at the Con=gress.

Aug. 30th The Chickasaws held a Council
whether it was proper for them to
go down or no and after Five Days
deliberation they concluded to go
down & pitched on the 7th Day of Sep=
tember for their setting off.

Septem.r 17th I arrived at the Breed Camp

[Cr]eeks threaten to kill the Chickasaws

& there met with very bad Talks, hearing of the Creeks threatning to Kill the Chickasaws.

23.^d I set out from the Breed Camp

25.th I arrived in the Waukakoes with the Chickasaws & was well treated there.

26.th I arrived in the Okchoys with the Chickesaws & there I invited the Okchoy King down, all the reason he had for his not coming was that the Governor would not send him a Negro Boy to mind his Stock while he came to see the Governor.

Okchoy Kings reason for not attending the Governors

27.th The Chickesaws had a Talk in the Okchoy Square giving very good Talks & the Okchoy King told / the Chickesaws that if it was good Talks that the Governors gave below, it would be better times than ever has been. But if bad Talks he would not Cut his Land in Pieces & give it away to the White People for nothing.

[Sp]eech

Wednesday the 2^d November 1763

Arrived at Fort Mooore on Savannah River in the Province of South Carolina,

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Governors from that Town arrive at Fort Moore.

Their Excellencies Thomas Boone, Arthur Dobbs & the Honble Francis Fauquier Esqrs. &c. &c. &c. from Charles Town, when their Excellencies sent over to Augusta to His Excellency Govr. Wright to inform him of their arrival, & that they proposed to meet him the next Day at the Kings Fort Augusta at 10 O'Clock in the Morning to proceed to business.

Govr. Wright informed thereof &c.

Governor Wright agrees to meet at the time.

And His Excellency Govr. Wright by Return of the said Messenger informed their Excellcies. of his readiness to meet them agreeable to their proposal

---

Augusta in Georgia the 3d. Novr. Hora 10.

Governors meet at Augusta.

Present their Excellencies { James Wright, Arthur Dobbs, Thos. Boone

& The Honble Fran: Fauquier Esquires with John Stuart Esqr. Superintendant &c. of Southern Indian Affairs. [p. 515 p. 45]

When a Talk was prepared, agreed on, & ordered to be Engrossed & the several Interpreters were ordered to inform the respective Indians that the

Talk for the Indians agreed on.

Congress would be opened the next day being Friday the 4th at 10. O'Clock in the Morning

Request of the Upper Creeks.

And at which time the Governors attended to give their Talk, but the Upper Creeks having a desire to consult the Lower Creeks requested that it might be postponed till Saturday the 5th at the same hour & place

Granted.

Which delay however extraordinary, as they were only to hear they were notwithstanding gratified in.

Augusta. 5th November 1763.

Present Their Excellencies. { James Wright, Arthur Dobbs, Thomas Boone } Esqrs.
The Honble Francis Fauquier & John Stuart.

[p. 516 p. 44]

Chickesaws. { Hopoymatohah, Poucherimatahah, Houpastubah, Piamatta, Hopoyamingo, Hourahtematahoh, Hopayamingo Jockeys Son & 20 More Warriors &ca.

Chactaws . . . Red Shoes & Shapahomah.

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Indians

Creeks — Upper & Lower: Captⁿ Ellick, Sampiafi, Bo-snetcher, Sawseechaw, Boysenicha, Hillabasunaga, Chinmicho, Poyhucher, Poyhuchy, and their followers.

Cherokees

Over Hills: Attakullakulla, Ostinakow, Prince of Chote, Willenawaw, Onatoi, Skiagusti of Choti, Mooitoy.

Lower Towns: Teftoi of Keowee, The Wolfe, Hookonata, Mankiller of Keowee, Good Warrior of Estatoi, Young Warrior of Estatoi, the Warrior of Sucoi &c.

Middle Settlemᵗˢ: Will: Headman of Wattogah &c.

Catawbas: Colᵒ Ayres & his followers.

Total Number of Indians about 700.

Interpreters.

James Colbert for the Chickesaws & Chactaws [p. 57 p. [illegible]]

John Butler, James Beamer, John Watts — for the Cherokees

Stephen Forrest & John Proctor — for the Creeks

Interpreters Sworn.

And they being Sworn

Colᵒ Ayres the Catawba Chief was allowed to Interpret for his Nation.

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Congress opened by Gov. Wright

The Conference was opened by Gov. Wright in consequence of its being held in his own Province. He observed to the Indians that the Day was Fair and hoped that the Talks would not prove otherwise; That the several Governors had pitched upon Capt. Stuart to deliver their sentiments, that they were agreed upon the Declarations to be made to the Indians and desired them to Pay

Attention to Mr. Stuart recommended.

attention to what Mr. Stuart uttered, as they were the words of all the Governors. And each respective Governor for himself desired the Indians to look upon what Mr. Stuart said, as said by the respective Governor himself. Mr. Stuart accordingly begun as follows.

Talk to the Indians

Friends & Brothers.

We are come here in the Name

Commanded by the King.

and by the Command of the great King George, who under God the Master and giver of breath, is your and our common Father & Protector.

The talk you are now to hear is from the great King and ordered to be delivered to you by Four Governors of

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The Superintendant to be regarded as the Four Governors

different Provinces, and the Superintendant who is equally connected with all; for this Reason, he is pitched upon to be our Mouth.

Unanimity of the Governors.

Our Words, our Hearts, our Intentions are the same; as our Respective Provinces join together, so are our Interests inseparable.

Conference, public.

No Conference was ever intended to be more general; none more Friendly.

Not a partial one.

This is not a partial Meeting of one Nation of Indians, with one Governor, but the Great Kings good disposition towards his Red Children is to be communicated to you in the presence of one another.

Great goodness of the King to the Indians

His goodness is as extensive as the Dominions he possesses; At a time when he has nothing to apprehend from any Enemies, he opens his [p. 519 p. 1093] Arms to Receive his Red Children; and

Evil reports propagated by the French

he does it the rather at this Juncture as he knows the insinuations and falsehoods which have been formerly circulated among you, by the perfidious & cruel French.

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We desire you to recollect in how many Instances they have misled and deceived you, you will Remember their Lies, and have been the Dupes of their Promises.

Indians the Dupes to the French

They are never easy unless engaged in Mischief themselves, or when engaging others; incapable of supplying your Wants, they endeavour to detach you from your best and only Friends the English.

French, restless mischievous Incendiaries

The Great King who wishes to extend the Commerce of his Subjects, to live in Peace & Friendship & relieve the distress of all Mankind, bore with uncommon patience the repeated Insults and excessive cruelties, which the French alone could perpetrate; to Cruelty they added Treachery & Perfidy; fair Speeches were in their Mouths, but Mischief in their Hearts; and when they did not act openly themselves, they deceived and instigated the Red People to Outrages which could only end in separating them from the White People, with whom they ought for the advantage of both

The Great Kings Intentions explained.

And his patience with the French

French not to be trusted.

[p. 320 v. 50]

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to be united.

At length when the great King saw his Moderation disregarded, his Children plundered and destroyed, and that the French were resolved to contend with him for Superiority; that one Country in short, could not hold them both he then exerted himself like a Man and in a short time defeated and humbled that perfidious Enemy, and also the Spaniards who by the Fatal & Mischievous practices of the French, had been involved in the Quarrel.

The great Kings moderation disregarded, & his power in subduing the French & Spaniards

The King has now given Peace to both Nations, and to prevent the revival of such disturbances and Troubles by repetitions of such dangerous proceedings, and for this purpose only; he insisted in the Treaty of Peace, that the French & Spaniards should be removed beyond the River Missisippi; that the Indians and White People may hereafter live in Peace & Brotherly Friendship together.

Peace given to French & Spaniards.

Boundaries set them.

It will be your Faults if this

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Fault of the Indians if they are not in peace with the English.

does not happen; for we are authorized by the great King to give you the most substantial proofs of our good intentions and desire to live like Brothers with you.

[p.52; p.41]

If you bring the same Friendly disposition what can you desire more than a Repetition of the Assurances already given you by the Kings orders with regard to your Lands? which we now from our Hearts confirm.

Lands of the Indians not to be invaded.

Do we not act like Friends and Brothers when we declare that all past offences shall be buried in Oblivion and Forgiveness; and this we do, because we are persuaded that the French imposed on your Credulity and Deceived you.

All past Offences forgiven

Do you wish for any thing more than to be plentifully supplied with Goods by the White People who alone can supply you; this we promise you, but it must also depend on yourselves, for those Nations where Traders reside must provide for their Security, or no Man will stay with them.

Goods promised the Indians, but then they must protect the Traders

Besides this we engage as far as we can for ourselves and those under our

Justice to be administered in behalf of the Indians

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Controul to Manifest an attention to your Interests, and a readiness to do you Justice upon all occasions.

Lastly we promise you faithfully and solemnly that those Forts now ceded to us by the French shall be employed for your Protection, Assistance and Conveniency, and for the better carrying on Trade with you, by which we all shall be benefitted. [p. 522 p. 52]

Forts that are ceded to us, are to protect the Indians.

Consider now like Wise Men whether this is the language of ill designing People, whether there is any occasion at this times to make you such friendly assurances, unless it was our intention to keep our Words.

The Indians admonished to Consider of the Indulgence shown to them.

The White People value themselves on speaking truth, but to give still greater weight to what we say the Great King has thought proper as we observed before that his Four Governors and the Superintendant from a great distance should utter the same words, at the same time, and to Remove every Umbrage or Jealousy, that you should all hear them in Presence of one another in case we should

The Congress ordered to be so general, to prevent Jealousies &c.

ever hereafter Act contrary to our Declarations.

Given at Fort Augusta in the Province of Georgia 5th November 1763 by Order of their Excellencies	James Wright
	Arthur Dobbs
	Thos Boone
	Fran: Fauquier
	John Stuart

Fenwicke Bull Secy

[p.533 p 55]

Assistant Secretary appointed.

His Excellency James Wright informed the other Governors, that, if their Secretary Fenwicke Bull was in want of an Assistant to Copy Talks or any business relative to the Congress, he had with him an able Gentleman Mr Box, Secretary for Indian Affairs in his Province of Georgia, And he was for the sake of dispatch employed accordingly.

Congress adjourned to the 7th November

And then the Congress was adjourned to Monday the 7th of November Hora 11. at which time the Indians promised to give their Talks.

The Talks of the Chickesaw, Upper & Lower Creeks Chactaw, Cherokee & Catawba Indians to their Excellencies {James Wright. / Arthur Dobbs / Thomas Boone} Esqs Govrs of {Georgia / N. Carolina / S. Carolina}

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The Honble Francis Fauquier Esqr. Lieut Govr. of Virginia & John Stuart Esqr. Agent & Superintendant of Southern Indian Affairs; at Fort Augusta Moonday the 7 & Tuesday the 8th. November 1763

Chickesaw Interpreter

James Coolbert interpreter for the Chickesaws. Pia Matta a Chickesaw

Their Talk

Leader delivered himself to the following Effect. That he had been here a long Time/ and would give his Talk first and then give leave to the Creeks. [p. 034 p. 047]

That the day was at length come on

Rejoice at the sight of the Govrs.

which he hoped to see his Dearly beloved Brother of Charles Town, and also the other Governors And now the Day is come he will give his Talk. That he is come to return Thanks for

Return thanks for past favours

the Services already done them, and says if it had not been for the Assistance of their Excellencies, he should not have been here at this Time He was the Man that sent Express when in want of Things and is ready to give

Attachment to the English.

any proofs of his Attachment to the English, you must not look on him as on other Indian Nations, for he is

A few, but faithful People.

True and Trusty. He & his, are few, but faithful, that he has no fault to find as none has been found with them, that we have of late heard of no mischief being done by the Chickesaws; that he looks on the White People & them as one, that they are as good Friends as if they had sucked one Breast. Altho' his Skin is not White, his Heart is so, and as much so as any White Man; He has now done on that Subject, & will proceed to something else:

Disapproves the Conduct of other Indians

He wants not to imitate other Indian Nations, and declares he cannot do without the White People, and that he believes it is the same case with all the Red People, he cannot find out the Reason why other red people are not as he is, he leaves it to the Governors to find it; Yet he will give his Sentiments. Vizt He and every one with him are of opinion that so many White Men being among the Indians, as Traders, is the occasion thereof, and he thinks in time, it may be his Case, to Act like other Red People; the great Numbers

Reasons of the disturbances between the Red & White People.

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of Traders, create disturbances between the Red and the White people. He has a very great regard for the White People, but they have not for one another. This is from his Heart and he hopes to be believed; the Young People may become outragious & mischief be done, because the Traders will not stay in one Place, and before he can interpose, harm may happen; he hopes not to be doubted as to the Truth, he therefore desires that the Head Men may be asked & they will confirm what he says. He never saw either of the Governors yet was always in their Interest, as having heard well of them, and is willing to convince them in any Shape. He has now given his Talk and would be glad of an answer.

Refers to the Head Men as to his Veracity.

Requires an answer to his Talk.

Which Request being considered he was desired to proceed and he should have an answer to the whole at once. He then went on as follows viz. Many White People go through his Towns to Trade with the Chactaws, he would not have the Whole stopped, [p. 526 p. 66]

Promised him.

*Too many Traders amongst them &c.^a^*

the Number only lessened And upon his being asked what Number would be Sufficient to supply his own Towns. He Replied High Rider & John Browne were enough and he desired no more.

Two Persons requested to be continued with them

Pouchymatayhad the Second Man of the Chickesaws then said, it is not out of any Ill Will to other Traders, but that the Two abovementioned have always been with them, he is heartily glad to see his Brothers here in Health, and that he only reminded his Brother Pia Matta relative to the above Two Traders.

Creek Interpreter.

Creeks Talk, Stephen Forrest Interpreter

Creek Talk.

Captain Ellick for the Upper & Lower Creeks delivered himself thus. He is glad to see you all here, and having receiv'd a good Talk, will now give his Own.

It is not his own Speech, but of the Whole Nation put into his Mouth by them, the talk is much the same as formerly given, there is no need of variation, all the Headmen, Upper and Lower have given their Talk and heard that of the Governors with satisfaction,

For both upper & lower Creeks.

[p. 527 p. 6[illegible]]

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Absent Creeks authorize those Present to act for them.

and as for the Absentees of the Creeks they have sent word, they will abide by the proceedings of those present.

Formerly they had a good Talk from the Great King George, and such shall always remain with them, that the lower Towns were always well inclined, and as for the White People, he desires they may remain quiet among them.

Professions of Peace &ca

Second Creeks Talk

Telletsher the second Creek then declared that the Red People were formerly ignorant, But God Almighty and the King of England had made them otherways, and proposed that the Lands above the Rocks should remain unsettled and that the Line between the White People and the Indians hunting Grounds should run from the Rock down to Savannah River, and the other way from the said Rock to Mr. Galphins Cow-pen, from thence to the lower Ford on Ogechy River near the Settlement of one Lambert and from thence to cross to Santa Sevilla to the Alatamaha River.

Boundaries described

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An injunction. — Little River by no means to be setled, but from thence. He talks nothing but good Talks and hopes none others will; That the Children in the Place described may grow up and flourish; The White People may settle the inside of the River St. Johns to Augustine.

St. Johns (a Marsh) the Spaniards only possessed the English must not exceed the same bounds, as from thence is their Hunting Grounds he has described the bounds of the Lands to the White People and hopes they will make no encroachments upon them.

The English to keep the same bounds the Spaniards had.

And then Capt. Ellick said that the Land: he was setled upon was run out, and as the Governor of Georgia knew nothing of it, he desires to know from the Four Governors the reasons of it.

Ellick complains his Lands were run out.

Then Telletsher said that no Settlem^ts should be made by the White People at pensacola but within the Ebbing & Flowing of the Tide.

pensacola boundary described.

Mobile to be setled in the same manner, the Tide to determine the Line.

And Mobile

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Chickesaws not to be interrupted.

The path shall be kept open to the Traders that are peaceable of the Breed (or Chickesaw) Nation, he is very glad to see the Governors, and gives a good Talk & hopes it will be received as such.

[p.529 f.59]

Sampeaffi or Fool Harry then said as the Governors had heard the Rest of his Nation, he hoped they would hear him. And then desired them not to suffer any People to Trade in the Woods, but to go into the Towns to Trade, no Rum to be sold to the Indians in the Woods, because the Young People there got Drunk & disposed of their Skins for that Commodity and so were rendered unable to pay their Debts to the Traders in the Nation, which frequently occasioned quarrels and Mischief among them. He speaks boldly before the Whites & Red, and that the Reds often send Runners for Rum, which he desires may be prevented, and if the Governors will not forewarn the White People, he will not kill them but he will take all they have from them, and ask them if

Rum pernicious sold in the Woods.

Causes Quarrels &c.

If continued the Vender will suffer.

they are French or Spaniards—

Mentions his deceased Father, a great Warrior

The Young Twin said his Father was a great Man, he behaved well.— When he died the White People thought proper to Receive him 8 years since, and none but bad Talks have been since then because he was a Boy. A Commission was given him for Peace,

Returns his Comm.n & gives his Reason for so doing

but as Blood has been spilt, he desires to return his Commission, as he is not minded in the Nation being young,

Attached to the English.

tho' he gives up his Commission, yet he will hold out his hand to the White People.

[p. 530 p. 60]

Obtains a Com-mission.

/Moico Hatkee a Coweta King, informed that his Brother died on the Path, and that he went to Savannah and Governor Wright gave him a Com-mission which he produced.

Creeks Talk ended

Mustisiqua having declared to the same Effect finished the Creeks Talk.

Chactaw Inter-preter. And Talk.

Colbert Interpreter for the Chactaws. Red Shoes the Chactaw Leader declar-ed he was a new Friend, his Talk is not

Declares himself a new Friend

long, and he hopes 'twill be accepted. The Invitation sent up by the Four Gov.rs

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and the great King was recd chearfully & intended to be complied with by the Whole Nation, but an accident happened on the Path which prevented their coming down; He, is now come to affirm his Attachment, he always was faithful; The Peace between the Chickesaws and him hath been faithfully kept. Now he wants his Nation to be under the English as well as other Red People, and as a Proof of his sincerity, any thing required of their Nation, he will to the utmost of his power comply with.

And Friend to the English & Chickesaws.

Watts Interpreter for the Cherokees.

Cherokee Interpreter & Talk.

Judds Friend desires he may be listned to, this is the day appointed as well by the Great Being, above as by the Governors, he is now as well with his Red Brothers as the White People and desires the Governors & Captain Stuart may see the Testimonial the Great King George presented to him in England, he hath and always will take care of the same (which Testimonial is a Certificate of his

[p. 531 p. 64]

Produces a Testimonial he recd in England

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having been at the Peace of Williamsburg in Virginia and obtained leave to go home to England in a Man of War was graciously received there and sent back again in a Ship of War.)

Prince of Chote desires the Governors &c. to smoke before he gives his Talk

And then the Prince of Chote said now you Governors are all here and Captain Stuart, he desires you will all Smoke and then he will give his Talk. And when they had all smoked with him, he proceeded & said now you beloved Men are met together, he is a beloved Man as well as you, he knows nothing that may happen, the Being above only knows; He has a House at Chote, where the beloved talks are made and all the Warriors may hear, he has made a Path from Chote to the English, he hopes nothing will ever spoil it, He gave a String of Beads with Three Knots and said the middle Knot represented Fort Prince George, the One End his Town of Chote, the other Charles Town, and he hopes the Talks & Paths will always be straight, the King George has sent a good Talk, the Path shall/ always

His House a place where the Talks are given.

Gives a particular String of Beads.

[p.532 v.62]

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be kept straight to hear good Talks. Then Attakullakulla the Little Carpenter observed that it was a great while since he heard the Invitation but he is now come, and will give his talk You are all acquainted with his good opinion of King George, and there is no need of repitition, twas at his own Town he heard this Invitation, and he is now come and is glad to see the several Nations – Gave a String of Beads. And then said the Great

Reason why the great Warriour of the Cherokees did not attend at the Congress.

Warrior had a Talk with him before he came away, but He is now gone down the River to look after his People. the Great Warrior sent Beads as a Testimony of his Friendship for the White People and good intentions towards them. Gives the Warriors

Great Warriours Beads presented.

Beads – Chote is the beloved Town, and there is none but good Talks, he hopes to hear none Else. He Lives at the farthest Towns and all that passes between the Governors and him shall be remembered, and the Path kept straight, this is the day that the great

being above made for this purpose, & that we below know nothing. The great King sends his Messengers with all Necessarys, and he hopes will always continue to supply them. Gives a Belt of Wampum. Some of the Young Men have

[p. 533 p. 64]

been Rogues but 'tis over & he hopes the Governors will forget it, he will endeavour it shall be no more repeated, he pities all in distress and will do all in his power to help them. Gives another Belt of Wampum.— He hopes you are unanimous, he has lost some of his People, but as you forgive he will, he promises you, to make reparation for future injuries and hopes you will do the same, And that there may be no more bad Talks. Gives a String of Beads. His (Over Hills) Brothers have sent down a string of Beads with their Talk which shall be a good one

Little Carpenters Talk for the Cherokees of the Valley

As we came along, many of the Warriors of the Valley were at a loss to know what the Invitation meant. And they have sent Beads to be informed. He has but One Tongue and

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hopes that there will be none but good Talks, he has lost over-hills Men, & Lower Towns yet he hopes the Children

Gives Beads on their account.

now will grow up in Peace. Gives a String of Beads.

It is very rare at his Town to

complains of a want of Goods

see any Goods brought amongst them; which Disstresses them much he expects to see goods brought amongst them that they may purchase with their Skins &c.ª As his People are now

promises safety to Traders.

a Hunting, if the Traders will come with Goods, they shall with Safety, if any/thing happens 'twill be supposed [p. 536 p 64] to be done by the Northward Indians, Enemies to the Cherokees as well as White People.

Requests Traders to come over the Mountains.

He is now to beg leave that a Trade may be carried on over the Mountains and a price set on the Goods. Some People did come from Virginia, but had exorbitant prices, &

Complains of the Virginia Traders.

got their Skins almost for nothing, they being in disstress, he took little notice then, as he was soon to see you, he did not know but that the Governors

had given such Orders as respected the prices but as he was present before the Governors he wanted the Matter cleared up. ———— And

Desires to know if the Governors Encouraged such Practices

Then He (Attakullakulla) gave a Talk to the several Nations of Indians Viz.

His Talk to the Indians

He has now met all the Red People of various Nations & will now give his Talk to them. He has heard a many Lies from the Creessaws and that way, but he is now intending to make the Path Straight, he says the Governors by the Great Kings Orders, sent for them all together & not to dwell together in enmity but like Friends & Brothers

Recommends Peace in future

He desires all People here will remove Blocks that may obstruct the Path to and from Chote, he says the beloved Headman of Chote sits under a White Flag and wishes to preserve it from Blood & any one who may make it otherwise will be found out.

[p. 530 p. 65.]

Prince of Chote, also for Peace.

He says in the Spring of the Year some of his People a Hunting were killed among the Creeks (not by desire of the beloved Men) but it will be no more thought

Murders to be forgiven, previous to this time.

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on, as he hopes they will not be guilty of the Like again, he or his People bear no ill-will to the Southward Indians but the Northward Indians are troublesome, when any mischief is done, they are always sure to find out who they are, as a Little Bird always Tells from the Top of a Tree — He has no more to say but promises to keep Clean his Path in future & hopes they will do the same

Idle notion of the Indians.

Gave a String of Beads

Chote's token of friendship for the English.

The Prince of Chote presented a pipe and some Tobacco, as a Testimony of Friendship between the Cherokees and White People.

Stealing of Horses complained of by the Creeks.

Captn. Ellick (a Creek) mentioned the frequent stealing of Horses by both the Creeks & White People, & proposed the preventing it for the Future

Catawbas Talk

Colo. Ayres Chief of the Catawbas, Said (in English) he always minds the White people, the King George's Talk and Four Governors are all good, | to day all the People meet here, he hears all the Red People & White right well, [p. 536 p. 66]

approves the Talk of both White & Red People

and they talk good (Gives a String of Beads) these are White Beads all none black, all for King George and the Four Governors; They all send a Talk, a good Talk to the Red People. He and his People are as White Men and is well pleased with what he has heard, he did & will keep it to his heart, he goes to Sleep & Rises, but never looses the Talk of the White People. The Catawbas and he are all of one mind. All the Indians that are now good, Their Children, should be suffered to grow up, he has very little to say, he lives among the White People and came to hear the talks of others, he holds fast his Commission, receives none from the French and in consequence of his Commission from his Brethren the White People he came to hear the Talks of others.

Values his Commission from the English, & despises the French

He informed the Governors his Land was spoiled, he had lost a great deal both by scarcity of Buffalo's & Deer, they have spoiled him 100 Miles every way & never paid him, His hunting

Complains concerning his Lands

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Lands formerly extended to Pedee. Broad River &c. but now is driven quite to the Catawba Nation; if he could kill any Deer he would carry the meat to his Family & the Skins to the White People, but no Deer are now to be had; he wants 15 Miles on each side his Town free from any Encroachments of the White People, who will not suffer him to Cut Trees to build withal, but keep all to themselves [p. 57] [p. 67]

Gives Beads to all the Nations of Indians.

After having finished his Talk to the Governors he presented strings of White Beads to each of the Nations of Indians in which he desired them to observe there was not One Black One amongst them, and that he presented them as tokens of the Friendship he professed for them all & which he desired might Continue.

Augusta Tuesday 8th November 1763.

Indians informed that the Governors would not be ready with their replys 'til the next day.

Present, Their Excellencies the Governors, Superintendant, Interpreters, Indians &c. as at the Congress Yesterday.

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The Reply to the Indians requiring more time than was expected, the Governors informed them that it should be delivered the next day being the 9th at 11 O'clock in the Morning. But in the mean time, if any of the Tribes of Indians had any thing to add to their former Talks, the Governors were ready to hear them, When [p. 538 p. 68] Ellick a Creek Indian (by the Interpreter) said the Four Governors here are all beloved and he is appointed to Speak, he saith half of his Body is English & Half Indian, therefore he holds both by the Hands, the talk the Governors gave was in writing, he cannot write, yet his heart is the same in inclination, he now speaks for the Upper, Middle & Lower Towns, & acknowledges that the King was good in giving such a Talk.

The Governors willing to hear any additional Talks from the Indians.

Ellick, a Creek again acknowledges the goodness of the great King's Talk

Second Creek added, as the King has been so good as to forgive, and give them a good Talk he is in hopes the Children will grow up without Interruption on either side, there is a Road to Charles Town, and the Line of

Another Creek made the same acknowledgement.

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Ogeechy is the Line for the White People to grow between. And then Ellick resumed and said to prevent any future disturbances, the upper part of the Ogeechys shall be the Hunting Grounds, beneath that, free for the White People. First when this Country was setled Savannah River was the Boundary and any Negro, Horse &c. that strayed beyond the same, was returned for a Gratuity formerly agreed on. But now the Ogeechy is the Boundary, any Negro, Horse, Cattle &c. that exceeds such bounds, he declares openly in the Presence of all the Governors he will seize + keep.

Ellick again describes the Boundary.

Threatens to seize Negros &c. + keep those which may stray.

[p. 539 p. 1097]

They were then reminded that the Gratuity formerly offered for returning such Negros &c. subsisted, upon which they agreed to comply with the Terms

A Reply to him on that head, which he agrees to.

Attakullakulla or the Little Carpenter (by Watts the Interpreter) said Many White People are assembled here, and he is very glad to see them,

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Little Carpenter describes boundaries

White People are setled beyond the Long Canes, they may stay there, but must proceed no further, the White People & his are as one, and when they meet in hunting good behaviour may be, by & between both, The Lands towards Virginia must not be setled nearer the Cherokees than the Southward of New River, Hunting is their Trade, & they have no other way of getting a Living. Gave a string of Beads.

Again desires Traders

Now he is before the Governors he desires they will order Traders to his Town, there is a plentiful Store at Keowee, but it is a long way from him, & it is very hard work to carry Leather over the Mountains, and a long way for the Women to fetch any small matter.

Reasons why

He desires good Traders, staid Men, not Young Riotting Fellows, who commit disturbances; 8 Traders will be sufficient, & to have them placed in the Town. Gave a string of Beads & Wampum

Number of Traders requested

[Ip. ove p. 70]

Requests Traders from Virginia.

He desired to have Traders sent him from Virginia. When he was desired

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A Question put to him, & his answer

to explain whether he did not address the Four Governors? He replied that one or more Traders might come from each, therefore he addressed the Four Governors. And as King George had ordered him Goods he hoped the Governors would send them accordingly.

He has now done & will be glad to be on his Journey home as soon as their Excellencies please to dispatch him.

The Young Warriour of Estatoi's Talk

Salui the Young Warrior (Beamer his Interpreter) Said he had heard the Talk from the Great King George, that the People of his Nation had been often at Charles Town to hear Talks, he never was, therefore he came to see the Governors, he never is inclined to be at Meetings, but is well pleased with what he has heard & hopes the Governors are also. As the Warriors are now done, he will speak & begs to be heard, he says some time ago, 'twas cloudy, all was darkness but is now clear, & he hopes all will

is pleased with what he has heard

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promises to be a friend to the English in future.

be forgiven, & then nothing offensive shall be more repeated. The Great King George in Pity hath taken them into favour and as the Day is bright and clear he hopes 'twill ever be so on the Path.

[p. 541 p. 71]

The Warriors who have been in England had a Right to speak first, but now he informs that his Heart is as firm to the English as ever in his Life, he sees all around his Friends both Red & White people, that the White People of Georgia were the first that gave them Goods after the War, he now hopes to have a supply from Charles Town, there is Goods at Keowee plenty, but people who live 8 or 10 Miles distant & want Trifles find it hard to send or go to Keowee for them. The Lines run out between the English & them he is satisfied with, tho' they are small for his people.

He also requests Goods from Charles Town, and

gives his reason why.

Satisfied with the Line.

The White People setled at or near Long Canes he desires not to remove, but none more to settle nearer the Cherokees.

After reminding again concerning the Traders he declared he had finished

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his Talk And gave a String of Beads

Augusta. 9th November 1763.

At a full Congress of the Governors, Superintendant, Indians &c the Replys were delivered as follows. [p 543 p 72]

Answer of the Several Governors and the Superintendant to Pia Matta the Chickesaw Leaders Talk (Colbert Interpreter)

Reply to the Chickesaws.

Friend Brother & Ally

We the several Governors & Superintendant are extremely pleased with the Talk you delivered the day before Yesterday, as our eldest Brother you began replying & gave an Example to the other Indians; your Talk was as straight, and as grateful, as your Conduct has been for these many years; we acknowledge your Fidelity, we have had repeated proofs of it, & we hope that by this Meeting the Chain of Friendship, which has long united us, will receive additional Strength & Brightness.

Their Conduct approved.

The Words you have uttered are

those of a wise & generous man, and such as Experience has taught you; you observe, that you cannot do without the White people; this is most certainly true; but it is as certain, that by pre-

reasons why they have been well used

serving your heart entirely English, by making their Enemies, your Enemies, & their Friends, your Friends, you have felt no wants whatever; The Great King

[p. 56[illegible] p. 93]

has liberally supplied you, he has convinced you, that let his Children be

no difficulty can obstruct the English supplying them, so long as they behave well

even so remote, let Seas or Mountains separate them, that as long as they behave faithfully as you have done, they never will be cast off.

Their objection to the Numbers of Traders answered

You say that the Number of Traders which pass through your Country to the Chactaws, and the too great Number which Trade with your People, Breed Disturbances, which you may not always be at hand to Prevent. You now shall have a reply to both those Remarks. By the Cession of Mobile to the English, the Chactaw Trade will be carried on from thence, because it will be more Convenient to both English & Indians; to

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that from this time you will have no Complaints of that kind to make. Your other Request that High Rider & Brown only should traffick among you has been considered by us as your Friends, and we are persuaded that some White Man for his own Interest has imposed upon you. You may believe us as the Great Kings beloved Men, that when the Trade is in few Hands the Prices of Goods is always higher; but if you give a preference to the Traders you have mentioned, you are under no obligation to buy Goods of others; if High Rider & Brown are your Friends, deal with them only, but they are more likely to continue to use you well, when you have other Traders to Resort to, in Case they abuse you. This Advice comes from us all, and we give it, because we esteem & value you. We have nothing further to add, but that you may safely rely on the Continuance of that Friendship & Assistance which the Great King has always given you.–

Reasons why a few Traders will not be advan-tageous for them.

To the above they seemed satisfied.

Previous to the Answer to the Creeks, Forrest (the Interpreter) being desired to ask Capt.ⁿ Ellick on behalf of himself & Brothers if he understood the Line as Setled Yesterday? He answered in the Affirmative; Then the Reply was proceeded on. Viz.ᵗ

Reply to the Creeks.

Friends & Brothers.

In Reply to the Answer of you the Creek Indians to the Great Kings Talk. The Governors and Superintendant say, that your Repeated Assurances, that your Hearts, & the Hearts of your Whole People (for whom you Speak) are Strait and Good towards the Great King George and his Subjects they receive cordially. And that such Friendly declarations as these duly observed on your Parts, you may depend shall be properly regarded by us, who will Continue to Exercise the Kings great benevolence & Goodness towards you agreeable to his Talk given you at our first Meeting.

Their answer approved

[illegible]

The Complaint made of straggling People going about the Woods between Augusta & the Creek Country, & carrying

Stragglers in their Country to be suppressed

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Rum, & other things to Trade with such Indians as they may meet with when Hunting, is a Mischief that we are sensible of. & what we are very desirous of putting a Stop to. and you may be assured that every thing which can be done shall, in order to Prevent such Practices. You have also mentioned, that if any Negros run away or Horses or Cattle stray into your Grounds, that you will seize upon them & keep them,

Horses, Negroes &c. not to be seized by the Creeks.

but with respect to these Two Points you must recollect & well Remember the Treaties & Agreements you have formerly entered into with the White People, And that you are not to do any mischief or damage to them, or take away their Property or take any satisfaction yourselves agt. the White People. But if you think you receive any injury, you are to make your Complaint to the Governor of the Province who will always be ready to hear you, [p.546 L.76] and do you Justice, and this is the method you must observe & not attempt to do any mischief to the White People or take away

They are admonished not to take revenge themselves of the English, but Complain to the Governors.

the Goods & Horses of such as you may find Trading in the Woods for that would be contrary to your former Engagements which are still binding and must be observed and kept, but you must Complain ag^t. them to the Governors. And you will Remember that by a former Treaty you are allowed a Reward for taking up any Negros that Run away from their Masters, and you will still be rewarded for taking up any such. You know it is very difficult to prevent Negros from running away and Cattle & Horses from Rambling and it would be unjust in you to Claim y^m as your own for straying into your Lands, at the same time you may be assured that the utmost care will be taken to Prevent it.

Rewards for taking up Negro's &c. & redelivering them

And here we think it necessary to observe that great Complaints have been made by the Traders that some of you have stoln their Horses and refuse to deliver them when found in your Possession; Also by several of the Inhabitants that you wantonly kill their Cattle, and that even since the Holding of the

Charged with stealing the Traders Horses

And wantonly killing Cattle

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Congress several Cattle in this Neigh-bourhood have been wantonly Shot & the Carcasses left on the Spot. If these things be True it is not agreeable to the Friendly declarations made by you. And we expect that nothing more of this Sort be done for the Future. [p. 547 p. 71]

We have Examined the Commission delivered by Thougulskie (the Young Twin) and have heard & believe that his Father was a great King & Warriour in the Creek Country, and we hope Thougulskie may be so too, but we shall not interfere with you in the Choice or Appointment of your Emperors or Kings, but whenever you shall agree amongst yourselves upon the Election or Choice of an Emperour; we shall be ready to Confirm such Choice.

The Governors say will not interfere in their choice of Emperours, but approve whom the Indians may choose.

Captn. Ellick has mentioned a claim to his Settlements at Santa Sevilla which he says has been run out as to which the Governors observe that they know of no Survey being made on any Settlement of his, that if any such thing

Ellicks charge of the English running out his Lands, answered.

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has been done it is without their Privity.
and if the Lands are really his nothing
that has been done can affect his Pro-
perty but he will continue to Enjoy them

You have proposed Enlarging & Extend-
ing the Boundaries or Limits of the Lands
to the Westward which may be setled by
the White People. And this you declare to
be in Gratitude and Return for the great
Clemency and Generosity shewn to you
by His Majesty, and which in his Name
we agree to Accept of, so that for the
Future the Settlements of the White People
are to extend up Savannah River to
Little River and back to the Fork of Little
River, and from the Fork of Little River
to the End of the South Branch of Bryer
Creek and down that Branch to the
Lower Creek Path, and along the lower
Creek Path, to the Main Stream of Ogechee
River and down the Main Stream of that
River just below the Path leading from
Mount Pleasant and from thence in
a strait Line cross to Santa Sevilla on
the Alatamaha River and from thence
to the Southward as far as Georgia

This proposal of Enlarging the Bounds to the Westward

[p. 548 p. 75]

And Reasons why.

the Enlargement described

Extends or may be Extended to Remain to be Regulated agreeable to Former Treaties and His Majesty's Royal Instruction, a Copy of which was lately sent to you And this matter may be more particularly mentioned & described in the Treaty which we shall propose now to be made between us

N.B. Upon an Explanation of the Boundary Line in the talk to them, they were again asked if they clearly understood it' to which they all (& the Wolfe King in particular) answered in the affirmative.

|And as to what you have mentioned about the Lands to the Southward of Georgia near St Augustine Pensacola & Moobile. These are matters that the Great King has not empowered us to Talk with you about. He has appointed Governors for those Countries who will soon come over & be there. And we shall acquaint them with what you have said, and must leave you to Talk with them and settle that matter for we cannot do any thing in it. [p. 549 fo. 79]

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Reply to Red Shoes the Chactaw Leader
Colbert Interpreter.

Y. the Chactaws — Friend & Brother.

Your talk was but short, but we are well satisfied with it; we are sorry for any accident which prevented more of your people from complying with the Great Kings Invitation; As they are not come, you must be more careful to Remember what you have heard & relate it to your Nation; You desire to be under the English as the other Red people are; Do you behave as well as the faithful Chickesaws, your Friends, and you will meet with the same Treatment from the English; Probably long before you get home, plenty of English Goods will be in your Nation; in your Transactions with the White People, take the Chickesaws for your Pattern, they have reaped the advantage of our Friendship, and we Sincerely hope, that your whole Nation will embrace the offer of goodwill which we have made you, & that one heart only may be

[Margin: Admonished to remember what they have heard.]

[Margin: Advised to copy the Chickesaws]

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in the Bosoms of the White People & the Chactaws.

With this Talk Red Shoes was well pleased.

To the Cherokees, (Watts Interpreter).

Cherokee Friends & Brothers.

The Governors and Superintendant observe with pleasure the good disposition with which you are come to this Meeting, apparent in your Talks, and in your Countenances, and the just Sense you shew of the great Kings kind & fatherly Intentions to/ you and all his Red People & Children.

their behaviour applauded

[p.55, p.77]

In your Answers to the Talk delivered from him, you mention two Points, to each of which you will now receive particular Answers.

The first relates to the Trade carried on between the White People and your Towns; the other to the Lands on which the White People are setled.

As to the Trade you have Goods sent among you by almost all the Colonies over which we preside; but

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Reasons why so few Traders go amongst them.

the Prices you are inclined to give for Goods are so small, that few Traders choose to carry Goods into your Towns, You must consider, That if Traders do not make an advantage of their Goods, they will not carry them; you would do the same yourselves.

And why a Factory was setled at Keowee

The Trade of South Carolina stands on another Footing, at the Time the Path into your Towns was but lately cleared from Blood; to preserve it clean, to prevent the same mischiefs from being repeated, which had been occasioned by the Madness of your Young Men, and the misbehaviour of our Traders, a Factory was setled at Keowee, and a Trader whom we can depend

Keowee recommended as a plentiful & cheap place for Goods.

[illegible]

upon for using you well established there. plenty of Goods are constantly kept for your supply and the Price as low/or lower than any Private Trader can afford them; this Regulation the Province of South Carolina cannot alter because it has been laid before the King; it is in his power and in his alone to make an alteration; and until this is done,

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South Carolina has not the power of sending private Traders.

No Indian Traders in N. Carolina.

In North Carolina there are no Indian Traders at all either to your Nation or any other.

Virginia Traders at liberty to go amongst them, or not, they cannot be compelled thereto.

And as to Virginia, the Traders there are Free to carry up their Goods or not, as they find their advantage. There are no Laws to compel them to go: or to restrain them from going Every man carries up his Goods as he thinks Proper, and sets such Prices upon them as he judges will answer his Expence in carrying them up into your Towns. You are also Free to purchase them or not, as you approve of the Prices set upon them. And all we have to add on this Subject is, that the Government of Virginia sets no Prices on the Goods sent up to you, but leaves you and the Traders to agree upon the Price in such Manner as is suitable to you both.

We shall now come to the other point relative to Lands. You have complained of Settlements being made

on the Part of Virginia to the Westward of the New River, and desire no further Settlements may be made there. In order to comply strictly with the great Kings Instructions, Copies of which you have among you, and that we may in no shape deceive you, We will explain the State of those Settlements.

The Lands run out explained.

By a former Governor and above Twenty Years since a Large Grant of Lands in that part of the Country was made to one Col.º Patten, who under that Grant sold out parcels of Land to people who setled there: in these Settlements you have acquiesced without Complaint to this Time, as they are at a great distance from yo.r Country. Another large Grant was also made by the Great King just before the breaking out of the War with the French, but those disturbances prevented many Persons setling under that Grant, and by the Kings late Instructions to the Governor of Virginia no Land can be granted even as far as the Eastern Banks of that River, and in Obedience

No intrusion done or intended to be.

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to that Instruction not a foot has been since granted upon that River, so that you have nothing further to apprehend on that account. And we now take this Opportunity to confirm you in your Security by assuring you that on the Return of the Governor of Virginia into his Colony [p. 654 f. 84.] all Treaties will be carefully examined, and punctually observed, and you may depend on Strict Justice being done to you.

Any Idle People setling, to be removed, on complaint made.

It is possible some Idle persons may set down on Lands without any authority whatever, but this you ought not to consider as an Act of the Government which does not nor ever will countenance and protect people setling in that manner, but heartily concur with you in removing them on Complaint made by you to the Governor for that Purpose.

In relation to the Settlements above Long Canes in South Carolina, those Settlements were allowed and agreed to in the Treaty of Peace, Signed

at the Close of the last War, by Lieut Governor Bull and Attakullakulla be-tween the White People & your Nation.

And then the Interpreters were ordered to inform the several Nations of Indians that the Great King had sent them Presents as a Mark of his esteem for them, and that the Four Governors & Superintendant should agree in the distribution, and the Superintendant would then deliver them.

Indians inform-ed of their Presents, & dis-tribution

[p.555 p.88]

| To Colo: Ayres and Brothers of the Catawbas.

To the Catawbas

It gives us great Pleasure and Satisfaction to find that the Good Talk which we gave you from our Great King and Father of both his White and Red Children, is so satisfactory to you, as you have always been fast Friends to all his White Children so our King and Father holds out his Arms to receive and protect you from all your Enemies, and is very sensible of your constant Love and Friendship for all your White Brothers; and you may be assured of his

Their Hunting Grounds to be se-cured to them.

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Confirming to you all your Just claims to your Lands and Hunting Grounds, pursuant to the Agreement made between your Nation, and his Governor of South Carolina, and Mr. Atkins his Superintendant of Indian Affairs, upon your having a Fort built for your Protection from your Enemies, when you deserted your Old Towns, which was then agreed upon, on both sides, to be a square of Fifteen Miles, to be laid out on both sides of the Catawba River, and part of the Line was actually Surveyed.

[p. 556 p. 86] If you stand to your former agreement, your Lands shall be immediately Surveyed and Marked out for your use but if you do not, your Claim must be undecided till our Great Kings pleasure is Known on the other Side the Water.

Cherokees acknowledge themselves in the wrong.

The Talks being given to the Indians the Cherokees acknowledged of their own accord that they had claimed more than were their Hunting

Grounds and what they now desired was that they might not be molested in hunting as far as the Spring Head of Holstein River.

They desired the Governors to write to Mr Wilkinson at Keowee to send Goods from thence to Estitoi. To which 'twas replied that the Governors had it not in their Power; the great King had ordered it otherwise.

Again press for Goods to Estatoi

The Catawbas, upon appearing satisfied with the Line of 15 Miles Square, were informed that a new Survey should be made, and when the Line was Run the People setled within should be removed, & no new Warrants granted them or any others to settle within those Limits. Upon which they desired a New Line should be run out immediately.

Catawbas promised a new Survey immediately.

[p.557 p.47]

The Catawbas being asked if they approved Coll. Ayres as their Chief or Emperour Answered unanimously Yes. In consequence of such their Declaration the Governors & Superintendant accepted him.

Coll. Ayres, Chosen Emperour.

Then the Question was put to the

respective Chiefs of the several Tribes of

A Treaty of Peace proposed & agreed to

Indians whether in consequence of their good Professions towards the English they were inclined to enter into a Treaty of Peace &c.a in Writing for that Purpose. And they all Consenting thereto were informed that on the Morrow being the 10th November they were to Assemble at the same Place at 11 O'Clock when such a Treaty should be ready to be signed by the Governors Superintendant & Them.

Overtures of Peace between the Cherokees & Chickesaws

The Prince of Chote made Overtures of Peace and Friendship to Pia Matta the Chief Chickesaw which being accepted, the Prince of Chote, gave him a String of White Beads.

And between the Cherokees & Creeks

The Young Warrior and Tiftoi (Cherokees), had Friendly Talks with Moustisiqua & Fool Harry (two Creeks) and gave Beads to each of them.

Preamble to the Ratification.

At a Congress held at Augusta in the Province of Georgia on the Tenth Day of November in the Year of Our [p. 558 p. 88]

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Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred & Sixty Three By Their Excellencies

James Wright	Esq^rs. Governors of	Georgia
Arthur Dobbs		N^o. Carolina
Thos. Boone		S^o. Carolina

The Honble Francis Fauquier Esqr. Lieut^t. Governor of Virginia & John Stuart Esqr. Agent & Superintendant of Southern Indian Affairs.

A Treaty for the Preservation & Continuance of a Firm and Perfect Peace & Friendship Between His Most Sacred Majesty George The Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France & Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth And the sev^l. Indian Chiefs, herein Named who are Authorized by the Kings Head Men & Warriours of the Chickesaws, Upper and Lower Creeks, Chactaws, Cherokees and Catawbas for and in behalf of themselves & their several Nations & Tribes.

[?]

Article the 1st.

That a perfect and perpetual Peace and Sincere Friendship shall be continued Between his Majesty King George

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the Third and all his Subjects and the several Nations and Tribes of Indians herein mentioned. That is to say. The Chickesaws, Upper & Lower Creeks, Chactaws, Cherokees & Catawbas, and each Nation of Indians hereby respectively engages to give the utmost attention to preserve and maintain Peace & Friendship between their People and the King of Great Britain & his Subjects, and shall not commit, or permit any kind of Hostilities injury or Damage whatever against them from henceforth, for any Cause, or under any Pretence whatsoever. And for laying the strongest & purest foundation for a perfect and perpetual Peace & Friendship, His Most Sacred Majesty has been graciously pleased to pardon and forgive all past Offences & Injuries. And hereby declares there shall be a general Oblivion of all Crimes, Offences & Injuries that may have been heretofore Committed or Done by any of the said Indian Parties.

The White People to be secure on all accounts whatever

Indians forgiven all offences

Article

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Article the 2^d

The Subjects of the Great King George and the aforesaid several Nations of Indians shall for ever hereafter be looked upon as one People and the Several Governors and Superintendant Engage that they will Encourage Persons to furnish and Supply the several Nations and Tribes of Indians aforesaid with all sorts of Goods usually carried amongst them in the manner in which they now are and which will be sufficient to answer all their Wants.

[p. 660 p. 90]

Indians & White People to be one People

Goods promised the Indians

In Consideration whereof the Indian Parties on their part Severally Engage in the most Solemn Manner that the Traders and others who may go amongst them, shall be perfectly safe and secure in their several Persons and Effects and shall not on any account or pretence whatever be molested or disturbed, whilst in any of the Indian Towns or Nations, or on their Journey to or from the Nations.

Indians promise protection to Traders

Article the 3^d

The English Governors & Superintendent

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Justice promised to the Indians.

engage for themselves & their Successors as far as they can, that they will always give due attention to the Interest of the Indians and will be ready on all occasions to do them full & ample Justice. And the several Indian Parties do Expressly promise & Engage for themselves severally and for their Several Nations & Tribes, Pursuant to the/full [p. 56, p. 91] right and power which they have so to do, That they will in all Cases

The same promised to the English.

and upon all Occasions, do full & ample Justice to the English and will use their utmost Endeavours to prevent any of their People from giving any Disturbance or doing any Damage to them in the Settlements or Elsewhere as aforesaid either by Stealing their Horses, Killing their Cattle, or otherwise, or by doing them any Personal hurt, or injury. And that

Satisfaction promised by the Indians, to the English.

if any Damage be done as aforesaid, Satisfaction shall be made for the same to the Party injured. And that if any Indian or Indians whatever

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shall hereafter Murder or Kill a White-Man, the Offender or Offenders shall without any delay, excuse or pretence whatever be immediately put to Death, in a Public manner in the presence of at least Two of the English who may be in the Neighbourhood where the Offence is Committed.

Indian Murderers, to be put to death.

And if any White-Man shall kill or murder an Indian, such White-Man shall be tried for the Offence in the same manner as if he had Murdered a White-Man, and if found Guilty shall be executed accordingly in the presence of some of the Relations of the Indian who may be murdered, if they choose to be Present.

White Men, Murderers to be hanged if found Guilty.

[p. 563 v. 92]

Article the 4th

Whereas doubts, and disputes have frequently happened on account of Encroachments or supposed Encroachments committed by the English Inhabitants of Georgia on the Lands or Hunting Grounds Reserved & Claimed by the Creek-Indians for their own use Wherefore to Prevent any Mistakes, Doubts or Disputes for

Method to prevent disputes concerning Lands, between the Creeks & White Men.

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the Future and in consideration of the great Marks of Clemency and Friendship extended to us the said Creek Indians. We the Kings Head Men & Warriours of the several Nations and Towns of both Upper & Lower Creeks by Virtue and in Pursuance of the full Right & Power which we now have and are possessed of Have Consented & Agreed that for the Future the

And Boundary described.

Boundary between the English Settlements and our Lands & Hunting Grounds shall be known and setled by a Line Extending up Savannah River to Little River, and back to the Fork of Little River, and from the Fork of Little River to the Ends of the South Branch of Briar Creek, and down that branch to the Lower Creek Path, and along the Lower Creek Path to the Main Stream of Ogeechee River, and down the main stream of that River just below the Path leading from Mount Pleasant and from thence in a Strait Line cross to Santa Sevilla on the Alatamaha River, and from

[p. 663 v. 92]

thence to the Southward as far as Georgia Extends or may be Extended to Remain to be regulated agreeable to Former Treaties and His Majesties Royal Instruction a Copy of which was lately sent to you.

And we the Catawba Head Men and Warriours in Confirmation of an Agreement heretofore entered into with the White People declare that we will remain

Catawbas satisfied with their New Line to be run out.

Satisfied with the Tract of Land of Fifteen Miles Square, a Survey of which by our Consent, and at our Request has been already begun & the respective Governors & Superintendant on their Parts Promise and Engage that the aforesaid Survey shall be compleated & that the Catawbas shall not in any respect be molested by any of the Kings Subjects within the said Lines, but shall be indulged in the usual manner of Hunting Elsewhere.

And indulgence in hunting.

And we do by these Presents, give, grant and Confirm unto His Most Sacred Majesty King George the Third, all such Lands whatsoever as we the said Creek

Creeks confirmation of the former Lands possessed by the English to them now.

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Indians have at any time heretofore been possessed of or Claimed as our Hunting Grounds/ which lye between the Sea, the River Savannah & the Lines herein before mentioned and described. To hold the same unto the Great King George and his Successors for ever. And we do fully and absolutely agree that from henceforth the above Lines & Boundary shall be the Mark of Division of Lands between the English & us the Creeke Indians, notwithstanding any former agreement or Boundary to the Contrary. And that we will not disturb the English in their Settlements or otherwise within the Lines aforesaid. [p. 564 v. 94]

Their promise not to molest the English within the new Limits.

In Consideration whereof it is agreed on the part of His Majesty King George that none of his Subjects shall Settle upon or Disturb the Indians in the Grounds or Lands to the Westward of the Lines herein before described. And that if any shall presume to do so, then on Complaint made by the Indians, the Party shall be proceeded against for the same & punished according to the Laws of the English.

The English engage not to interrupt the Indians to the Westward of the Line.

In Testimony whereof we the underwritten

[p. 66 p. 96.

have signed this Present Treaty & put to it the Seals of our Arms the Day and Year above written, And the Several Kings & Chiefs of the several Nations & Tribes of Indians have also Set Their Hands & Seals to the Same at the Time & Place aforesaid.

Ja: Wright Governor of Georgia (L.S.)
Arthur Dobbs, Governor of North Carolina (L.S.)
Tho: Boone. Gov.r of S.o Carolina (L.S.)
Fran: Fauquier L.t Gov.r of Virginia (L.S.)
John Stuart Supert.t South District. (L.S.)

Pia Matta his [mark] Mark (L.S.)	Col.o Ayre's Mark [mark] (L.S.)
Capt Elleck his [mark] Mark. (L.S.)	Tucksykung's [mark] mark (L.S.)
Sampiaffi his [mark] Mark (L.S.)	Sarraes [mark] mark (L.S.)
Hootlipsahatchi his [mark] Mark. (L.S.)	Eccoui's [mark] mark (L.S.)
Pialuquescapquo's [mark] Mark. (L.S.)	Tiftoi's Mark [mark] (L.S.)
Chicka Mico's mark [mark] (L.S.)	The Wolfes Mark [mark] (L.S.)
Shuashumastoby's Mark [mark] (L.S.)	Willanawaws [mark] mark (L.S.)
Attakullakulla's Mark [mark] (L.S.)	Amoytoy's Mark [mark] (L.S.)
Killagunsta Choti's Mark [mark] (L.S.)	Chisco Talone's Mark [mark] (L.S.)
Skyagunsta Oustenaka's Mark [mark] (L.S.)	Clokowetas's Mark [mark] (L.S.)

By Command of their Excellencies {James Wright, Arthur Dobbs, Thomas Boone} Esquires
The Hon.ble Francis Fauquier &
John Stuart Esq Superintendant.

Fenwicke Bull Secretary

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The Ratification of Peace & [p.066 P.96]
Congress ended. Friendship being signed, Finished the General Congress, at which time the Guns of Fort Augusta were discharged, as they were at the Opening of the Congress.

Indians inform-ed of the times of distributing the Presents. The Indians were informed that the Presents would begin to be distributed to them the following day by their Beloved Man, the Superintendant, to which they appearing satisfied, Their Excellencies & the Superintendant withdrew into the said Fort of Augusta and ordered the following Letter to be engrossed & sent to the Secretary of State Viz:

Augusta in Georgia 10th Nov.r 1763.

Lett.r to the Secretary of State. My Lord.

In Obedience to the Kings Commands signified to us severally by your Lordship by Letter of the 16th March, we have met the different Chiefs of the Chickesaws, Chactaws, Creeks, Cherokees & Catawbas, and have used our utmost Endeavours to carry His Majestys intentions into Execution.

The Removal of the French and Spaniards from the ceded Places which [p.567 P.97]

your Lordship meant the Indians should be apprized of by us, they were before acquainted with; this was unavoidable; the dispatching of Invitations to Nations so remote as the Chactaws & Chickesaws, necessarily took up a great deal of time, their Consultations upon them not much less, & their Journey hither still more; however My Lord we do not apprehend that their receiving the above intelligence from other hands has been detrimental to the Kings Service; The Chickesaws ever faithful to the British Interest are perfectly satisfied with the Change. The Chactaw Leader now in Confederacy with the Chickesaws had before made repeated offers of declaring against the French, provided he was supplied with English Goods; and seems well pleased with the Neighbourhood of the English whose assistance he had before Courted. We have in our Reply to him given him reason to Expect that by the time he reaches home there will be Traders in his Nation by the way of Mobile, & We beg leave to Recommend to your Lordship that the Chactaws being supplied with Goods from that Quarter, as a measure necessary to confirm them in their present professions, and to

[p. 568
p. 98] render them independent of the Creeks against

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whom they may be a very useful Check when their Supplies are no longer so precarious as they now are, by passing through the Creek Country.

The Creeks had been represented to be very ill disposed the Murders they had committed were frequent, and even subsequent to the Receipt of your Lordships Letter, since the holding of the Congress, tho' amply supplied with Provisions they have been accused of wantonly killing the Peoples Cattle; yet their Talks have been more friendly than we expected, & their voluntary offer of an Augmentation of Boundary to Georgia upon the Kings forgiveness of all past Injuries being signified to them; supposing their Professions sincere and the Chiefs of Consequence enough to act for the Whole Nation, which they declare they do, is certainly as strong a Proof as they can at present give of their good will: It will be necessary however to mention to your Lordship that we have been privately cautioned by the Leader of the Chickesaws against confiding in ye Creek Professions; he says he knows them, that nothing done here will be confirmed by the absent Leaders in comparison of whom the present Chiefs are inconsiderable. The / Cherokees [p. 69 f. 99] in their intelligence have gone still farther, but

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as they seem on the point of a War with the Creeks, their Testimony is to be suspected. Though the Talks will convey to your Lordship our opinions of the different dispositions of the Indians, yet we thought Necessary to add thus much, and to acquaint your Lordship, that the Cherokees seem very Pacific but mortified at the Refusal of Traders from South Carolina, which the Act now in force there prevents their being gratified with. And we beg leave to Observe to your Lordship on this Head, that the general promise of Goods which we have made by the Kings Orders to the respective Indians requires such a performance as it is impossible circumstanced as we are to be answerable for for we have no coercive power over Traders.

Your Lordship will pardon us for suggesting that there never was a time more seasonable for the Establishing the Commerce with Indians, upon a general, safe, equitable footing, which we are afraid will never be done by respective Provinces.

The Catawbas Boundary as before agreed upon is now confirmed, & they are well satisfied with it.

[p.370 p.100] |Permit us to refer your Lordship for all further Particulars of the Congress to the Original

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Papers which we shall have the honour of Transmitting with the utmost dispatch. And to hope that we have faithfully executed the Kings Commands & approved ourselves

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most Obedient &

Most Hble Servants

To | Ja. Wright
The Earl of Egremont | Arthur Dobbs
His Majestys Principal | Thos Boone
Secretary of State for | Fran: Fauquier
the Southern Department &c. &c. &c. | John Stuart.

Then the Secretary being ordered to withdraw, Their Excellencies &c. were pleased to agree that he should out of the Fund in his Hands pay Mr. Box the sum of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings Sterling for assisting Fenwicke Bull their said Secretary at the Congress. | And that the said Fenwicke Bull should from the same Fund pay himself Fifty Two Pounds Ten Shillings Sterling as a gratuity for the Executing his Office,

Mr. Box's gratuity for assisting the Secretary.

The Secretarys Gratuity.

[p. 341 p. 105]

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At the same time ordering him to write a Fair Copy with Marginal Notes &c. with all possible dispatch after his arrival in Charles Town to be forwarded, to the Earl of Egremont His Majesty's Principal Sec.^y of State for the S.^o District &c. &c. &c. and also that he procure 50. Copies of the same to be printed from the said Fair Journal for the Use of the Secretary of State, Sir Jeffery Amherst (the Four Governors, Superintendant &c. who attended at the Congress) & that they be also sent to the Northward American Governors & to those of the new Ceded Places that they may be informed of the Proceedings at the said Congress.

Particulars ordered to his care.

And that he print Copies of his Journal.

Persons to whom the Copies are to be distributed.

Chas Town South Carolina 2.^d Novr 1763.

Lett.^r to Governor Wright

Sir/

Since we had the Pleasure of seeing you Governor Boone has received a Letter from Mr Samuel Smith of London Merchant acquainting him that he had a Balance in his Hands from the Money Issued by the Treasury amounting to £354.2.11 over and above the

[p. 572 p. 102]

A new Fund.

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Cost & Charges of the Presents, which he was ready to Pay to Governor Boone's order, towards the Expence of distributing the Presents & Contingencies of the Congress. We have therefore agreed to draw for the whole, to add £ 47. 10. 0 Sterling more to the Gratification of 50 Guineas already agreed to be given to Mr. Bull, in consequence of our thinking, that he will have much more trouble than we at first imagined, & that it will be necessary he should take a good deal of Pains with the Papers to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, the Remainder will be deposited in the Hands of the Superintendant to be applied towards the incidental Expences of the Congress. We should have been glad to have had your Concurrence, but as this fresh step appears perfectly reasonable to us, We have no doubt but that it will (be) equally agreeable to you & are Sir with great Regard

Additional Gratuity to the Secretary.

And reason why.

The Surplus to be paid into the hands of the Superintendant.

Your Excellencies Most Obedient & Most Humble Servants | Thos. Boone
Arthur Dobbs.
Fran: Fauquier

His Excellency
James Wright Esqr.

[p.573
p.103]

Letter to Mr Smith in London

Charles Town So Carolina 21st Novr 1763

Sir.

In Consequence of your Letter of advice dated the 10th August to His Excellcy Govr Boone we have this day drawn Three Bills of Exchange on you for the Balance Viz.

1 at 30 days in favr of The Honble Fran Fauquier Esqr for		£50 . . . .
1 at Do in favr of	Willm Stead Esqr for	100 . . . .
1 at Do in favr of		104 . 2 . 11
	Stg	£254 . 2 . 11

Amounting to Two Hundred Fifty Four Pounds Two Shillings & Eleven Pence Sterling which be pleased to Honr

We are Sir

Your most Hble Servants

Thos Boone

Arthur Dobbs

Fran: Fauquier

Mr Samuel Smith

Cateaton Street London

[p.574
p.104]

Fair Copy of the Journal of the Congress at Augusta Transcribed by

Fenwicke Bull Secy

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Endorsed. Journals of the Congress at Au- [p. 576]
gusta | In Govr. Boone's Letter, of the 7th Decr. 1763- |
Rp 20th Janry 1764 | (Copy sent to the Board of Trade,
26th Janry | 1764.)

St James's May 12th 1764 [p.605]

John Stewart Esqr His Majesty's Agent for Indian Affairs in the Southern District of N. America

Sir,

Major General Gage having represented to His Majesty the critical State of Affairs with respect to the numerous Tribes of Indians in the Provinces of East and West Florida, and the Necessity, in their present Dispositions, of taking proper Measures for conciliating their Affections to the English, upon the first Establishment of His Majesty's Government in those Countries. And it appearing from these Considerations to be of great Importance to His Majesty's Service that you should reside in one or other of the said Provinces, untill Affairs are settled with the said Indians upon a solid Foundation, I am commanded to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure that You forthwith repair to St. Augustine or to Pensacola, as the Exigency of Affairs may require, and as Major [p.606]

General Gage to whom I have communicated these His Majesty's Orders, shall think proper to direct.

Colonel Grant and Mr. Johnstone, His Majesty's Governors of East and West Florida, are on the point of departing for their respective Provinces, and You will probably find them in their Governments on Your Arrival there. They carry out with them considerable Quantities of Goods for Presents to the Indian Nations: In the Distribution of which Presents, as well as in conducting their Negotiations with the said Indians, in order to establish Peace and Friendship upon a permanent Footing, it is His Majesty's Intention that You should be personally assisting to one of the said Governors, and that You should (if necessary) appoint an able and sufficient Deputy to perform the like Services in the other Province.

[p 609]

I am &c.

Dunk Halifax.

Endorsed

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[p. 600]

Endorsed. 12th May 1764 To John Steuart [sic] Esqr./ Dft. E. of Halifax to/ Mr. Stuart 12 May 1764/ Signifying his Majesties/ Pleasure that he should/ forthwith repair to St./ Augustine or Pensacola/ as ye Exigency of Affairs/ should require & be assisd./ to Govrs. Grant & Johnston/ in distributing presents,/ & conducting their/ Negotiations with the/ Indians/ Bundle A/ No. 6.

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Judge Advocate's Office [p.609]
30th May 1764.

Sir,

I think it my Duty to communicate to my Lord Halifax the Contents of a Letter from General Gage, in answer to some Remarks, which I had, to prevent any inconvenience in future, taken the liberty of Suggesting with regard to Proceedings had by Courts Martial against Persons not Military, and particularly in some cases of consequence: and am therefore to desire you will please to lay the enclosed Copy of the Generals Letter before His Lordship, that I may have the honour of receiving his Commands thereupon.

In whatever Light this Matter may appear to his Lordship, I am hopeful, he will not disapprove my having Submitted my Sentiments to the Commander in Chief upon a point of that Consequence and delicacy; as I had no other view than to prevent any Proceeding being inadvertently had, of which (however expedient under those particular circumstances)_ advantage might possibly hereafter have been taken, as not

being warranted in Law.

I am Sir,

your most obedient and
most humble Servant,
Charles Gould.

Edward Sedgwick Esqr

[p. 612]

Endorsed 30 May 1764 | Charles Gould Esqr | E S |

Rd 31.

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New York April 18th 1764. [p. 613]

Sir,

I am obliged to you for your favour of the 11th Febry in which you are pleased to make some observations on the Proceedings of General Courts Martial which have been held at Montreal; and till the Receipt of your Letter, I must own to you I had not the smallest Doubt of their being consistent with Law. The Utility of such Proceedings you are Sensible of, where no Civil Judicature was in Force; you must therefore be Sensible of the Necessity of passing Laws for the direction of Officers in such Circumstances, to prevent Anarchy & Confusion, Murder, Robbery, and every heinous Crime, being committed without Restraint or Controul.

These Matters have been debated here; we have been told in General, that it is a Maxim, held by all Civilians that no Government can Subsist without Law; That in Conquered Countrys, the Laws of such Country's Subsist, till it shall please the Conqueror to give them new Laws. In Canada, all Justice ceased upon the Conquest; for every Court of

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Civil or Criminal Judicature left the Coun-
try The Genl therefore Constituted New Courts
of Judicature; & Criminal Cases were ordered
to be Tried by General Courts Martial only.
This Method was approved of by the King.
and was accordingly followed: If this Method
was not strictly warranted in Law. I should
think it worth asking the Opinion & Advice
of the Heads of the Law, how Canada in such
Circumstances ought to be governed; Or whether
any difference could be made in the Govern-
-ment of the Canadians, and the British
Subjects who came into Canada. The Canad-
[p. 61a] -ians alledged | their Laws were not changed,
The British Subjects, that they were to be tried
by English Laws only, and were not Subject
to the Canadian Laws, tho' in Canada. Canad-
-ians were appointed by the Authority of the
General to compose Civil Courts, but the British
Subjects would not acknowledge their Authority.
The Lawyers here have been divided in their
Opinions about these Affairs; All agree some
Justice must take place, but differ widely as to
the Courts of Judicature.

I tell you what has passed, and the
Difficultys and Questions which have been

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started; what ought to have been done, or what ought not to have been done, I must leave to your better Judgment; as I am not ashamed to own myself at a Loss in a matter which has puzzled those, who should be more knowing in these Affairs.

Civil Judges we hear are appointed for Canada. It's to be hoped they will arrive soon, and put an End to the Trouble and Perplexity which the Governors have undergone ever since the Capitulation of Montreal. I am,

Sir

Your most obedient
humble Servant
Thos. Gage

Charles Gould Esqr.

Endorsed Copy of Mr. Genl. | Gage's Letter to Chas. | Gould Esqr. | New York 10 Apl. | 1764 | in Mr. Goulds | of 30 May [P.616]

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Charles Town 6th. May 1764 [p. 617]

My Lord

I am honored with your Lordships Letter of 11th. February, & am extreamly happy, to learn by it, that the Business of the late Congress terminated in a manner, so agreable to His Majesty's Intentions, & Satisfactory to your Lordship.

The great Pleasure, & Satisfaction, which your Lordship's Approbation of my particular Conduct, in these Transactions, gives me, can only be equalled, by the Happiness which will result to me, from meeting with the same favourable Sentiments of my future Behavior, in discharging the Duties of my Office.

I shall punctually obey your Lordship's Orders, in employing my endeavors, to induce Attakulla_kulla & Occunostota, to acquiesce in the Refusal of their request for Leave to go to England; and in discouraging, such Applications, upon all future Occasions.

In Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, signified by the Right Honble. Lords Commissioners of Trade & plantations, in their Letter of 6th. August, which I received in December last; I [p. 618]

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have punctually, by every Opportunity apprised their Lordships, of such material Occurrences in the Indian Affairs of this District, as deserved their Notice, and came to my knowledge: & I have transmitted such Information, concerning the Situation, Claims, Numbers & Government of the different Tribes of Indians, within this Department, as my Capacity and Experience enabled me to give.

I likewise communicated to the Lords of Trade, the Murder of fourteen back Inhabitants of this Province, by a party of Creeks, in December last; and the Measures pursued by me in Consequence of that Insult, with a View to maintain the Friendship of the other Tribes, and to prevent the Defection becoming general: transmitting their Lordships, Copies, of the Messages, which I sent to the different Nations, and of such Answers as I received.

Upon the Evacuation of Fort Thoulouse and Mobile; the French party in the Creek Nation, headed by an Indian Named the Mortar, which was very considerable, perceived, that they must of course lose that Influence which they derived from the Countenance of the French: and that the English Party would acquire weight.

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Such a prospect, awakened their Envy, & alarm-ed their pride. To disappoint their Competitors [p.619] for Power and Influence, they would gladly have involved their Nation in a war with us; & they were in hopes that the Youth would go into their Measures, from their natural pro-pensity to War, and their Eagerness for Rank, which can be attained by Warlike Exploits only. His Majesty's Pardon of Past Offences, and offer of protection declared at the Con-gress, and the Disposition of the other Tribes; opened the Eyes of many, and proved a great Obstacle to their Design. The fear, of Satisfac-tion for former Murders, being demanded, had hindered many powerfull Families from espousing our Interest; but their Apprehensions being removed, they remained no longer our Enemies: and all the Nation was sensible of the repeated Insults, offered by their people, to every Tribe round them. Notwithstanding which, in the Heat of Rage and dissappointed pride, the Mortar & his party, instigated Seven Young Fellows, of powerfull Families, to com-mit the late murder of our back Settlers.

I have as yet received no National Answer, to the Message, which I sent to the Creeks, upon

this Occasion: but in Consequence of it, I have received several Talks, from such leading men as were at home; expressive of concern for [p.620] what had happened, and an Inclination to do Justice & give satisfaction; also acquainting me that on the return of their People from hunting, a general Council of the whole Nation would debate, on the subject of my Message; whose Determination should be sent me: and of which I am in hourly Expectation.

I communicated the Steps I took to Governor Boone, who had Copies of all the Answers to my Messages. An Union of Counsels, & Concurrence in Opinion and Action would have given me the greatest pleasure, had it been agreable to Mr. Boone, & the other Governors.

I have regularly informed General Gage of all occurrences within my Department; and have Applyed to him, for Instructions, upon all Emergencies; which he has honored me with by every Opportunity.

Altho', My Lord, I have a just Sense of the Insult, offered by the Creeks, by the late Murder, Yet in the measures which I pursued,

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I thought it my Duty, to avoid as much as possible, all steps, which might hasten a Rupture with them: in which Light I considired the immediate stoppage of the Trade to their Country.

An immediate Rupture with such a Body of Indians, would have been attended with horrid Consequences to the Southern Provinces. This Province at best but weak, was by the Discord, which unhappily subsisted| between the Branches of it's Legislature, rendered incapable of providing for its own Defence; a Step which, at least, ought to be previous to any, tending to accelerate a Rupture. [p. 621]

The Inhabitants of the defenceless Province of Georgia, would have been Sacrificed, and the immediate settlement of the new Acquisitions would thereby have been rendered impracticable: and when all other means of procuring satisfaction, fail; stopping the Trade, will be productive, of all the good Consequences, that could at any time, have been expected from it.

As the Insolence, and disorderly Behaviour, of the Creeks; was at first, greatly owing to the Competition between the French & us for their Friendship; the Cause being

removed. Time begins to Efface their prejudices, open their Eyes & bring them to a true Sense of their Situation and Interest. Letters from the Upper Creeks, dated 20th Ultimate say "That those Indians behave remarkably well to the White people among them: and that there is a sur-prising Change in the Mortar's behaviour, and Language. He admonishes his people to hold fast by the English, who only, are able to Sup-port them.

Letters from the Chickasaw, & Cherokee Countries, dated the 14th & 23d April, represent, these Indians, & the Choctaws, as Cordially attached
[p622] to the British Interest, and ready to Execute whatever may be required of them.

General Gage in a Letter of 31st March which I received about the 1st Current, is of Opin-ion, that I should visit the posts of Saint Au-gustine, Pençacola & Mobile; to see in what Situ-ation Indian affairs are there, and to Advise with the Commanding Officers, relative to their Conduct with the Indians: And as I am direct-ed by the General, to carry with me, such an Assortment of Presents to be left at each post, as may be necessary to keep the Savages in temper, till this matter be regulated; I propose,

applying to that use, the presents remaining in my possession, of what were sent out, by His Majesty's order, to be distributed at the Congress: and of which, I had the Honour, of sending your Lordship, an Account. Their quantity is so small, that it would have been impossible to have made an Equal Distribution of them to the Indians at the Congress; without which, the giving of them away, would have answer=ed no good End. My own Inclinations, coin-cided with the General Sir Jeffrey Amherst's orders, to observe the best Oeconomy, and I have now, an Opportunity, to dispose of them properly, for The good of His Majesty's Service. In Consequence of the General's Letter, I shall embark for Florida, the 9th Current.

When at Mobile, I shall endeavor to make myself acquainted with, the Disposition of the Chactaws, and to know, how far they may be depended upon, in the event of a Rupture with the Creeks, which I shall Com-municate to the Commander in Chief, & the [p.623] Governors within this District. Should it then, be thought for the good of His Majesty's Ser-vice, to insist on Satisfaction for the Late Murder; Stopping the Trade may be a proper

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measure; Notice being first given to the Traders to provide for their safety & to withdraw their Effects.

I begg your Lordships pardon for protracting this Letter, which I most humbly submit. I have the honour of being with the Utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's

Moost obedient and

Moost Devoted humble

Servant

John Stuart

The Earl of Halifax
Principal Secretary of State &c. &c. &c.

[p. 62] Endorsed Charles Town May 6/1764/ Mr. Steuart Agent/ for Indian Affairs to/ the Earl of Halifax/ Rp 30 June/ Acquainting of the Murder/ of 14 Back Inhabitants by/ the Creeks. State of / Parties in the Creek Nation/ Reasons for not stopping the/ Trade with the Creeks &/ for avoiding all steps which/ might hasten a rupture/ the Defenceless state of/ S. Carolina & Georgia/ He is ready to embark for/ Florida agreable to/ Instructions from Genl. Gage/ Bundle A./ No. 5.

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[40]

Penzacola 29th October 1764

My Lord

I did myself the Honour of writing your Lordship from Charles Town the 6th May. I embarked the 25 of the same Month to prosecute my Voyage to the Different posts in both Florida's and after touching at Saint Augustine and Apalache I arrived here the 5th Current, When at Saint Augustine I sent for the leading Men of a Creek Village called Satchewie which is Situated about 70 Miles to the Westward of that place, and having given them a few presents sent them away extreamly well Satisfied; their Village contains about 130 men bearing Arms, they were very warm and I believe sincere in their professions of Friendship, detatched themselves from their Nation when Mr. Oglethorpe marched to besiege St Augustine and joined him on that Expedition under their Leader Ahaya or the Cowkeeper, they have remained remarkably attached to the Brittish Interest, and Professed Enemies to the Spaniards ever since —

As they never had been taken Notice of since his Majesty's Forces took possession of Saint Augustine, I judged that step Necessary,

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as they might otherwise have thought themselves Neglected and despised by us, and their Friendship may be usefull and necessary to that Infant Colony

It was the 28th July before I cou'd embark for Apalache, where I arrived the 14th September after a passage of Forty eight days; I dispatched an Invitation to the Leading Men of five Creek Villages, about Fifty miles from that Fort, and which are situated near the Confluence of Chatahoochee and Flint Rivers; they accordingly came the 25th I inclose a Copy of what I said to them and their Answer, for your Lordship's perusal

They staid with me till the 28th and drank freely which gave me an opportunity of discovering their Temper and disposition, and every Circumstance convinces me that all their Uneasiness proceeds from Jealousy on Account of their Lands

[p. 6] On my arrival here the 4th Current I had the honour of receiving your Lordships Letter of the 12th May, signifying his Majesty's Order for me immediatly to repair to and reside either in St Augustine or Penzacola, as the Exigency of Affairs may require and as Major

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General Gage may direct.

I received at the same time a Letter from Major General Gage dated 22d July, leaving it to me to act in respect to the place of my Residence as I shall see best for his Majesty's Service; I will most chearfully pay obedience to His Majesty's commands, and I beg leave to assure Your Lordship that a regard to his Service, shall be the only Consideration that will determine My Choice of a place of residence

On the 15th Current I set out for Mobille and at my Return here the 27th I had the pleasure of finding Governor Johnstone arrived; I shall punctually advise Your Lordship of such Measures as I shall pursue in concert with His Excellency

I have the Honour of being with the utmost Respect

My Lord,

Your Lordships

Most Obedient and

Most devoted Humble servant

John Stuart

To

The Earl of Halifax, principal Secretary of State.

[p. 8]

Endorsed Penzacola 29th Octr. 1764/ Mr. Stuart, agent/ for Indian affairs/ Rd 17th Janry 1765/ Mr. Stuart to the Earl/ of Halifax, Penzacola/ 29th Octr. 1764/ giving an Account of Indian/ affairs at St. Augustine/ & Apalachi & inclosing/ a Talk deliver'd to their/ head Warriors at Apalachi/ with their Answer/ Bundle A/ No 7

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[Stuart]

A Talk delivered to the Head Warriors [f.9] of Tomatly, Chesca Taleasa, Puckna Whet: Utchises and Apolacheoldfields at Fort Ap[illegible] [illegible] September [illegible]

Friends & Brothers

The Great King George your and Our com: mon Father has been pleased to appoint me his Agent, and to entrust me with the Man: agement and direction of whatsoever concerns the Indians; As it is His gracious Will and Intention, so it is my indispensible duty to promote Harmony, Peace and Friendship be: tween his White and Red children; with this View I am now come to see you, and as far as I can to remove any Obstacle to the accom: plishment of this desireable End. When with the Governors of Virginia the two Carolina's and Georgia last year I met the leading Men of your as well as the other Great Nations, at Augusta, in Georgia, I there in the Name and by order of the Great King declared his gracious and benevolent intentions towards you, and ex: plained the Motives that induced him to remove the French and Spaniards beyond the Mississippi, that the disorder and confusion occasioned by their false insinuations and Misrepresentations

might be totally removed and succeeded by Peace and good Order between the Indian Nations and his Subjects that the Chain of Friendship shou'd be strengthened and brightened by a plentiful well regulated Trade upon Terms of Mutual Advantage and security. I now repeat the same to You, because the Head Men who are now here were not at that Meeting and shall for the same Reason Recite the Treaty, that was solemnly entered into by the Deputies of the respective Nations and Us, and I must acquaint You that your reaping the Great advantages and Happiness offered to you in his Majestys Royal Friendship and powerful Protection, will depend on Your strict observation and performance of the said Treaty, by a peaceable and friendly demeanor to the White people in general, by good Treatment of Your Traders, whose Lives and

[p.10] /properties must be inviolably secured and protected, otherwise You cannot Expect that any will be permitted or be so mad as to go amongst You. I likewise Recommend to You in particular who reside in the Neighbourhood of this Fort, to behave as Friends and Brothers to the English who have succeded

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the Spaniards in the possession of it, and who are more willing and able than they were to assist You in every respect, and You will upon all occasions find them, when well used, kind and obliging as Brothers ought to be; I sent into Your Nation a Copy of the Kings royal Instructions, to his Governors concerning Your Lands which You may be assured will be Strictly observed, nor shall they any where be settled beyond the Limits established at the late Congress, without your Consent.

I have no more to add, but to wish You plenty of Game, peace and Prosperity, that You may Multiply and Your children grow up to be Men and Women.

September 27th. 1764, Chehayaché Head Warrior of Chescatalaufa returned the following Answer to the above Talk.

Brother

I now see you; You are the Great Kings beloved Man come to Smoke with Us, we have shaken hands together and my Heart is glad, the Spaniards are gone and You are now on the Ground which we lent to them; we approve of it and will always

hold You fast, as Brothers, I heard the Trea-
-ty read, which Our Head Warriors and You
made at Augusta, and it agrees in every
particular with what they told us; You re-
-commend to Us to be upon Friendly Terms
with the White Men who live in the Fort,
it is our intention to Live like Brothers with
all white men and with them in particular.

[p. 12] Endorsed. Talk to the Leading Men of | Some
of the Creek Nation. | In Mr. Stuart's Letter of the |
29th Oct. 1764.

Mobile April 16th. 1765 [En61]

My Lord.

Immediatly after Governor Johnstone's arrival in this Country the first necessary Step towards the Setlement of it appeared to be gaining the Friendship and Confidence of the Neighbouring Indian Tribes, and obtaining from them Grants of Land, with Boundaries distinctly ascertained, to avoid all future Contests.

With a View to which Object the Governor and I sent joint Letters of Invitation to the Chactaw, Chickasaw and Creek Nations, appointing the two first to meet us about the beginning of March at Mobile and the last at Pensacola some time this Month.

It was far advanced in March, before all the principal Chactaw-Chiefs arrived here; on the 26th. the Number amounted to about two Thousand, when our Conferences began with them and ended the 4th. Curr.t, no meeting could be more friendly or terminate more agreably; they volantarily granted an extentive Tract of Land to this Government without the least Murmer or Contradiction,

and all their Warriors gave up their french Commissions, Medals and Gorgets most Chear-fully, which I replaced with a great deal of Solemnity.

I have the Honour of sending inclosed [162] a Copy of my | Speech on the Occasion and the Treaty concluded with them, by which your Lordship will see that in my Transactions I endeavoured to pursue the Idea of the Right Honourable the Board of Trade in their Plan for the future Government of Indians.

I have prevailed upon an Hundred Chac-taws and as many Chickasaws to attend Major Farmar of the 34th Regiment on his Expedition to take possession of the Illinois, as flanking Parties, and Messengers are immediatly going from the Chactaw Nation to admonish the small Tribes on the Mississippi not to oppose the passage of Our Troops and to conclude Peace between the Chickasaws and Arkansas.

There has long been a party strongly attached to the British Interest in the Chac-taw Nation, who never received any presents from the French and I found it very Diffi-cult to satisfy both our New and Old Friends, without greatly increasing the Expence.

I have this day finished the Distribution of the Presents to such Villages as were here, and I flatter myself I have succeeded in my endeavours to attach the whole as firmly to the British Interest, as ever they were attached to that of the French.

I shall as soon as possible lay before Your Lordship a Journal of the whole proceedings, as also a particular Account of the presents in what manner the same have been distributed. The Expence of this Congress has principally [1163] arrisen from the Scarcity of Provisions in the province, and my being obliged to purchase the Article of Corn at New Orleans, the greatest part of the Goods distributed on this occasion were reserved for these Nations out of the Quantity sent out by His Majesty's Orders in 1763, what I brought with me from South-Carolina, and some I was obliged to purchase here, Accounts of which with the other Expences attending my Negociations with them, I shall as soon as possible transmitt to Major General Gage for Payment.

The Chactaws began to be much discontented at never having been taken Notice of since His Majesty's Forces took Possession of

this Country.

When the French Governor assembled them at this place and paid up presents for Two Years which were due to them, Colonel Robertson, who then commanded in this Country, found it necessary for quieting their Minds, to make some promises which have never till now be complied with.

By the Accounts of Indian Transactions which I received from Major Farmar since my arrival here, I cannot find that any other Point had been sought for or gained by the presents which had been distributed during his Administration than keeping Individuals Amongst them in Temper and satisfying the Importunity of Stragling begging Parties for the Time, without being considered in the least by the Savages as a Completion of the promises made to them.

The Disposition in which they appeared [p.66] to be, the | Accounts of Louisiana being ceded by the Court of France to the Spaniards, the expectation of its being immediatly to be taken Possession of by the latter Nation, the Orders I was under of pursuing every Measure for facilitating the Passage of His Majesty's 34th Regiment up the Mississippi, the Necessity of Settling a Boundary Line between the Chactaws and this Province,

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defeating the Machinations of the Northern Tribes, as well as of the Creeks, who endeavoured to seduce them, facilitating our Negociations with the latter Nation, settling a Tariff with the mutual Consent of the Indians and Traders, laying these under some Restrictions and the Introduction of Commissaries amongst them were the Objects which I had in View and hoped to gain by calling them together, in all which Governor Johnstone concurred, and the debilitated State of His Majesty's Forces in this Province, was an additional weighty and interesting Reason for the Steps pursued by us, which I hope are not fruitless.

Some days ago Governor Johnstone returned to Penzacola, where the Creeks may be soon expected, the presents which his Majesty sent out with the Governor will be sufficient for the intended Meeting with that Nation.

I propose carrying some Chactaw Chiefs, on whom I can depend, to Penzacola to assist at our Conferences there, | Their presence and [p.65] the Result of our Congress may have Weight with the Creeks when the consider themselves surrounded with powerful Nations devoted to our Interest, when they are made acquainted

with the Reduction of the Northern rebellious Tribes, it is probable that they will become more modest and Tractable; the same Considerations will induce me to Talk more plainly to them, than I would choose in other Circumstances

Lieut. Charles Stuart who is at Point Ebberville to settle matters with the small Tribes on that River has not as yet Reported to me on their Disposition, but I have heard Nothing disagreable, and doubt not but the Message sent them by the Chactaws will have the desired Effect.

In order as much as possible to insure Success to Major Farmar's Enterprize, I sent Mr. Pierce Acton Symott as my Deputy up the Mississippi to the Illinois to engage the French and Indian Inhabitants of that Country not to obstruct the Troops in taking possession of it. he is accompanyed by Monsieur De la Gautrais, whom Major Farmar and I engaged to go upon that Service. Monsieur De la Gautrais is a reformed French Officer and lived many Years

[p.66] at Illinois/ Where he has possessions, he is intimately acquainted with all the Indians there and on the River, and has qualified as a British Subject.

It is a month since they left New-Orleans and are by this Time far advanced.

He had the Address to engage some Illinois Chiefs who arrived at New-Orleans before he set out, to return in his Batteau, which I look upon as a favourable Circumstance.

The principal Chief declared himself an Englishman and Accepted a Medal from Mr. Stuart while at Ebberville.

In Justice to Monsieur Aubry who now commands in Louisiana, I beg leave to acquaint Your Lordship, that he gave every facility in his power to the Gentlemen employed at Orleans on His Majesty's Service.

I shall be extreamly happy if my Transactions meet with Your Lordships approbation, I can with Truth affirm that in them I have been actuated by Zeal for His Majesty's Service only.

I have the Honour of being with the most profound Respect.

My Lord

Your Lordships,

Most obedient and

Devoted Humble Servant,

John Stuart

To,

The Earl of Halifax

[p.68]
Endorsed. Mobile. 16th April 1765/ Mr. Stuart, Su-
-perintendant./ Rp 8th Augt.

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Regulations Settled as Necessary for the [464] better Carrying on the Trade with the Indian Nations Surrounding the Province of West Florida By His Excellency George Johnstone Esquire and the Honourable John Stuart Esquire and Also with the Consent of the Traders themselves, and to which the Several Bonds & Licences Refer.

1st.... That no Indian Trader by himself or Substitute, or Servant, Shall Sell or give to any Indian any Spirituous Liquor of any kind Whatsoever.

2d.... That in Case any Indian Trader by himself Substitute or Servant Shall send more than Ten Gallons of Rum at any one time into the Nation or in Case there Shall be found in the Possession of any one Person above that Quantity in the Indian Country Such Persons or the Principal Shall be Considered as having forfeited his Bond & Licence.

3d.... That no Trader Shall Employ any Person or Clerk, packhorseman or Factor in their Service before an Agreement is first Entered into in Writing between them Specifying the Time, and Conditions of Service, and Also his or Their Names indors'd on the back of the Licence which may

be given to Such Trader Whereby the Principal Trader shall then be deem'd answerable for his or their Conduct.

4th. ... That every Indian Trader on Employing any Clerk Factor or Packhorseman as aforesaid, Shall give Notice within Ten days thereafter to the Commissary Resideing in the Nation. and

[p.70] Whose Permission for his Continuance must/be Also Obtained Otherwise in Case of not Obtaining such Permission in the Space of Six Weeks, and such Clerk Factor or Packhorseman Still Continuing in the Service of the Said Trader after the Said six Weeks, then upon Such Fact being Proved the Bond & Licence to be forfeited

5th. ... That no Indian Trader Shall Employ any Negro or Indian or half breed, Who from his Manner of Life Shall in the Conscience of a Jury be Considered as Living under the Indian Government as a Factor or deputy to trade in any Town or Village on Account of the Said Trader

6th. ... That no Trader Shall Employ in his Service any Clerk Factor or Packhorseman who may have been before Engaged with Another Trader untill a Regular discharge from Such former

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Master Shall have been had and Produced to the Party hiring the Said Servant &c Shewing the Former Contract had been disolved by Mutual Consent or Else untill the Said Servant Shall have Produced an Authentick Certificate from the Commissary Shewing that the former Contract is disolved for good & Sufficient Reasons having been Shewn before him the Said Commissary –

7th .... That no Indian Trader Shall Harbour in his House any White Person Exceeding Eleven days unless under the Foregoing Regulations, Except in the Case of Sickness

8th .... That Whatever Indian Trader Clerk Packhorseman or Factor shall Refuse or Neglect (471) to be Aiding and Assisting to the Commissaries on a Legal demand being made for the Apprehending any Offender Such Conduct Shall be Considered as a forfeture of the Bond & Licence given by the Principal –

9th .... That no Indian Trader by himself Substitute or Servant Shall Sell any Swann Shott or Riffled Barrell Guns to the Indians

10th .... That all goods Shall be Sold According to the following Tariff. And if any Trader by himself Substitute or Servant Shall Sell

any goods Cheaper or dearer than in the following Tariff. Then Such Fact to be Con-sidered as a Forfeiture of their Bond and Licence.

11th.... That the Weights and Measures of every Indian Trader Shall Conform Exactly to the Standard Weight and Measure Lodged with the Commissary, and if any Weight or Mea-sure Shall be found on Comparison to dif-fer One Half Ounce in Weight or one Twelveth of an Inch in Length there from then Such difference to be Considered as a forfeiture of the Bond and Licence of the Person in Whose Possession it was found

12th.... That no Indian Trader shall Credit any Indian for More than Thirty Pounds Weight of Leather and the debts above that Amount are not to be Considerable as Recoverable Nei-ther Shall any Trader Credit an Indian for [P.72] more than Three Pounds Weight of | Powder and Twelve Pounds of Bulletts—

13th.... That no Indian Trader by himself Substi-tute or Servant Shall Propagate any False Report or Reports Among the Indians, or Convene any Meetings with them or deliver any Mes-sages to them Without the Concurrance of the

Commissary first Obtained in Writing

14th. ... That any Indian Trader Refuseing or Neglecting to Appear at any general Meeting of the Indians or Congress When duly Summoned by the Governor of the Province Superintendant or his Deputy Except in the Case of Sickness. Then Such Refusal Shall be Considered as a forfeiture of their Bond and Licence

15th. ... That all Indian Traders Clerks Factors and Packhorsemen Shall duly Attend the Summons of the Commissary and Conform to such Regulations as His Majesty may hereafter be Pleased to Prescribe with Respect to the Trade -

16th. .. That no Indian Trader Clerk Factor or Packhorseman Shall beat or Abuse any Indians and that they shall Pay a Proper Respect to the Medal Chiefs and Captains bearing Commission -

17th. ... That no Trader by himself Substitute or servant Shall trade with any of the Indians in the Woods under any Pretence Whatsoever.

18th. ... That no Indian Trader Shall buy or Take in Barter for his goods any Hides in the Hair Except in|the Proportion of Four to Each horse [A73]

load of dressed Skins

19th ... That no Trader by himself Substitute or Servant Shall Barter or Trade with any of the Indians in any Place Except at the House or Store of such Trader Neither shall any Trader his Substitute or Servant forcibly take from any Indian any Skins on any Pretence Whatsoever

The Quantity of goods Usually given by the Traders to the Savages for their Skins as Undermentiond At Albama

2 yds Strouds	8.	lb Leather
1 Blankett	8.	Do
1 Do Shagend	6.	Do
1 White Shirt	3.	Do
1 Check Do	4.	Do
1 Fringed Housing	10.	Do
1 Laced Do	6.	Do
1 Peice Gartering	4.	Do
1 Peice dutch Pretties	2	Do
3 yds Quallity binding	1.	Do
2 yds Silk ferrit	1.	Do
1 yd Indian Callico	4.	Do
1 Romal Handkerchief	2.	Do
Saddles according to Quallity		
1 Snoffle Bridle	4	Do

CO5, 66

15 Strands barley Corn beads . . . . 1 lb Leather [474]

20 Strands Common D.° . . . . 1 D.°

1 Pair Trading Scizars . . . . 1 D.°

1 Knife . . . . 1 D.°

1 Cutteau . . . . 3 D.°

1 Trading Razor . . . . 2 D.°

1 Ounce Vermillion . . . . 1 D.°

3 Spans Brass Wire . . . . 1. D.°

Brass Kettles no fixed Price

Tin D.° . . . D.° . . . D.°

1 Trading Gun . . . . 16 D.°

Hatchetts from 1 to . . . . 8 D.°

10 Gun flints . . . . 1 D.°

½ a pint Gunpowder . . . . 1 D.°

40 Bulletts . . . . 1 D.°

Ears Bobs 1 Pair . . . . 2 D.°

10 Hawks bells . . . . 1 D.°

In Testimony of our Approbation of the fore-going Articles and Tariff We have hereunto Set our hands at Mobile the 10th day of April 1765.

(Signed)

Jer.ª Terry.
Will.m Richardson
James Adair
Rob.t Crooke
John McGiloray
John Murray
Rob.t Hannah
Will.m Cabeen
John Buckles

Alex.r McIntosh
Rob.t Crook for And.w Carnes
Geo. Bruces for himself &
Anthoney Boisdore

[p.75] /In Testimony of our Approbation of the foregoing Regulations and Tariff for Carrying on the Indian Trade we have hereunto Sett our Hands at Mobile this 10th Day of April 1765.

James Hewitt
John Sims
John Brown

Endorsed Copy/ Regulations for Indian/ Traders, & Rates of Goods./ 1765

[p.76] Also Endorsed Copy/ Regulations for/ Indian Traders. & Rates/ of Goods./ In Mr. Stuart's, of the 16th April 1765.

[illegible]

The superintendants Speech delivered March 27th 1765 [477]

Great Chiefs Chiefs of Villages and Warriors of the Chickasaw and Chactaw Nations.

Friends and Brothers.—

The Supreme being who made this World and all the men who dwell upon it, has been pleas'd to permit the Governour of this Province and me to meet you here today.

We meet you here by Order of the Great King George, Sovereign and Father of the British Nation; the Words to be delivered by us are his, and by us, he this day stretches out his Arms to Receive you. Listen therefore with attention, and lett the words we pronounce be deeply Engrav'd upon your Hearts; they are Calculated for your tranquillity and safety; you, your Old men, your Wives and Children, will be made Happy by them.

When the Great Kings of England & France were at Variance, the Rage of War divided your Nation and stain'd your Country wth Blood; Words of Malice and hatred Went forth, and the face of the Land was Cover'd wth darkness; But now that it has pleas'd the great giver of Life, Moved wth Compassion for Mankind, to restore Friendship

between the English and French; as Foggs Gathered in the Night are dispersd by the Sun, So Words dictated by the Rage of War, Ought to be forgot in time of peace - The Great King George actuated by his Own Magnanimity and his love for his Red Children is desirous to See them Happy and to render them So, has determin'd that the English & French shall be for ever separated by the [p.478] River Mississippi that all the Red Nations on this Side of it shall have him for their Common Father and protector - That Harmony and peace shall subsist between his white subjects and them, and that Jealousy strife and Bloodshed Occasioned by their diffrent attachments to us and the French shall for ever Cease -

That his White Subjects and you may be more nearly Connected that you may esteem one Another like Brothers born of the same Mother, he has Ordered some of them to Cross the Great Waters and live upon the Fruits of this land, Which the Supreme being made for the use of Mankind. Being near One Another you will have Opportunities of performing Acts of Brotherly love and muttualy assisting each other by relieving one anothers wants -

The Governor to whom the Great King
Recommended his Red Children in the strongest
terms has already spoke to you and deliver'd
what he had in Charge from him, I was like.
.wise Ordered by the great King to Come to
this Country to meet you, and with the Gov.
.ernor to Receive you as his Children into his
Royall protection; and I have Brought With
me some presents as Marks of his favour and
Paternal Care. I Sent, Jointly with the Gov.
.ernor, to Invite you to this meeting and now
I have the pleasure of Seeing you here together.

And First I Speak to you Chickasaw
Warriors, the Great King looks upon your Na:
tion as a Son Brought up in | the House of [P.79]
his Father, Who had been from his Infancy
dutifull, and had, by that means, merited that
Paternal tenderness and Care by which he was
preserved and defended from numberless sur.
.ounding dangers. So has it been with you till
this day, which is Clear and Bright and the
paths from your towns to every Country Round
are safe and plain, your Father Rejoices at
your happiness and Continues to love you.

And Next, you Warriors of the great
party of the Chactaw Nation, you were as a

son who tho' seperated from his Father by still persisting in filial duty merited that return of paternal affection, which the great King has this day an Opportunity of shewing in the Assurances we are Authorized to give you of his Royal Care and affection whilest you Continue obedient and dutifull.

And you Chactaw Warriors of the Six Villages and Small party like a Child early lost and Wandering, you found and Adopted a Father you serv'd him affectionately, in his Quarrel you blindly Struck your Own Brothers without Knowing them and you Received from him such proofs of Love and Gratitude as he was able to shew you. But that Adopted Fa-ther (the French) left you and when you were destitute and in danger of being lost your True Father found and knew you, he this day stretches out his hand to Receive you again and Buries in perpetual oblivion all your past Offences he Offers you his Royal and paternal Protection while you behave with duty and Obedience. As a Father who had long Wish'd and pined with Anxiety
[p. 10] for the safe return of his Children from a far distant Country Rejoices at seeing them all safe.

so do I Rejoice at meeting you on this Occasion.

With a View to your Happiness the great King has been pleased to Appoint me his Agent to all the Nations of Indians on the Frontiers and to the Southward of Virginia And has putt their affairs Imediately under my Care And Inspection. It is my sole Bussiness to think and act for your Wellfare, to provide for your Wants, to point out to you the path in which you may safely Walk, to Render it Straight and plain by Removing out of it What Ever may injure or hurt your feet.

It Likewise Becomes incumbent upon me as your Father to Advise and tell you what sort of Conduct will Intitle you to a Continuance, of the Royal protection and likewise to Warn you by Shewing you the Steps by which you may most Certainly forfeit it and plunge yourselves into irretrievable misery.

As you are this day all Received by the Great King as his Children. It is likewise his desire that you live together like Brethren of the same Family, that you, Imitate his Great Example, and from this hour forget all former

Offences & Injuries; that Jealousies and party divi-
-sions may for Ever cease and be Succeeded By
Mutual confidence, acts of Friendship and Brother-
-ly love.

From this day forward you are to look up-
[481] -on/yourselves as dependant upon the generosity
and Benevolence of the Great King George; it is
by his permission alone that your Wants can be
supplied, that Traders can go amongst you that
you can have Guns, powder, Ball, Cloaths, Knives,
Hatchetts Hoes, and Such Other Necessaries as you
Cannot Subsist without and are totaly Incap-
-able of Making.

It is he then that Furnishes you with the
means of Living Happily and if he withdraws
his protection from you, you must be miserable
you must perish; He then has a Right to Expect
your Obedience and duty, As, All he Requires of
you is With a View to your own Happiness.

That you may have Justice done you on
every Occasion a person of Wisdom and Know-
-ledge will be sent into each of your Nations,
properly Authoriz'd and instructed, His Bussi-
-ness will be to hear your Talks and transmitt
them to the Governor and me, and to deliver
to you Such talks as he shall be Charg'd with,

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to Inspect and Examine Into the Condouct of the Traders, and to procure you Justice if Injured by them, as it is with a View to your Happy-ness that such persons are to be sent among you, it will be expected that you Respect and Honnour them, that you listen to their talks, and their talks Only; that you protect their persons and support their Authority by giving what assistance they may Require from you in Executeing their Office, or in apprehending White persons guilty of any great Offence or who shall Break their Contracts and not/ fullfill [p83] the Conditions upon which they shall be permit-ted by the Governors of the Provinces to go in-to the Nations as traders. It will likewise be expected of you great Chiefs, that you do listen to applications from the Commissary for Re-dressing any Injustice done to the Traders which must be determined according to the sentence of any one Or more of you, the Great Medal Chiefs, and the Commissary in case of Theft, Robbery, debt, or personal Insult. You great and small Medal Chiefs and Captains with comissions, you are not to Consider your med-als and Gorgets meerly as Ornaments, you must consider them as signs of the high

Offices you bear, and of the great trust Re-posed in you by the great King. - The Presents that you receive wth them, are considerations for the services that are Expected from you; which are, that you do Govern and Restrain your young people from Acts of Violence and Injustice against the Traders in your nation or any Other of his majesty's Subjects. you are by Frequent talks to make them lovers of truth and Honesty, and to punish them if they Mislead you, in administring Justice by false Evidence, you are to Admonish them to be sober, and Inoffensive, when they Come into the settlements, they are not to Kill the Cattle of the Inhabitants, or Injure them in their persons or Estates; and as your Towns are plentifully Supplied with Goods, you must [p.83] |Advise your people to be Industrious and good Hunters, and to depend on themselves for Cloathing their Families and Supplying their wants -

The Traders who carry you supplies of Goods, who leave their Country and Families to be usefull to and Live among you are Con-sider'd as immediately under the protection of the Great Chiefs, altho' it be by the

Great Kings permission that they go into your nations yet they are Free men and can not be compelled to go amongst you; if you Rob and insult them, if you treat them with Contempt, if their Persons and Effects are not Intirely Secure and protected you cannot Expect that they Will consent or be permitted to Remain Among you, if they leave you, if you are not supplied with necessaries what will become of you? Will you not look upon and treat such Wicked people as shall Rob, insult, or use them ill, as your greatest Enemies, as men who are sollicitous to involve you in distress and Misery?

If Any Trader or Other of his Majesty's subjects be Kill'd by an Indian, It is your duty to give immediate satisfaction, by put=ting the Murderer to death, and if an Indian be Kill'd by any white man, such white man shall be apprehended and tryed, and if con-victed, he shall be putt to death in the same manner as if he had Kill'd a White man this is what is Expected from you Great and small Medal Chiefs, Captains with Gorgets and War-riors with Commissions—

|If you perform what I have Recomended [p.14]

to you, you will be intitled to a Continuance of your Commissions as marks of his majesty's approbation, and you will have the great satis-faction of procuring for your nations real and solid Happyness under his Royall protec-tion and favour; But when I hear of disorders, Killing of Cattle, Robbing Plantations, Beating & abuseing Traders, Breaking Open their Houses, I shall naturally Enquire, who they are and to what Town they Belong, who shall be Guilty of such Actions & I must Conclude that the Chief of that Town is either not Capable or willing to do his duty, in either of which Cases it will be my duty to find a Better man to Reap the Honour and advantages of his Majes-tys Commission And now I speak to you War-riors and Men who have no Commissions as all that I have said is Calculated for your Happyness I hope you have listned with At-tention and will Remember it, You must Hon-our and Obey those Chiefs and Captains who Bear Commissions, it is by their wisdom, Jus-tice, Reputation, and Great Abilities as beloved men, and Warriors, that they have arived at such preferment. The Means of Becomeing great like them is to be good like them. In Justice,

in Wisdom in Grattitude to your Benefactor the great King; To Follow their Example; to Listen to their Words to reverence their Persons and to merit their Recomendations; Without Which you Can never arive at preferment. You are to | Look upon them as the Fathers of their [p.85] Country who have only your Happyness in View; and you must submitt to their decisions as greater and wiser than you are.

It is my duty to be sollicitous for your wellfare and Happyness it is my duty to Love my Brothers, the Red Children of my Sovereign and as a proof of my affection for you, and to convince you that there is no distinction between us and the French Inhabitants of this province who are now Become British Subjects, and who are to be regarded as such by us and you We have made Choice of Monsieur Montberaut to manage & Superintend your affairs when the King's Bussiness may Call me hence, his affection for all Red men, his abilities and talents for the management of their affairs, are well Known to such of you as were formerly in the French Interest, and I recomend to you Paya Mattaha and Warriours of the brave Chickasaw Nation, and

also to you Great Chiefs and Warriors of the great party of the Chactaw Nation not to think the worse of him because he was formerly your Enemy, that is now to be forgot, and in my Absence you will Experience from him the same tenderness and Regard as you have allways experienced from me. As a further proof of the Great King's Love and compassion for you he has Ordred me to send an Armourer into each of your Respective Nations, who shall be furnish'd with a Forge and other necessary tools to mend your Guns when they shall be-come out of Order that you may be enabled to Kill deer and give meat to your Families, and with the skins purchase Cloaths and other necessaries from the Traders, the Armourer will be immediately under the direction of the Com-

[p.86] -missary, who will | Cause such Guns to be mend-ed as shall be Recomended to him by the Chiefs bearing Commissions and no Gun will be Re-ceived Except from such Chiefs it being Just that they should have it in their power to dis-tinguish Such of their people as are dutiful and Obedient from the Obstinate and perverse.

When the French Governor took leave of you he Admonishd you thence forward to look

on yourselves as Children to the Great King of England, and to look on his subjects, as the only white people that can Supply your wants. The Advice was Good and given with a view to your Happyness, Keep it therefore in your Hearts - The Kings of France and Spain have agreed that the Island of New Orleans and such lands as belongd to the French on the other side of the Mississippi shall be deliverd and hence forward belong to the Spaniards after that Event takes place you are to look upon all the Frenchmen that shall remain on the Island of Orleans and in the settlement to the westward of the Mississippi as Spaniards and all the French-men, who are now, or shall hereafter be permitted by the Governor, to settle on this side of the Great River Mississippi as British Subjects, your Brothers and Children of the Great King -

The small nations on the Eastern Banks of that River and the Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain are likewise Received under his protection and with you become his Children and Share his Royal and paternal care. He had Compassion On their destitute

Situation and that their wants may be Reliev-
[p. 7] -ed has given Orders that Traders may go and
supply them, and that a Commissary do also
Reside among them to take Charge of their af-
-fairs and see Justice done them upon all Oc-
-casions, but as the Comissary and Traders
would be Exposed to Insults from parties of Na-
-tions to the westward of the Mississippi, it is
Judg'd expedient to have a strong house Built
for their protection, the Governor proposes to have
it Built where the River Iberville Leaves the
Mississippi and divides the Land Ceded to
us, from the Island of Orleans. At it the sur-
-rounding small tribes will allways find their
wants supply'd, there they will allways gett their
guns mended and whatever Grievance they may
hereafter have to Complain of or Representations
to make to the Governor of this province or me
as Superintendant of their affairs will be heard
by the Commissary and properly Conveyd us -

By this you see being Weak and poor
does not Exclude these Nations from sharing the
Great King's Bounty, he Cannot stand in Need
of their assistance nor has he any Other Reason
for Courting their Friendship than, to Render them
Happy yet he pardons their Offences and heaps

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

Benefits upon them.

What further proofs can you desire to Convince you, that the Great Kings affection for you is pure and disinterested like that of a True Father, to make the proper use of the Blessings he Bestowes upon you, is all he desires of you, He asks nothing of you but to be good and to be happy. Is it not then Incumbent upon you, who are strong and Arrived at the years of Maturity, to admonish your Younger and/Weaker Brothers? [p.88] You must point out to them the path in which they are to walk and if they prove ungratefull and disobedient to your great Father and his White people you must tell them their duty and even Chastise them if they Obstinately persist in doing wrong. It is your duty, great Chiefs, not only to avoid yourselves, but likewise to Order your young people not to Listen to the talks sent you By, or have any Comunication with the Northern tribes Who have foolishly taken up the Hatchet against your White Brethren, their Talks their Calumets, their Belts of Whaumpum, their Tobacco, are all poisonous, if you receive them, you'll be

in danger of Being Infected with the same madness, which Hurries them to Misery & destruction. They are now flying from the Just Resentment of the great King, whose Offers of Friendship they madly Rejected; they are Imploreing his mercy and forgiveness in the most humble Manner: But you are wise men and will shun the Crooked path, in Which they lost themselves—

When Peace was Established between the Great English & French Nations it was agreed that the English should take possession of all posts on this Side the River Mississippi which had been Occupied by the French. It was in Consequence of this agreement that a Regiment of the King's troops under the Command of Major Loftus attempted last year to take possession of the Country of the Illinois upon his passage he was Insulted and fired upon by some Mad people [p. 29] belonging to One of the Small Nations inhabiting the Banks of the River Mississippi which Occasion'd his Return. A possibility of Misplaceing his Vengeance, and punishing the Innocent for the Guilty, prevented his falling upon, and destroying such Villages

as were open to his Resentment; for he knew not from what hand he had received the Blow.

A party of his Majesty's Troops will soon Reassume the Expedition for takeing possession of the Illinois, as those Small nations have Been forgiven on Account of their Ignorance, as they have Received tokens of his Majesty's Goodness and protection if they prove so ungratefull and wicked as to insult or Obstruct the troops in their Second Voyage, they are not to Expect any further favour, or forgiveness they on the Contrary May Expect to feel the Severest Effects of his Majesty's Resentment.

It will therefore shew your wisdom and Love for your younger Brothers, if you will admonish them to walk in the straight path, and by every act of Friendship in assisting the troops, to shew that they merit the Happyness Offered them in the Great King's protection; and for this purpose, I desire you will send Messengers to them, and I Expect of you Chickesaws and Chactaws, that you will grant whatever assistance, may be Required of you, and in your power for Facilitating the passage of the Troops

It is the Great King's Express Orders to his Governor and all his Subjects not to encroach

[p.90] on; or take possession of, any Lands/Belonging to the Indians without first Asking and Obtaining the Consent of the Nation to whom such land may Belong which is not to be done by any private Bargain or Talk but in a publick manner at a general meeting with the Chiefs of Such Nations, Whereat the Governors of the Respective Provinces and Superintendant must be present. it is to make you happy that the King permitts his white Children to come and Settle near you. But they cannot come to live in this Country except you allott them Lands to produce Corn for their Support and Grazeing for their Cattle, it will not be in the power of your white Brethren to Feed you when you Come to See them without they have Lands to plant—

We have no Intention to encroach on, or take possession of, Any of, your Lands without your own Consent. I desire you will Consider this matter Maturely and point out Clearly, the Limits of the Land you shall Judge proper to give us, and on our parts, we, in the most solem manner promise, that we will acquiesce in what you shall determine, Faithfully Observe the treaty that in Consequence thereof Shall be made and that not One foot of your land shall be Possessed

by any of the Kings white Subjects, beyond the Boundaries you shall prescribe.

|Now Paya Mattaha and Warriors of the [p.91] brave Chickasaw Nation, and you great Chac-taw Chiefs, and Warriors of the Great party, the small party and six villages.

I hope you have listned with attention to the words which have been spoken, and that you will Consider them, as Calculated for your Happyness. I have only Farther to Re-comend, that from this Hour all party-Jealousy among you do Cease, that you live together in Harmony, as Children of One Father the Great King. That past offences be forgott and Buried in Oblivion, that no other emulation or strife do exist in your Nations, but who shall be most dutifull to his Father, and most affectionate to his white and Red Brethren That the Chiefs Strive who shall best govern their young men And the young men who shall best merit Pre-ferment, by attention to the Advice and Obe-dience to the Orders of their Superiors; & that upon all occasions you will shew your Grati-tude, Love and attachment to the Great King George by Admonishing Adviseing and even Chastiseing any nation of your Red Bretheren,

that may prove undutifull and madly take up the Hatchet against their white Brethren.

The Governor has shewn you the Mischiefs brought upon your nations by the great quantities of Rum Introduced among you; By it your Bodies and minds are enervated, you and your Families are Strip'd and Miserable and from Bold and Respectable Warriors you [p92] are Rendred Furious madmen, who Treat your dearest Friends and most Inveterate Enemies alike.

It then Becomes your duty, Chiefs and Warriors, to discourage the Importation of it, to your Town By every means in your power, and to Consider those who Carry it among you as Bad men who are Acting in Violation of Every regulation and take the surest method of Rendering you wretched and despicable; you will then pay attention to what the Governor has said on that Subject.

If you Remember and regulate your Condout by what you have heard, you will be happy you will Enjoy plenty and uninterupted peace, you will see your Tribes well Cloath'd and your Children grown up who in your old age will defend & Honour you to whose wisdom they will be Indebted for the

most Valuable Blessings, and I pray to the Great Creator of the Universe that it may so Happen.—

Endorsed The Superintendant's Speech to the Chickasaw & Chactaw | Nations | In Mr. Stuart's, of the 16th | April 1765.

[In the original this paper is written on one side of the sheet only]

At a Congress held at Mobile in the [p.93]
Province of West Florida on the Twenty Sixth day of March, In the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty Five, By His Excellency George Johnstone Esquire Governor of West Florida, and the Honourable John Stuart Esquire Sole Agent and Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Southern department of North America.

A Treaty for the Preservation and Continuance Of a Perfect Peace and Friendship Between His most Sacred Majesty George the Third by the grace of God of great Britain France and Ireland, King defender of the Faith, and so forth, And the several Indian Chiefs Herein Named who are Authorized by the Chickasaw and Chactaw Nations in their own and their Behalfs.

Article 1st.... That a Perfect and Perpetual Peace and Sincere Friendship Shall be Continued between His Majesty King George the Third and all his Subjects, And the Said Nations the Chickasaws and Chactaws, and the Said Nations/of Indians Hereby Respectively engage to [p.95]

give the Utmost Attention to Preserve and Maintain Peace and Friendship between their People, And the King Of Great Britain and his Subjects, and Shall not Commit or Permit any Kind of Hostillity, injuries or damage What-soever against them, from hence forth for any Cause, or under any Pretence Whatso-ever, and for Laying the Strongest and Purest Foundation for a Perfect and Per-petual Peace and Friendship, His most Sacred Majesty has been Graciously Pleased to Par-don and forgive all Past Offences and in-juries, And Hereby declares, there Shall be a general Oblivion of all Crimes Offences and injuries, that may have been hereto-fore Committed or done by any of the Said Indians.................................

2^d^ .... The Subjects of the Great King George and the Aforesaid Nations of Indians, Shall for ever hereafter be look_upon as One People, and the Governor and Superintendant en-gage that they will encourage Persons to Furnish and Supply the Said Nations of Indians Aforesaid with all Sorts of goods Usu-ally Carried Amongst them, in the Manner which they now are, and which will be Suffieient

to Answer all their wants . . . . -

3. . . . . The English Governor and Superin=
-tendant engage, for themselves and their
Successors, as far as they can, that they
will Always give due Attention to the In-
-terests of the Indians, and will be Ready
on all Occasions, to do them/ full and Am= [p.47]
-ple Justice, and the Said Indian Parties,
do Expressly Promise and engage for them-
-selves, Severally and for their Nations, Pur-
-suant to the full Right and Power which
they have so to do, that they will in all
Cases; and upon all Occasions, do full and
Ample Justice to the English, and will use their
Utmost endeavours, to Prevent any of their Peo-
-ple from giveing any disturbance, or doing
any damage to them in the Settlements or
Elsewhere as Aforesaid, Either by Stealing their
Horses, killing their Cattle, or Otherwise, or
by doing them any Personal Hurt or injury,
and that, if any damage be done as Afore-
-said, Satisfaction Shall be made for the
same to the Party injured, and that if any
Indian or Indians, Whatever Shall hereafter
Murder or kill a White Man, the Offender or
Offenders Shall without any delay, Excuse,

or Pretence Whatever be Put to death, in the Presence of at Least Two of the English who may be in the Neighbourhood where the Offence is Comitted, - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

4th .... And if any White man Shall kill or Murder an Indian, Such Whiteman Shall be Tried for the Offence, in the Same Manner as if he had killed a White man, and if found guilty, Shall be Executed Accordingly in the Presence of Some of the Relations of the Indian who may be Murdered, if they Choose to be Present

5th ..... And to Prevent all disputes on Account [p. 49] of Encroachments or Supposed | Encroachments Committed by the English Inhabitants of this or any Other of His Majestys Provinces on the Lands or hunting Grounds Reserved and Claim-ed by the Chickasaw and Chactaw Indians, And that no Mistakes, doubts or disputes may for the future arise thereupon, In Considera-tion of the great Marks of Friendship Benevo-lence and Clemency Extended to us the Said Chickasaw and Chactaw Indians, By His Majesty King George the Third. We the Chiefs and Head Warriors distinguished by great and Small Med-als and Gorgetts and bearing his Majesty's Com-mission as Chiefs and Leaders of Our Respective

Nations by Virtue and in Pursuance of the
full Right and Power which we now have
and are Possessed of. Have Agreed and We
Hereby Agree that for the future the Boun-
-dary be Settled by a Line Extended from
Gross Point in the Island of Mont Louis
by the Course of the Western Coast of Mo-
-bile Bay to the Mouth of the Eastern Branch
of Tombeckby River and North by the Course
Of Said River to the Confluence of Alibamont
and Tombeckby Rivers; and Afterwards Along
the Western bank of Alibamont River to the
Mouth of Chickianoe River and from the
[edge of paper]
Confluence of Chickianoe and Alibamont
Rivers, a Straight Line to the Confluence
of Bance and Tombeckby Rivers, from
thence by a Line Along the Western bank
of Bance River till its Confluence with the
Tallatukpe River from thence by a Straight
(thus)
Line to Tombeckby River Opposite to Atchatickpe,
and from Atchatickpe by a Straight Line
to the most Northerly Part of Buckatanne River
and down the Course of Buckatanne River
to its Confluence with the River Pascagoula
and down by the Course of the River Pas-
-cagoula within Twelve Leagues of the Sea

Coast, and thence by a due West Line, as far as the Chactaw Nation have a Right to grant, and the Said Chiefs for themselves and their Nations give and Confirm the Property of all the Lands Contained between the above described Lines and the Sea to His Majesty the King of Great Britain and his Successors Reserving to themselves full Right and Property

[p.101] in all the Lands to the Northwards of Said Lines now Possessed by them, and None Of His Majestys White Subjects shall be Permitted to Settle on Tombeckby River to the Northward of the Rivulet Called Centibouck....

6th..... Whereas His Majesty has been Graciously Pleased to order that Commissaries be Sent to the different Nations of Indians for the Administration of Justice between the Traders and Indians, The Chiefs of the Chickasaws and Chactaws Hereby engage for themselves and their Respective Nations to Support the Authority and Protect the Persons of the Said Commissaries from any Insult or disrespects, That they will be Aiding and Assisting to them in the Execution of their Offices in Apprehending any White Person of what Nation Soever Against whom the Commissary shall

issue his Warrant and for Conducting him or them to Such of the Neighbouring Provinces as the Commissaries Shall direct, and they farther engage for Themselves and their Re-spective Nations to abide by the desicions Re-lateing to Property between the Indians and the Traders, Provided Nevertheless one or more Medal Chiefs be Present and Approve of Such desicion . . . .

¶ . . . . . And as much as Possible to Prevent all disputes and Jealousies between the Traders and the Indians in the Said Chickasaw and Chactaw Nations, as well as to fix and As-certain the Prices and Rates at which goods are henceforward to be Sold in the Said Na- [P. 102] -tions, that the Indians may not be imposed upon; The Governor and Superintendant en-gage for Themselves and Successors as far as they Can that the Several Sorts of Goods Mentioned in the Annexed Schedule Shall be Furnished to the Said Chickasaw and Chactaw Nations at the Rates therein Speci-fied and the Chickasaw and Chactaw Chiefs Agree and engage for themselves and their Respective Nations, that the Rates at which the Several Sorts of goods are hereafter to be Bartered

for half dressed deer Skins in their Country shall be as Specified and Sett forth in the Annexed Schedule . . . .

In Testimony Whereof We the Under-written Have Signed this Present Treaty and Put to it the Seals of Our Arms. The day and year abovewritten, and the Several Kings and Chiefs of the Said Nations of Indians have also Sett their Hands and Seals to the Same, at the Time and Place aforesaid . . . . . .

[In the original the seals are red wax.]

[70] Aulacto his mark Aupayé	Chulus his Mark Namastabé	Geo: Johnstone Govr. of Wt. Florida
Pousa his mark houma	Tomatly his Mark Mingo	
Taska His Mark Houmastabé	Nashuba his mark Mingo	John Stuart Superintendt. South Dt.
Mattaha his Mark Pouscoush	Mingo his mark Houma	
Mingo mark Pouscouch	Touppa his mark Houma	Paya his mark Mattahah
	Apou his mark Payé	the red his Mark Captain
Tabrua mark of yassou	Mingo Houma	Alibamon his mark Mingo

[on the reverse]

Poushisha + Houma (seal)

Oulactal X Houma (seal)

Illi patapoff (seal)

Chucka his + Mark Iaha (seal)

By Order of the Governor and Superintendant:

Arthur Gordon

Secr^t

Rates

[p.105]

Rates of Goods in Chactaw & Chickasaw nations

2 yards Strouds	8 pounds Leather
1 Blanket	8lb Ditto
1 Ditto Shagend	6lb Ditto
1 Check shirt	4lb Ditto
1 White Ditto	3lb Ditto
Fring'd Housings	10lb Ditto
Laced Ditto	6lb Ditto
Gartering one piece	4lb Ditto
Dutch pretties	2lb Ditto
Quality binding . . 3 yards	1lb Ditto
Silk ferret . . . . 2 yds	1lb Ditto
Indian Callico . . . 1 yd	1lb Ditto
Romale Handks . . . one	2lb Ditto
Saddles according to the Value . . .	
Snaffle Bridles	4lb Ditto
5 Strand, barley Corn beads	1lb Ditto
20 Strands Common Ditto	1lb Ditto
Trading Scissars	1lb Ditto
Knives	1lb Ditto
Coutteaux	3lb Ditto
Trading rasors	2lb Ditto
Vermillion one Ozs	1lb Ditto
Brass wire 3 Spans	1lb Ditto
Brass Kettles no fix'd price	

Tin Kettles Ditto		
Trading Guns	1	16ll Ditto
Hatchets from No. 1 to 8		according to the Quality
Gun flints	10	1ll Leather
Hawks Bells	10	1ll Ditto
Gun Powder	half a pint	1ll Ditto
Bullets	40	1ll Ditto
Ear bobs	1 pair	2ll Ditto
Silk Bengals Larg		4
do. Small		3.
12 pea Buttons		1

Endorsed Treaty with the Chickasaw/ and [p.106] Chactaw Nations./ In Mr. Stuart's Letter, of the 16th./ April 1765.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

Charlestown 24th. August 1765 [p.139]

My Lord

On the 16th. of April last I had the Honour of Communicating, to your Lordships from Mobille, the Steps pursued by me & all my Transactions with the Indians Contigu: -ous to West Florida previous to that date.

On the 17th. of April I dismissed all the Great party of Chactaws & Chickasaws who had attended the Congress & on the 22d. the Chiefs and Warriours of the Small party of Chactaws consisting of 15 Villages with their attendants amounting to about Six hund- -red Persons arrived at Mobille, amongst them were three Great & one Small Medal Chiefs. This party was allways remarkably attach- -ed to the French Interest; & at first were averse to the delivery of their French Com- -missions Medals &c. but I insisted / upon their [p.140] giving this proof of their Friendship before I could consider them as Chiefs & treat them as such, & at the Same time told them that if they continued determined to preserve them, I would look out for other Men more attached to us who would receive English Medals &c.a and fill their places, on which they became more

pliant & resigned all their french Ensigns of power which I replaced with the Same Solemnity, I had observed on the like occasion before, Having acceded, to the Treaty and received their presents, they went away on the third of May with all the Marks of Cordial Attachment & Satisfaction.

What past with these was almost a repetition of our first Conferences, I shall not therefore trouble your Lordships with a more particular Account of them.

Having finished with the Chactaws and Small Nations to the Westward, I went to Pensacola where I Landed the 20th of May & the Mortar with his party having arrived on the 24th on the 26th our Conferences began, Our publick transactions will appear by the [p. 181] Copies of our/ proceedings at both Congresses, transmitted your Lordship with a Letter which Governor Johnstone & I had the honor of writing you the 13th of June last.

The Mortar came to Pensacola full of prejudice & apprehensions for his personal Safety which were fomented by Some of the Traders in his Nation, who dreaded the Introduction of Order, Regularity and Laws, by which their Enormities may be punished and restrained,

whilst others connected with Merchants in Georgia & South Carolina were Suspicious that their Interest might be affected by opening a Trade, to West Florida, They went so far as to tell the Moortar, that I had formed designs against his Life, and after he was several days advanced on his Journey, sent to acquaint him that I had prepared poison for him, which greatly alarmed him, & would have prevented my Seeing him had it not been for the assiduity of Mons.r de Monteaut & other Gentlemen employed upon that occasion.

The Moortar is Sensible & Manly, Love to his Country, and Jealousy on account of their Lands, & Independancy actuated him in his opposition to us, and he adhered to the French merely from Motives of Necessity [p.142] and Interest.

He & I had formerly seen each other in the Cherokee Country; an intimacy grew betwixt us, I explained to him the Honour & advantages attending the Great Medals, which, induced him to ask for one, & after allowing myself to be Solicited for Some days conferred it upon him; he with four other Chiefs were

installed with great Ceremony on the Kings Birthday; when the Artillery & Small Arms were Solemnising that Anniversary. No Indian or European that knew the Mortar but what was Surprised at his accepting a Commission & Medal The French never could bring him to accept of either, for he valued himself upon being Great in the Eyes of his own people & owing his power to them only.

He was Sensible of the advantage that would result from some person residing Con-stantly amongst them who Should deliver all Messages from the Governor or Superintendant, or receive & transmit whatever the Indians might have to say. "for, Said he, Every white "Man residing in the Nation who can write "may impose upon us, & make talks as best "suits his purpose, whereas, if a person of Charac-"ter be appointed to reside among us we can "Confide in him & will Listen only to what he [p.113] "tells us & then we shall be Certain | that our "Talks are faithfully delivered to the Governors "& You." I humbly conceive & Submit to Your Lordships that all Messages from the Governors or Superintendant will with Great propriety be Conveyed thro' the Commissary or Superintendants

Deputy residing in Such Nation & thro' him only, & that Messages or Talks sent, & meetings Called by Traders, or any other person, than Such Commissary will Lessen his Conse-quence & Authority, and be productive of Con-fusion, by leaving room for Such people, to practise on the Credulity & Ignorance of the Indians, to serve particular purposes, If this prove agreable to your Lordships Sen-timents, may I hope that you will be pleased to have it Inserted in any set of Regulations for Indian affairs, that shall be agreed upon.

The Mortar & Creek Indians requested that the Tarifs or rate at which Goods are sold Should be Lowered to the Standard of Trade, in the Cherokee Nation, which I ac-quainted them could not be done, except with the Consent of the Traders, & after Consult-ing the Respective Governors under whose Licences they are permitted to Trade. This was the only matter in which they Seemed dissatisfied & they Still expect that their Request will in Some measure be Complyed with in every other particular they Seemed well pleased & their | deportment during the [p. 184] Congress was friendly and inoffensive.

During my Conferences with these Nations their Complaints of the dissorderly behaviour of the Traders, & packhorsemen residing among them, were Incessant; & upon examination I found that they were not without Just Cause. Licences are Granted to particular Merchants & Traders, by the Governors of South Carolina, and Georgia, extending, to every Nation within this Department, by Virtue of which, they per-mit or Licence whom they please to Trade in any or every Indian Nation, or Town, by these means the Number of Little Traders, or pack-horsemen are multiplyed, and the Divisions and Dissorders, occasioned by Jealousy & Com-petition for Trade, rendered Excessive. The persons permitted to Trade by the holders of these General Licences are not their Substitutes or agents, but adventurers who purchase Goods of them, So that every Merchant or Trader holding Such General Licence Exercises a power, with which a Superintendant is not Vested. And as no Trader from South Carolina or Georgia is Said under any Obligation to Obey or pay the least attention to any Instructions or orders from the Superintendant, it is not in his power to remedy these dissorders, or prevent

the bad Consequences that may be expected |from them. These Considerations & the ap- [p.105] -parent Necessity, of having some dissinter- -ested Person in each of those remote Nations, Capable of attending to and giving an ac- -count of occurences amongst them, as there are no Military posts in any of them, In- -duced me to appoint Mr. Elias Largardere, for the Chactaws, Mr. John Mc.kintosh for the Chickasaws, & Mr. Charles Stuart for the Small Nations on the Mississippi, with the Charactar of Commissaries, but as I could not Invest them with any Legal Jurisdiction or power over the Traders Sufficient to en- -able them to keep order, I Laid before the different Governors a Sett of Instructions, to the observation of which I proposed that every Trader Should bind himself under a Certain penalty, at the time of taking out his Licence, Copy of which with my Re- -port of Indian Affairs, I have of this date transmitted to the Right Honble. the Board of Trade, & to which I begg Leave to referr Your Lordship - These Regulations were ap- -proved off by Governor Johnstone, and the Traders Licensed by him were bound to the

observation of them. But as the Governors of South Carolina & Georgia have not adopted them, it is probable, that our Endeavours to introduce order, [p.106] in those remote Nations will prove/Abortive. The Truth is that imminent Danger is threatned to the provinces, from the Present Anarchy & want of Regulation amongst the Traders, should any Considerable time Elapse, before these matters are finally Settled.

I have of this date transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of Trade, a very particular account of Goods, distributed by me, to the Chactaws, Chickasaws & Small Nations Contiguous to West Florida with a Calculation of what will be sufficient for annual presents to them, in case it should be determined to Continue giving any, which altho' I made no promise, I am certain that Those Indians do expect, and I think the Sum of five thousand pounds Sterling laid out properly in such Goods and the Same proportions as contained in Said Calculation will be fully Sufficient for this whole department, from which certain propoitions may be deposited by the Superintendant with the respective Governors for visiting parties or particular unforseen

occurrences, the rest to be regularly distribut-ed at great annual Meetings with these Na-tions where the necessary arrangements re-lative to their internal Police may be made, which is humbly Submitted to your Lordship.

The Expence incurred by my Negocia-tions in West Florida, were greatly increased [p.147] by the measures I pursued in facilitating the 34 Regiments passage up the Mississippi, & the Scarcity & dearness of fresh provisions obliged me to feed the Indians with Salt pork of which with great ease they Con-sumed double rations every day, & the Quan-tity of Rum which, altho' Limited to one quart between Six persons ℘ day, was very considerable, I begg & hope your Lordship will believe, that I had the Strictest atten-tion to Oeconomy, & that not an article was given, or the least Title of expence incurred except where it appeared to me, to be abso-lutely necessary and for the good of His Majesties Service. It is my Idea that visiting & begging parties of Indians ought not in general to be indulged with any presents except a little ammunition & some provisions, particular occasions may require some thing

more, for which purpose, the Governors of the New provinces or persons employed in the manage-ment of Indian affairs, ought to have a sufficient Quantity Lodged with them

I begg leave to observe to your Lordships that the Mode of defraying these Indian ex-pences, by drawing upon my agent at New York is attended with Great difficulties & Expence, [p.148] for upon producing my | Accounts and Vouchers to the General, my Agent is reimbursed by his Warrant on the pay Master & paid in Dollars @ 4/8 Sterling each, One hundred pounds Sterling here is Equal to 461 9/31 Dollars which at the rate of 4/8 each costs the Government £107.. 12.. 6¼ Ster-ling, besides Commissions to my Agent of 2½ pr. Ct. which last article, as the General would not admit of in my account of Contingencies, my Agent gave up, Except upon my Salary, till I should receive your Lordships orders on that Subject. If it is your Lordships Orders that I continue to transmit my Account of Contingen-cies to the General for payment as usual, I cannot expect that my Agent will transact so much Business without Commission which I humbly Submit to your Lordships Consideration.

If the Contingencies of this department

were to be drawn for upon the treasury, as is practised in the Northern department, better than 10 p Ct. would thereby be saved, and the Bills could be Negociated without any difficulty, but it is hardly practicable to pass Bills upon New york [p. 119] except at a considerable discount, the ballance of Trade being greatly in favour of this province, and I humbly represent that by this Mode of being paid, my Salary Suffers a deduction of 10 p Ct.

I hope your Lordship will pardon me for representing also that during my Voyage to & Residence in West Florida I was exposed to much greater Expences than my appointments can bear, the principal Chiefs of the Nations usually connected with the French have always been accustomed to dine at the Governors Table a prehemenence annexed to the Rank of a Medal Chief. which Custom I was obliged to adopt During my Negociations with those Indians, I seldom had less than fifty or Sixty to dine at my Table, & in my room, who all eat & drank as I did, besides which I was under the Necessity of keeping a Table for all the Gentlemen employed

by me in the management of Indian affairs, these expences were unavoidable & too great for me to bear, which, I humbly Submit to Your Lordships Consideration.

Having settled Indian affairs in West Florida, as far as the present State of them [p.160] would admit, I embarked for this province the 15th of June, & arrived here the 15th of July. I was greatly mortified on my arrival to understand that the Cherokees were much dissatisfied. The Reasons of their dissatisfaction are. At the General Congress held at Augusta in November 1763, They represented that they were much distressed by the encroachments of the Neighbouring provinces who granted their hunting Grounds, & Settled them by which means their Game were drove away, which to people who depend on their Success in hunting for their Livelyhood is a very great Calamity, they then requested that our Frontier Inhabitants might be allowed to remain in their Settlements, but that no Land should be Granted beyond what was then Settled, their request however was not attended to as they expected, Great tracts of Land have Since that time been Granted by the Governments of both

the Carolinas.

In December last an Indian of Note belonging to the Lower Cherokee Towns having Come down amongst the New Settlements of this Province to hunt was Surprised in his Camp by a Justice of peace with an armed posse and detained many days, bound with [p. 151] ropes like a Felon, to which usage, I am certain he would have preferred Death. In May last a party of the Overhill Cherokees, having gone into the back Settlements of Virginia, with friendly Intentions were set upon by the Inhabitants; five of them were murdered, and of those who returned into their Nation Several died of their wounds. A Succession of such events greatly enraged these Indians, But the Encroachments on their Lands may become very Serious, having roused the attention of all the Nations within this Department, & being the Act of Great Bodies & provinces is considered by the Indians as incontestable proofs of our evil intentions and want of Faith. In a message which I have lately received from the Mortar he upbraids me of having a double Tongue, for, Says he, while you are making things Straight in one Corner, your people are killing the red

Men & Stealing their Land in another, he at the same time, said it was time for the red people to look about them & prepare for their defence.

The above events added to the dissorders of the Trades who are under no Regulation in the Cherokee Nation Seems to Call for immediate at-tention, the importation Rum to all the Indian Nations is unrestrained & unlimited from this province only so that whatever precautions may be taken by any one province they are destroyed & rendered abortive for want of uniformity in the rest, as well as the traders being Subjected to [p.152] /a general Jurisdiction, extending throughout the department.

As the time appointed for meeting the Creek Indians with the Governor of East Florida, draws near, I purpose Setting out for St. Augustine early in September, to fix & ascertain the Bound-ary Line between that Government & the Lands claimed by the Creeks, which Business being over Cherokee affairs will require my presence in this Province, & I humbly hope for his Majesties permission to return & Settle my own private affairs which after so many Months absence re-quire my presence.

Altho' I have greatly protracted this Letter

I must beg leave to refer Your Lordship for a fuller Account of Affairs in this Department to the report of this date which I have the honour of Laying before the Board of Trade.

I think it my Duty to communicate my Sentiments of Indian affairs to your Lordship with freedom, openness, & Candor, which I hope Your Lordship will be pleased to pardon & receive as a proof of my zeal for his Majesties Service.

I have the honor of being with the Greatest Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most Obedient &

Most humble Servant

To John Stuart

The Earl of Halifax

His Majesties principal Secretary of State.

Southern Department

Endorsed Charles Town. So Carolina, 24th Aug. 1765 / Mr. Stuart, Superintend. / for Indian affairs / R. 8th Nov.

Philadelphia 12th Decemr 1765 [p.165]

Sir

As I am return'd to this City, after my long Tour thro' the Indian Country, I do myself the honor of sending you a brief Journal of my Transactions, As I am persuaded, you are deeply interested in whatever respects the welfare of America. Ever since the Cession of Canada and its apendages to the British Crown, it has been found, that the French settlements, in the Illinois Country, have been, as so many repositorys, for amunition &c, in order to enable the Indians in that quarter, on the Ohio, & the lakes &c—, to carry on a War, with the Inhabitants of these provinces. Wherefore, when Sir Jeffery Amherst commanded in America, he order'd a Regiment, under Major Loftus, to ascend the Mississipi and take possession of Fort Chartres, But the difficulty of the Navigation and the Opposition he met with, from the Indians, soon obliged him to drop his expedition and hasten back to Mobile.

The next Year, a general Indian War broke out; when Colo. Boquet and Colo. Broadstreet were placed at the head, of two small Armys, to enter the Indian Country, by different Routs, in order to chastise them and facilitate the taking

possession of the Ilinois.

How far they succeded, is unnecessary for
me to relate, as you are so well acquainted, with
the History of that Campaign.

I returned from England last Winter, when
I found the General not a little distressed – In
that, all his endeavours had hitherto failed,
with respect to gaining the Ilinois. I therefore
thought it the Duty of my Department, to propose
to him that I would use my best endeavours
with the Natives (with whom I had been long ac-
-quainted & flatterd myself, had some influence) to
[f.166] obtain their consent to/His Majesty's Troops, peace-
-ably possessing that Country. – Which proposition
he chearfully accepted off at the same time, that
I meditated this plan, Major Farmer was under
orders from the General, to proceed with the 34th
Regiment to the Ilinois – But being informed of
the Vigorous opposition, he was like to meet with,
from the Natives, he and Mr. Stuart (the latter, is
Superintendant of Indian affairs, for the South-
-ern department) dispatch'd Mr. Ross, an English
Officer, and Mr. Hugh Crawford, an Interpretter
to Fort Chartres, in order to negociate with them,
and obtain their consent, to our Troops possess-
-ing that Fort. But these Gentlemen, had scarcely

got there, before they were; at the Hazard of their lives, obliged to fly.

Upon their return, Major Farmer, and Mr. Stewart (with the Genls approbation) sent a Second Deputation, which consisted of Mr Sinnot (the Latter deputy) and one Monsr. La Gutrie, formerly an Officer in the French Service, and furnished them with Goods, to a very great amount, in order to facilitate their negociations. But notwithstanding Pondiac and the other Chiefs, thought proper to accept of their presents - yet they were deaf to every requisition, respecting the Cession of the Country, and obliged these Gentlemen, hastily to return to Mobile.

Wherefore the 34th. Regiment has not yet been able to get to Fort Chartres. My Journal will inform you Sir, what methods I pursued, in order to obtain the end of my embassy, and therefore, you will excuse my being here, more particular.

But no doubt, you must have heard of the great impediment thrown in my way, by the Lawless Inhabitants of Cumberland County, who bid difiance to all order and Government, by attacking and destroying a large quantity of Goods (part of which, I had bought for the Crowns Use and part belonged to Gentn.

in Philadelphia) that were, by my orders, going forward to Fort pitt, whereby I was reduced to the most unhappy Situation - not having a

[p167] proper Assortmt. / for my presents, nor scarcely any to open a trade with the several Tribes, who came there, in expectation of it, from a promise made by Colo. Boquet. -

It is scarcely credible, but so it was, as I am informed, that there was a set of Men in the province, who had the hardiness, even to espouse those Highwaymen's actions, nay threatned my life, if I returned into Cumberland County, and all this, only, because I judged it for the good of the Service, with Genl. Bouquets express approbation (as I have satisfactorily, proved to his excellency General Gage) to desire some Gentlemen of this City, to send a Cargo of Merchandize to Fort pitt, there to be in readiness, to Supply the Natives, so soon as the trade was opened.

This faction I am also told, have taken many unwarrantable libertys with my reputation, wherefore, I wrote the letter to Sir Wm. Johnson, which is annexed to my Journal. Thus much, I thot. necessary Sir, to mention to you, as explanatory to this part, of that Letter.

In my public and private conferences with the

Shawanese, Delawares and Weyondotts, and the Several other tribes, who had robbed and murdered our Traders, I very frequently represented to them, their unparalleled breach of public faith, & that it, almost, compeled us to think them, unworthy of the least degree, of future confidence.

They as often expressed their sensibility & Sorrow for it, and say'd they were not only very willing but anxious, to make a reparation to the representatives of the unhappy Sufferers - yet constantly urged, that they had no ways of doing it, except by a Surrender of a part of their Country, which they would most chearfully do, and especially of that part, which lies on this side of the River Ohio, (on the back part of Virginia) as it was now: of no use to them, for Hunting Ground.

In my return to New York, I called at Sir William Johnson's, where I was informed by him, that when he settled the preliminaries of peace last Spring, with the Deputys, of the above Tribes, - he had also described to them, their faithless conduct towards the poor traders, and insisted, as one of the preliminary conditions

of a pacification, that they should make them
[illegible] a restitution - to which, they/as fully and chearfully consented, as they had before, done to me.. But alledged, at the same time, that they had no other manner of doing it, except by requesting the representatives of the Murdered Traders, to accept from them, a part of their Country, on this side of the River Ohio. In compassion and in Justice, to the Creditors of the Traders, I think it my duty to give y.^{u} this informa.^{n}

You will be best able Sir, to determine, whether his Majesty's Ministers, will judge it proper, to confirm to them, this Cession, of the Indians.

In point of policy, I wo.^{d} most earnestly recommend, that it might be done, as it will be establishing, one of the very best Securities, for our future trade and of course, fixing a precident, that will be of inexpressible importance to the Nation - Indeed! from my knowledge of Indian affairs, I am thoroughly convinced (as I can assure you, Sir William Johnson is) that no event could have happened, that will more effectually consolidate and Strengthen our alliance, than the Completion of this - As they will ever hereafter, dread a

declaration of War against us, from a Conviction, that no peace will be made with them, untill they surrender, a part of their Country, as a consideration for their perfidy.

From the best observations, I was able to make in my progress thro' the Indian Country, I am fully of opinion, that they have the sincerest disposition to establish a permanent peace, with us. The effect of which, if properly improved, by us, will be a most extensive and profitable Fur trade, far exceeding, what I had any Idea of, be-fore my excursion into the Ilinois Country.

It therefore, highly behoves the British [fo.169] Nation, immediately to put the Indian de-partment, upon such a footing, as that the utmost attention may be paid to it, other-wise as the French are forming an es-tablishment, on the West Side of the Missi-sipi, about Sixty Miles from Fort Chartres; they will again engross all the Traffic, with the numerous Nations to the Westward of us, and thereby deprive us, of the present use, of our Canada Conquest.—

The principle objection, to the proper

Regulation of the Indian department, is, I am told, the Expence — you will therefore, I am convinced Sir, pardon me, for a moment, whilst I mention to you — that a Duty of Five p Cent, upon the trade, would raise more, than woud defray the whole disbursments, incurr'd by maintaining peace, with the Natives, and regulating their commerce — This Tax Indeed! would be none to the Merchants, for they would necessarily, add it to the price of their Goods, and therefore, of consequence, the Indians themselves, wou'd pay the whole expence, of our negociations with them, and also of our superintending and regulating their Trade — of this, the Merch^ts^ here, are so fully sensible, that they have not, I assure you, the least objection to it, as they thereby flatter themselves, a safe and advantageous commerce, will be secured to them.

Upon referrence to my Journal, you will find, that a party of Keekapoo Indians, attacked me on the 8th of June, in which affair, I was so unfortunate as to loose about £1500, Currency, great part of which was in Specie, that I was under an unavoidable necessity, of taking with me, in order to carry on my negociations, with the Indians, at the French Villages.

I have therefore furnished the General, with [4.173] my Account, and presented him with a Memorial, respecting the same, which he has promised to send to the Lords of the Treasury (as is always done, in similar Cases when any Losses are Suffered by any Officers, in the Service) with his opinion, that I ought to be reimbursed. I therefore Sir, take the Liberty to request the favour of you, to afford me your good Offices in this matter, as I flatter myself, you will be of Opinion, that it is not reasonable, I ought to Suffer in my private fortune, whilst I was risq=ing my Life, for His Majestys Service.

I am, with respect Sir

Your very obedt. Hum. Servt.

Geo: Croghan

P.S. As I am doubtful whether Sir Wm. Johnson sent a Copy of my Negociations to the Lords of Trade by the last packet. I wod. just drop this hint that you may advert to it.

Benjamin Franklin Esquire.

Endorsed. Letter from Col. Croghan | Dec 12. 1765 | with [4.172] his Journal. | Indian Retribution in Lands | His own Losses.

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[Croghan - Oct. 19. 1765]

[p.178]

February 28th 1765, Lieutenant Frazer and I arrived at Fort pitt where Major Murray informed us that Mr. McKee had a fortnight before sent a Message to the Chiefs of the Delawares Shawanese, Seneca and Sandusky Indians, desiring them immediately to come to this Post to meet me but as yet received no Answer; And further acquainted me there was but few Indians there during the Winter.

I then went and spoke to the Hostages who informed me that they had heard from Custaloga and his Tribe who were hunting near Tuskerawas, and that they believed they would soon come in to this Post but heard nothing from the other two Tribes

March 1st. Six Seneca Indians came here from one of the Shawanese Towns, and informed me as follows. that the Deputation from the Shawanese and Delawares which were sent last Summer to the Ilinois to Council with the French and Indians in that Country, had returned that they had been well received by the French who on their arrival Cloathed them and told them they would supply them with every necessary they wanted to Carry on the War against the English, and would send Traders with them to their Towns when they

sett off. That they held Councils with Nine Indian Nations settled on the Ouabache and in the Ilinois Country who had all engaged to Support them with their whole force, should they continue the War with the English

That on those Deputies return to the plains of Sioto and being informed of the Terms of ac-commodation agreed on by their Nations (during their absence) with Col^l Boquet; they then in Coun-cil with the Sandusky and Seneca Indians, agree'd to abide by their peoples Engagements, and per-form the whole on their part provided the Eng-lish would open a free trade and intercourse with them and Supply them with Ammunition Goods and Rum as usual, and not prohibit the sale of powder and Liquors as they had done before the late differences happen'd. These Indians further say'd that the Shawanese had sent a Message to the French Traders who were then fol-lowing them to their Towns to return home [I much doubted the truth of this] and that they had sent a Message likewise to the Nine Nations
[p.170] in that Country, / acquainting them, they were about accommodating matters with the English desiring them to sit still till they heard further from them in the Spring.

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March 2nd I dispatched a Messenger to the Shawanese and Senecas, and another to the Delaware and Sandusky Indians to acquaint them of my arrival there in company with Lieutenant Frazer with Messages from the King's Commander in Chief and Sir William Johnson to their Nations, and desired their several Chiefs would come there imediately to meet me. I like-wise sent a Message to Pondiac who I heard was among the Twightwees, to meet me at the Mouth of Siota on my way down the River.

4th. _ two Senecas came here from Venango where a hundred of their people was hunting, to know if a trade was opened here for the Indians as they had heard from the Seneca Country there was, all differences being settled by their Nation and the English last fall by Sir William Johnson.

Deliver'd a String of Wampum

5th March. Major Murray and I acquainted them there was no trade open'd yet, nor could there be any till the Shawanese and Delawares had come to perform their engagements with Col. Bouquet. that we had sent for them, and did expect they would come here again before the last of this Month _ Gave

them a Belt of Wampum desiring them to rest satisfied till that time and likewise desired some of their Chiefs to come down and hear what should pass between us and those Nations.

[p. 178] 17th Andrew a Huron Indian and a French-man named Alexander Maisonville Came here with dispatches from Col: Campbell at Detroit to the General.

20th - Lieut: Frazer informed Major Murray and me, that the Genl. Instructions to him was to be at the Ilinois at all events the beginning of April, that as the Indians were not met here he purposed to set off down the River in two or three days, as the Service he was sent on was of a different Na-ture from mine, and desired I would employ Mr. Maisonville and Andrew to go with him that the Service he was going on might not suffer.

21st with the approbation of Major Murray I did employ Mr. Maisonville and Andrew (Inter-pretters) with a Shawanese & a Seneca Indian to accompany him, and furnished him with Wam-pum Silver truck, and other necessaries for the Journey, that the Service might not suffer by any delays the Indians might give him here, or his want of any assistance in my power to give him.

22nd Two Delaware Runners came here from

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Custologa to let us know he had forwarded the Messages sent him, and expected that all the Nations would be on their way by this time, and that he would come in a few days.

23d March Several Delawares came here to Trade with what Peltry they had for goods, but not being suffered they seemed very Sulky

25th. Several Senecas from Venango came here expecting the Shawanese Delawares and Sandusky Indians was come but finding they were not determined to wait their arrival.

28th. Three Shawanese and one Seneca came here from the Lower Shawanese at the plains of Siota with a Message to let me know, that my Message had come to their Town two days before they left it, and that their Chiefs had sent them off to acquaint me they were collecting all our Flesh and Blood together (meaning all the English prisoners) and were/to set off in [f.176] two days after they left it, and would make all the haste in their power up with them, but as the Weather was so severe and the Waters high they could not make that dispatch they could wish.

April 1st. four Delawares came here from one of their Towns where two (of) their Tribes were collected together in council and said they were sent by

their Chiefs to inform us, that altho Custaloga had sent word their Chiefs would come here, yet their two tribes could not — One of their Men having been called up to Heaven by the great Spirit of Life, who told him that he must acquaint his Nation, that before they made peace with the English they must consult the Quakers of Philadelphia, who would direct them how to make a lasting peace; and desired I should send for some of them to come here; then their Nation would come in and make a peace, and as the great Spirit had told this Man several things of great consequence to them desired that Mr McKee might go there and committ it all to Writing.

April 2nd Major Murray and I made those four Delawares the following Answer, on a Belt of Wampum.

Brethren,

We are surprised at the Message you delivered us Yesterday from the Chiefs of the Delawares the Man you mention who says he spoke with the great Spirit, you may be assured is deceiving the People as we are persuaded he never spoke to him. Your Nation agreed to Terms of Accomodation last Fall with Colo. Bouquet — in part [677] they have complyed with those terms, they begged

of him a peace in the most submissive manner, and your brethren the English thought your Nation would be the first to come here when sent for. We have received Messages from the Senecas Shawanese and Sandusky Indians that they are now on their way here. there is the Messengers that brought us these Accts & are to stay here till they arrive. You will therefore return to your chiefs and let them know that no people whatever in this Country can give you peace but the Kings Commander in Chief; and we desire them to come here with the other Nations and comply with your engagements to Colonel Bouquet, and not suffer themselves to be amused by Idle dreams or Stories that may be told them by any Body.

A Belt.

Sixth April, Four Six Nation Indians arrived here in a Canoe down the Munangahela with five Cherokee Scalps they met a Number of Virginia Hunters on the Heads of New River who had like to have killed them.

13th Several Munsie Indians came here in Canoes down the Ohio from their Villages above Venango, and brought with them two English prisoners which they delivered up, both

Girls one about twelve the other Nine Years of Age, they were taken young and can't speak a word of English, one was taken near Shippensburgh the other near Juniata in Cumberland County Pennsylva.

14th. — about Eighty Seneca Indians came here from their Town at the two Creeks and brought with them a quantity of Skins and Furs expecting Trade.

In a private Conversation with Major Murray and me they informed us that two Tribes of the Delawares were very averse to making a peace with the English till the return of Kill-[p. 178] buck/ from Sir William Johnson and then if they liked the Terms they would stand to them but not otherwise, that they called Custologo an old Woman for agreeing to the Terms he did with Colo. Bouquet, that they wanted to fight, and would have cut off the Army had it not been for him, & they have been striving all this Spring to prevent the Senecas Shawanese and Sandusky Indians from coming here wth the English prisoners, telling the Indians, in public Council that as the French and the Nine Nations living on the Ouabache and in the Ilinois Country have agreed to supply and support us in

the War against the English we shall be able to drive them out of this Country in less than two Years.

But those Indians say that Giashutha with the rest of the Senecas Shawanese and Sandusky Indians with all the English pri-soners in their Nations are now on their way here and would have arrived here by this time had it not been for the Delawares, Cus-taloga and his Tribe being the only people of that Nation willing to be at peace with the English –

April 18th two Delaware Runners came here from their Chiefs to inform us they had ac-cepted of our Invitation which I sent them and was now on their way here and would endeavour to be here as soon as the other Nations.

19th the several Indians now here which are about two hund.d seem very Sulky on account of their not being suffered to trade, notwithstand-ing I have made use of every Argument in my power to explain to them the reason of it.

20th I dispatch'd four Indian Runners to meet the several Chiefs with Messages to press them to make all the dispatch possible here. |In the afternoon the Beaver with several [p.179]

Delawares came here with several Horses loaded with peltry in order to Trade, when I informed them that no trade could be permitted till the Several Nations had performed their engagements with Col^o. Bouquet.

21st April A Number more Delawares arrived here with Several Horse Loads of Peltry in order to trade.

23d.- Four Senecas came here who informed me they had seen a Battoe with Several White Men going down this River about 25 days ago, and asked me where they were going, on which I told them, they then said I was wrong in letting them go as they knew the French had incensed the Indian Nations that way against the English and that unless a Number of the Shawanese and Delawares would undertake to reconcile those Nations to the English, they were of Opinion it would be very difficult to do it otherways.

24th.- the Newcomer Noatwhetama, arrived here with most of the Warriors of his Tribe when he made a long Speech to Major Murray and me by Way of Compliment.

25th. Custaloga arrived here when he and his Tribe saluted the Garrison with three discharges

of their Guns, which Major Murray order'd to be returned with three Canon.

26th Six Delaware Indians arrived here from Sir Wm. Johnson and brought a Letter to the Chiefs of the Delawares, which I interpretted and explained to them in a meeting which Major Murray and I had with them on that Occasion. In the Evening about twenty more Delawares came here with several Horses Loaded with Skins and Furrs.

28th. Four Shawanese Runners came here with the Callamut of peace belonging to their Nation, and after smoaking out of it they informed Major Murray and me that the Chiefs of their Nation was on their way here [p.180] with all the English prisoners which was the reason of their being so long on the Road the prisoners not being able to travel fast, but that they would be here in three or four days, and desired us not to be uneasy till they arrived.

29th. - I had a private Meeting with the Chiefs & principal Warriors of the three Tribes of the Delawares when they brought the Indian which they say had been lifed up to heaven and has spoke to the great Spirit or giver of Life I spoke to him and desired to know what the great

Spirit had told him. he remained Silent for some time and then Spoke as follows.

Brethren,

It is now One hundred and fifteen days since I saw and Spoke with our Father which is in Heaven, by which I know everything on Earth and Good from Bad – I have likewise been informed how far our Great father allows us to know his Will, and in what manner we ought to proceed in order to make a firm and lasting friendship between one another, and the persons amongst the White people to whom we are to speak on this head by order of our Father, are the Quakers.

We are sensible of the misunderstanding that has been between us, and know we ought to be as one people having but one Father. God when he first made us on this Earth considered us as his people and gave us directions in what manner to live, and now this Second time has discovered himself to me, acquainting me with the Method we ought to pursue to live [P.101] agreeable to his desire. He spoke to me concerning all the people which Inhabit this Continent Now Brethren we have got as much of his sentiments as will be sufficient to direct

us to live in firm friendship and it will be happy Brethren if we adhere to the advice our Father has given us it will do us both good as we are people of different Colours who inhabit this Continent.— Our Father has likewise spoke to my Chiefs by me giving them an advice in what manner to behave as Kings and now they will act as Kings.

Brethren,

We are fully determined to comply with the orders of our Great Father as we dont think it would be right to disobey him and desire you will Join us and let us both comply with his request, it will be better for us, we are his people and he is our Father, you know Brethren if we dont do as he desires us it will not be good for either of us.

30th. Several Chiefs and principal Warriors of the Delawares in a private meeting told me that the Great Spirit had told them, as they were the first Nation that met the Quakers when first they came to Philadelphia, they ought to be the first applyed to in making a lasting peace for all other Nations in this Country and if they would agree to that they would make a peace and bring all other Nations into it.

I told them I was well acquainted by other Nations that this was what they wanted – that I was much Surprized at their Conduct after what they had promised to Col.º Bouquet, and that the Quakers could not make peace with them, that as soon as the Shawanese came I would deliver the General's Messages to them – which if they complyed with, it would be well for themselves, as all other Nations had made their peace already with Sir William Johnson except themselves and the Shawanese That the Shawanese were now coming in order to go to Sir William Johnson to make theirs, and if they would not, they must go to the Quakers or sit alone in the Woods for it was out of my power to comply with their request.

[p.183] |May 1st two Indians from Sanduskey came here and says that about thirty days ago a Frenchman from the Ilinois passed by the Miamies Village towards Detroit, and told all the Indians he saw, that the King of France their Father had sent a large quantity of Goods to New Orleans for to supply his Children the Indians in this Country and would send them more Next Year.

Last night two principal Warriors of

the Delawares differed in Council and Stabed each other in such a manner that their Lives is dispair'd off; which threw all the tribes of that Nation into such confusion that Major Murray and I was obliged to speak to them on three Belts of Wampum to reconcile them to each other.

2nd A Number of the Shawanese arrived here with part of the English prisoners and Saluted the Garrison with a discharge of their Guns which was returned by three Cannon, after which they came over the River and informed that the rest of their people would be here tomorrow.

|May 5th the Messenger that I sent to [p.103] meet part of the Shawanese returned and said, that some of the Prisoners were Sick which occasioned their long delay on the way here, but might be expected here tomorrow in the Evening.

6th A Number of Senecas arrived here, and say'd that the Shawanese would not get till toMorrow in the Morning.

7th the Shawanese arrived here with the last of the White prisoners, and Saluted the Garrison with two Rounds which was returned

with three Cañon - then made several Compli-
-ments to Major Murray and me for their delay
on the Road and the long time it took them
to Collect the prisoners together before they did
set off. being fully determined not to come till
they could deliver them all up and comply
with their other engagements, as the whole Na-
-tion was resolved to make a lasting peace with
their Brethren the English, which shall never be
broke on their Side, and hoped their Brethren
would not give Occasion for the future to ex-
-cite their Jealousy or Suspicion. (meaning the English)

[p.184] In the Evening two Senecas arrived here from Chenessies on business to the Senecas Shawanese and Delawares, and by what I cou'd learn the business was to enquire into what Success the Shawanese Delawares and Senecas had last Fall with the French and Indians at the Ilinois; those two Men has told the Senecas here, that the Six Nations are so divided in their Councils that they had not agreed to go to Sir William Johnson when they left home tho he had sent several Messages for them.

May 8th the Shawanese and Senecas, sent for Major Murray and me and performed all the ceremonies of condolance as usual on meet-ings of this Nature.

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[p.186]

At a Meeting with Chiefs of the Shawa-nese, Delawares, Senecas, & Sandusky Indians at Fort Pitt

May 9th 1765

Present

Captain William Murray and several Officers of the Garrison.

Delawares.

Chiefs:
Neattawatawaу
Custaloga
the Beaver
Latort
Tepisochan
Ketopum
Spoagusa
Nesscutethom
Cusalithon
Kehewenum

Chief Warriors:
Captain Jacobs
Wingenum
Cut finger-peter
Captn. Pipe
Captn. Johnny
Captn. Grey-eyes
Twille Hart
Sun-fish
White-wolfe
John Peters
Thomas Hickman
Kecholan
Opeloawethin
Wesoaux
Simon Gerty

with 215 Warriors besides Women and Children

Shawanese.

Chiefs:
Kisinoutha
Lawaughgua
Thaminusque
Lawisimo
Wapecawpa
Ossitahiwa
Metholahela
Beniwasica
Nichapessica
Mamschigh.

Chief Warriors:
Weconnathaca
Thecomma
Wapemoga
Nichebuckethex
Niemwha.

— with 45 Warriors besides Women & Children

Senecas

Chiefs:
Auchista
Kyashuta
Opawghkee
Connaduntohas
Conidageainte

Chief Warriors:
Genisuran
Sohays.

With 85 Warriors besides Women and Children

[p.186]

Sandusky Indians.

Onadegass Thusnedosgo	Chiefs	Thanissisa Captn. John	Chief Warriors.

with 38 more Warriors besides Women and Children.

Munsies

38 Men besides Women and Children.

Brethren,

I have been sent two Months ago by his Majesty's Commander in chief, and Sir William Johnson Baronet with Messages to your Several Tribes, and have sent several Messengers to summon you together, and to my great Surprize you have by your delays Obliged me to stay here waiting for you thirty days longer than I expected.

A String

Brethren,

His Excellency General Gage has ordered me to inform you that he expects you will immediately perform all the engagements you have made last Fall, with Colonel Boquet, one of which was to deliver up all the English prisoners and Negroes which were in your Several Villages; this Article in part you then complyed with, and you were to deliver the rest here early this Spring And therefore I hope as you have delayed so long after I sent for you that you have brought them agreable to your promisses.

Two Belts -

Brethren, [A 107]

At the same time you promised sol-emnly to Col. Boquet that you would send Deputies of your Nations fully impower'd to settle a peace with Sir William Johnson and at the same time leave such a Number of Hostages here 'till their return. how you have complyed with this Article I need not acquaint you, you've sent but one Man to Sir William Johnson, and he not a chief of any of your Tribes, And the Hostages you deliver'd to Col. Boquet has all shamefully run away except three 'tho they were all as well used here as any of our own people and were not confined: this conduct Brethren has given all your Brethren the English a suspicion of your sincerity- Wherefore his Excellency General Gage expects that you will immediately send proper Deputys to Sir William Johnson to ratify and confirm a lasting peace and replace Hostages here till that is done or 'till you perform all your engagements to Col. Boquet, no trade can be open'd for your Nations.

Two Belts.

Brethren,

His Excellency General Gage and Sir William Johnson has order'd me to assure you,

that as soon as you perform these Articles a free Trade and intercourse will be allowed you and all other Nations of Indians to the Sun setting so long as they continue to behave well to his Majesty's Subjects.

Two Belts.

Brethren,

His Majesty the King of Great Brit-ain having conquer'd the French in this Coun-try which you are very well acquainted with All the Forts and Settlements the French had. is now become the property of the King of Eng-land, the French troops are to be sent to France and the planters are to become Subjects to Eng-land, therefore the Gen.l has order'd me to inform [p. 108] you that the King of Great Britain will |take under his protection all the Nations of Indians in this Country to the Sun setting, and restore tranquillity amongst all Nations so that your Children unborn may enjoy the blessings of a lasting peace.

Two Belts.

Brethren,

I am now going (by His Excellency Gen.l Gage's orders) to visit all the Indian Nations settled on the Ouabache and in the Illinois

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Country, and to offer them the friendship of the King of Great Britain and his Subjects as he has now become their Father; and the General expects that you'll send a deputation of your Nations with me to those Nations (with whom we have had but very little intercourse for His Majestys Interest

Two Belts.

Then Kyaschuta spoke in behalf of the Seneca and Sandusky Indians to the Shawanese and Delawares.

Nephews the Delawares, and Brethren the Shawanese.

You have heard what your Brethren the English has said to you, they have desired nothing of you but what you solemnly promised last Fall to Col.o Boquet, all which you ought to perform. For our parts we are determined to take the Advice of our Brethren the English as we well know it will be for our Good, and we advise you as friends to do so too; if you do not you must take the Consequence for we are determined to comply with what our Brethren desires of us to do.

Delivers a String to the Shawanes and Delawares.

[f.109] Then a Chief of the Shawanese got up and taking all the Belts delivered them in his hand, addressed himself to the Delawares, as follows.

Grand-Fathers the Delawares, you have heard what our Father the King of England has said to us, and likewise what your Uncles the six Nations has said; they desired nothing but what is right therefore we desire you wo'd consider well what has been said to you as you have not complyed with all you promised no more than we have done; let us now Act like Men and convince our Father the King of England of our sincerity, and Answer these Belts tomorrow.

Then Custaloga spoke for the Delawares and addressed himself to the Shawanese saying.

Grand-Fathers you say right we will all consider these Speeches and Answer them to-morrow.

At a Meeting with the same Indians May the 10th 1765.

Present

Captain William Murray and Several Officers of the Garrison.

The Shawanese came over the River [Ohio] with the English prisoners beating a Drum, and singing their peace Song agreeable to the

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antient Custom of their Nation, which they continued till they enter'd the Council House.

Lawoughqua Speaker for the Shawanese got up and addressed himself to the English.

Fathers. – for so we shall call you hence forward. Listen to what we are going to say to you. It gave us great satisfaction Yesterday to be called the Children of the King of England, which convinces us that your Intentions towards us is upright, as we know a Father will be tender & kind to his Children, and they more ready to hear and obey him than a Brother / Therefore we hope [p. 190] our Father will take better care of his Children than has heretofore been done.

You likewise put us in mind of our promises to Col. Boquet which was to bring your flesh and blood to be delivered at this place. Father you have not spoke for nothing, we have come prepared, you see we have brought them with us. You desire us now to send Deputies to Sir William Johnson to confirm a peace.

We have appointed a deputation to go there, and also the Hostages who are to remain here till their Return.

You then informed us you was ordered to go to the Ilinois Country to invite the Several Nations to join in Friendship with our Father the King of England and his Subjects, and desired that some of us should accompany you there. In this you have done well, those Nations are our Allies, we will go with you and do every thing in our power to promote the good Work of peace between our Father and them with whom you have no acquaintance as yet

A Belt, Eight Rows.

Father,

Here is your Flesh and Blood, except a few that was out with some of our hunting parties and those will be brought here as soon as they return. They have been all tyed to us by adoption; and tho we now deliver them up to you, we shall always look upon them as our relations whenever the great Spirit is pleased that we may visit them.

A large String.

Father,

We have taken as much care of these prisoners as if they were our own Flesh and [p.191] Blood. they are become | unacquainted with

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your Customs and manners, and therefore Fathers we request you will use them very tender and kindly which will be a means of inducing them to live contentedly with you.

A Belt Six Rowes

Father,

We will now comply with every thing you have asked of us, and assure you we are sincere in every thing we have said Here is a Belt with the figure of the Father the King of Great Britain at one End, and the chief of our Nation at the other, this represents them holding the Chain of Friendship and we hope that neither side will let slip their hands from it so long as the Sun and Moon gives Light.

A Belt Seven Rowes

Custaloga Speaker of the Delawares.

Brethren,

Yesterday you put us in mind of our engagements to Col.^o Bouquet, we now assure you we are ready to perform every part which we have not yet complyed with.

A String

Brother,

You desire we may again have hostages

at this place and send other Deputies to Sir William Johnson. this we shall do.

A String.

He then addressed himself to the Six Nations.

Uncles,

Yesterday you desired us to be strong in complying with what our Brethren the English might require of us; this we are determined to do, and hope you will also do every thing on your parts to to forward a good peace.

A Belt.

[p192] |Brother, Addressing himself to me.

As you told us you was order'd to Visit the Western Nations, I now wipe your Eyes and open your Ears that you may see and hear those Nations with pleasure when they speake to you.

I likewise Clear the Way that you may have a safe passage to the place you are going.

A Belt.

Brother,

Don't imagin that what I have said comes from my Lips only, I assure you it proceeds from the bottom of our hearts — And now, by this belt, I remove every evil thing from your heart, and make it like those of our Ancestors when they thought of nothing but peace. And I

also wipe the out side of your Body clean, that not the least remains of any thing that would give you trouble might ever again appear thereon. And by this Belt we take fast hold of you our Brethren in peace.

Delivered a Friendship Belt of twenty Rowes, with the Figure of two Men representing the English and themselves.

Kyaschula, then spoke to the Delawares. [P.193]

Nephews,

You told us your Uncles the Six Nations, that you were determined to do every thing that was required of you by us and our Brethren the English, We are glad to hear you are come to that resolution, and we desire you to be Strong and to do so.

A String

Kyaschula addressing himself to us.

Brethren,

I am now going to Speak to you in behalf of all the Nations present, and those to the Sun setting. You told us yesterday that the General and Sir William Johnson ordered you to assure all the Nations to the Sun setting that

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if they performed their engagements, we should enjoy a free Trade and Intercourse — this, I hope comes from your heart, as you see your Brethren the Delawares and your Children the Shawanese are willing to comply with every thing you re=quired of them.

Now do not act as you have done for a Year or two before those late troubles when you pro=hibited the Sale of powder, Lead, and Rum, this Conduct gave all the Nations in this Country a Suspicion that you had bad designs against them and was contrary to your first promises when you came here to settle and build this Fort on our Ground. You make Rum, and you have taught us to drink it. You are fond of it yourselves, there=fore dont deprive us of it, or the liberty of purchas=ing Goods. Open the Trade and let us sell our Skins which we have brought here for that purpose other=wise we must think you speak from your Lips and not from Your Hearts.

A Belt.

[p.191] Brethren,

When you first came to drive the French from this place, the Governor of Pennsylvania sent us a Message that we sho.d withdraw from the French and that when the English was settled here we should

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want for Nothing – It is true you Supplied us very well but it was only while the War was doubtful, but as soon as you conquered the French you did not care for us nor how you treated us, thinking we were not worth your Notice. We request you may not think so again nor treat us in the same manner. Now open the Trade and do not put us off with telling us you must first hear from your great Man before it can be done. If you have but little Goods let us have them for our Skins, and let us have a part of your Rum or we cannot put on what you tell us for the future.

A Large Belt.

He then added that he did not Speak for himself but was appointed by all the Nations present, and that what he said was the sentiments of the whole.

Kyaschuta spoke to the Delawares on behalf of the English and Six Nations, giving them an Invitation to Return to their old Settlements at the same time desiring them to hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English and Six Nations.

A Belt.

Then

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[P.145] |Then Ogista, an old Seneca Indian Spoke to the Shawanese and Invited them to return to their old Settlements where they would be near their fathers the English, and their Brethren the Six Nations.

A Belt.

At a Meeting with the same Indians
Fort pitt May 11th 1765.

Present

Captain William Murray, and Several Officers of the Garrison.

Brethren, of the Six Nations, Shawanese, Delawares, and Sandusky Indians.

Yesterday you answered the several Speeches which I delivered you the day before from his excellency General Gage, and you have agreed to comply with every thing he desires of you. Brethren, you have done right in complying with the generals Request and you may be assured I shall represent your readiness on this occasion to Sir William Johnson in a proper manner.

Brethren,

When first your Brethren the English settled here they kindled a Council fire for all the Nations of Indians to the Sun setting, but for two years past this fire has been neglected, and

was near going out. Now Brethren I put some good dry wood on your Council fire that it may blaze up to the Sky so that all Nations may see it and come here to smoak with their Brethren the English in peace.

Brethren,

Now that I have kindled your Council Fire and made it burn Clear, I again with this Belt disperse all the dark Clouds that has been hanging over your heads for some time past that you may see the Sun Clear.

Brethren, [p. 196]

You have now appointed a Deputation to go to Sir William Johnson, composed of your Several Nations to confirm a lasting peace as you promised Col.o Bouquet last Fall. You have made a good Choice, I am well acquaint-ed with your Tribes, and I know those to be chiefs and Men of consequence in your Na-tion; and I approve of them, therefore Brethren I now make the Road smooth and Easy to their feet, and remove any Loggs that may have fallen across it that you may travel safe to Sir William

Brethren, the Shawanese.

Yesterday you delivered to Captain

Murray and me a number of our own people agreeable to your promises, and said the few remaining (which was out a hunting should be brought here as soon as possible. your conduct in this is very agreeable and convinces us of your sincerity and you may be assured I shall represent it properly to the General and Sir William Johnson, and I desire you will as soon as possible bring in those you have left behind.

Brethren,

You made two Speeches yesterday concerning our past Conduct in Trade. I must observe to you that had we a mind to recapitulate Injuries, we could convince you that we have much more reason to complain of your Conduct, than you have of ours: But we have already thrown away from our remembrance everything that gave us any trouble, and I now hope your future conduct will give us no reason

[b.197] to repeat past Offences. |And to convince you of our sincerity, the Commanding Officer here 'tho he has no Order for it, will take upon himself to open the trade and suffer you to purchase such necessaries as are here which are but little, owing to your own backwardness in not coming early in the Spring as you promis'd but as soon as

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the General is made acquainted with your Con-duct at this meeting he will order out Traders to supply you with all the necessaries you may want.

Brethren,

You desire that Rum may be sold to you, - the Traders here have none, but as soon as you have sold your Peltry and are setting out for your own Country, Captn. Murray will make you a present of some.

Brethren,

I have now finished everything I had to say to you, only to acquaint you that the General (willing to convince you of the sincerity he has towards you) has ordered Cap-tain Murray and me on your complying with what he has ordered me to require of you, to make you a present of Goods to Clothe your Women and Children, which we now deliver to your several Tribes.

After the presents were deliver'd Kyaschuta spoke to the Delawares & Shawanese

Nephews the Delawares, and Younger Brothers the Shawanese.

You have now heard every thing your Fathers the English had to say and as you

have answered them that you will comply with everything be strong.

We have appointed Deputies to go to Sir William Johnson and Men to attend George Crog-han on his Journey, here is one of our Chiefs who is to stay here with his family to assist our Brethren the English in Council.

Then he addressed himself to Captain Murray and me, and appointed the Chief, say-ing, this is the Man appointed to stay here till our Return.

[p.198] /Then Custaloga, spoke to the Six Nations in behalf of the Delawares.

Uncles.

You, yesterday desired us to Return to our old Settlements and live in peace with our Fathers the English. this I assure you we will do and you shall see us kindle our Fires again at our Old places.

Gave a Belt

Then, addressing himself to the English.

Fathers, for so I must now call you. It's your desire that we appoint Deputies, this is done, and we send such Men as are best acquainted with the affairs of our Nation.

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[f. 199]

May 15th. Sett off from Fort-pitt and encamp'd at Schirtrees Island.

16th. - being Joined by the several Deputies that was to accompany me, we sett off at Seven oClock in the Morning

19th. - I sent a Message to the Shawanese by Land for some of them to bring me the French Trad-ers that yet remained in their Country, to the Mouth of Siota, that I might take them with me to their own Country, as they wo.d not be suffered to trade there till they had obtain-ed permission from his Excellency General Gage and Sir William Johnson.

23d. We arrived at the Mouth of Siota River, where we encamped.

26th. Several of the Shawanese came there and brought with them Seven french Traders which they delivered to me, these being all that re-side in their Villages, and told me there was yet Six more living with the Delawares that on their return to their Towns they would go to the Delawares and get them to send those french Traders home, and told me they were determin'd to do every thing in their power to convince me of their sincerity and good disposition to preserve a peace.

28th— We sett off down the River and on the Sixth of June we arrived at the Mouth of the Ouabache where we found a breast work put up by the Indians, and saw several tracts which we suspected had been made by some Indians who might be sent there to way lay us. on which we proceeded Six Miles lower down the River and there encamped.

7th June. I dispatched two Indians off to the Ilinois with a Letter to Mr. Frazer, and an other to Mr. St. Ange— I acquainted Mr. Frazer of my Success in settling matters with the different Nations at Fort pitt— and I furnished these two Deputies with Wampum to acquaint the Nations there of what had pass'd at Fort pitt, which I judged necessary in order to facilitate the good of the Service, should Mr. La Guterie be arrived there.

[p.200] 8th June 1765— At day break we were attacked by a party of Eighty Warriors of the Keekapoos, and Musquatomies who killed three of the Shawanese Deputies, and wounded an other, two of my Men were killed. they then plunder'd us of every thing we had; our Indians as well as us and made us all prisoners— after this they told us they were sorry for what had happened. that they had been employ'd by the French their

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Fathers, who had told them it was Cherokees that was with me, And that there was no peace made with the Shawanese, Delawares, and Six Nations. then they set the Indian prisoners at Liberty taking me and my party with them.

15th — We arrived at Post Vincent where there is a French Village of about Eighty Houses, and an Indian Village of the Pyankeshas. here I met several Indians with whom I had been formerly acquainted, they spoke to the party I was with, and desired them to take great care of me till the Chiefs of the Several Nations should return from the Ilinois where they had gone in order to meet me. and they reprimanded this party for their bad conduct.

here I was informed by the French of the arrival of Mr. La Guterie and Mr. Sinnot at the Ilinois with an Account of the Ill treat-ment Mr. Frazer had met with. and likewise of the ill reception of Mr. Sinnott on his arrival there.

16th The Indians allow'd me to write to Mr. St. Ange, but would not suffer me to send a Let-ter to Mr. Sinnott, nor could I get a French-man in that Town to furnish me with pen, Ink, or paper, without the consent of the Indians.—

[p.203]

June 17th We sett off, and on the 23d arrived at the Weotonan, where this party had set out from, on my arrival at this place I met Numbers of Indians with whom I was formerly well acquainted, and were extremely Civil to me and my party.

30th the Several Chiefs belonging to those Villages at Weotonan arrived from the Ilinois, and there were with them the Chiefs of several other Nations who came to see me, and expressed their great concern at what had happened.

July 1st A frenchman arrived from the Ilinois with a pipe and Speech from thence to the Kickapoos and Musquatamies to have me burnt. — this Speech was said to be sent from a Shawanese Indian who resides at the Ilinois, and has been there during the War and is much attached to the French Interest. As soon as this Speech was delivered to the Indians by the French the Indians informed me of it in Council, expressing their great concern at what had already happened; and told me they then sett me and my people all at liberty, and assuring me that they dispised the Message sent them and would return the pipe and

Belt to their Fathers the French and inquire into the reason of such a Message being sent them by one of his Messengers, and then desired me to stay with them 'till the Deputies of the Six Nations Shawanese and Delawares arrived with Pondiac at Weotonan in order to settle matters — to which I consented.

On the 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. and eighth days of July. I had several conferences with the Wawcotonans, Pyankeshas, Keckepoos, and Musquatamies in which conferences I was lucky enough to reconcile those Nations to his Majesty's Interest, and obtain their consent and approbation to take possession of any Posts in their Country which the French formerly possessed, and an offer of their Services, should any Nation oppose our taking possession thereof. All which they confirmed by four large Pipes.

1765 July 11th. Mr. Maisonville arrived with an Interpretter and a Message to the Indians to bring me and my party to the Ilinois. 'till then I had no Answer from Mr. St. Ange to the Letter I wrote him of the 16th. ulto. — As I wanted to go to the Ilinois I desired the Chiefs to prepare themselves and sett of with me as soon as possible [p.202]

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12th. – I wrote to General Gage and Sir William Johnson, to Colo. Campbell at Detroit, Major Murray at Fort pitt and to Major Farmer on his Way up the Missisipia and acquainted them with every thing that had happened since my departure from Fort pitt.

13th. – the Chiefs of the Twightwees came to me from the Miamies and renewed their Antient Friendship with his Majesty and all his Subjects in America, and confirmed it with a pipe.

18th. – I sett off for the Ilinois with the Chiefs of all those Nations when on our Journey, we met the Deputies of the Six Nations Delawares and Shawanese who accompanied Mr. Frazer and myself down the Ohio, and Pondiac with Speeches and Deputies from the four Nations living in the Ilinois Country directed to me and the Six Nations, Delawares, & Shawanese upon which we returned to Weotonan and there held another conference, in which I settled all matters with the Ilinois Indians. Pondiac and they agreed to every thing the other Nations had done and confirmed it by Pipes and Belts — But told me, the French informed them that the English were intending to take their Country from them, and give it to the Cherokees to settle on. that if ever

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they suffered the English to take possession of their Country they would make Slaves of them, and that this was the reason of their opposing the English hitherto from taking possession of Fort Chartres, which induced them to tell Mr. La Gatrie and Mr. Sinnott that they would not let the English come into their Country. But being informed since Mr. Sinnott went away, by the Deputies of the Six Nations Delawares and Shawanese that every difference subsisting between them and the English was now settled, they were all willing to comply as the other Nations their Brethren had done _ and desired that their Father the King of England might not look upon his taking possession of the Forts which the French formerly possessed, as giving his Subjects a Title to their Country for they never sold any part of it to the French and that I might rest Satisfied, that whenever the English came to take possession, they should receive them with open Arms. [p.203]

25th. July. Having settled everything with these several Nations to the Westward I set out for Detroit accompanied by several Chiefs of those Nations who were going to Detroit to meet Col.

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Broadstreet agreeable to his Invitation to them last Winter by Mr. Maisonville. As I passed thro the Twightwee Villages and the Ottaways Villages on the Meamies River they delivered me all the English prisoners they had, and I found as I passed thro these towns that several of the Indians had sett off for Detroit to meet Col. Broadstreet there.

August 17th. I arrived at Detroit where I found several Small Tribes of Ottaways, Puttewattamies, and Chipiwas waiting in consequence of Col. Broadstreets Invitation to see him. — here I met Mr. Dequance and Waobecomica with a Deputation of Indians from Niagara, with Messages from Sir William Johnson to Pondiac and these Western Nations.

23d. Colonel Campbell and I had a Meeting with the Twightwees Waweotonans, Pyankeshas Keckapoos and Musquattamies, when they produced the several Belts sent to them by Col. Broadstreet in consequence of which they came here.

[p. 204] Then they Spoke to the Six Nations Delawares and Shawanese on several pipes and Belts — begging in the most abject maner that they would forgive them the Ill conduct of their young Men to take pitty on their Women and Children and grant them peace.

They then spoke to the Colonel and me on Several Pipes and Belts, expressing their great Satisfaction at a firm and lasting peace being settled between their Brethren the English and the Several Indian Nations in this Country, that they saw the heavy Clouds which hung over their heads for some time past, was now dispersed, and that the Sun Shined Clear and bright and that as their Father the King of England had conquered the French in this Country and taken all the Indian Nations under his protection they hoped for the future, they should be a happy people, and for the time to come shoud always call the English their Fathers, and begged we would take pitty upon their Women and Children and make up the difference subsisting between them and the Shawanese Delawares and Six Nations; And sayd, as we are come here in consequence of Col. Broadstreets invitation and that he had not met them they hoped their Fathers wo. pitty their necessity and give them a little Cloathing and a little Rum to drink on the Road as we have come a great way to see you our Fathers.

Then the Weyondotts spoke to the Shawanese

and all the Western Nations on Several Belts and Strings, by which they exhorted the Several Nations to behave themselves well to their Fathers the English who had now taken them under their protection that if they did, they would be a happy people, and that if they did not listen to the Councils of their [p205] Fathers, they must take the consequence. And assured them that all Nations to the Sun rising had taken fast hold of their Fathers the English by the hand, and would follow their Advice and do every thing they desired them, and never let slip the Chain of Friendship now so happily renewed.

24th August. We had another meeting with the several Nations, when the Waweotonans, Twightwees, Pyankeshas, Keikapoos and Musquatamies made several speeches to Col. Campbell and me in presence of all the other Nations, when they acknowledged themselves to be the Children of the King of Great Britain, and further acknowledged that they had at Weotonan before they came here given up the Sovereignity of their Country to me for his Majesty and promised to Support his Subjects in taking possession of all the posts given up by the French their former

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Fathers to the English now their present Fa-
-thers. all which they confirm'd with a Belt
25th. _ We had another meeting with the same
Indians when Colonel Campbell and I made
them several Speeches in answers to theirs
of the 23d and 24th inst. then delivered to them
a Road Belt in the Name of Sir William
Johnson Baronet to open a Road from the
rising to the setting of the Sun, which we
Charged them to keep open thro their Coun-
-try, and cautioned them to stop their Ears
against the Stories or Idle reports of evil
minded people, and continue to promote the
good Work of peace; all which they pro-
-mised to do in a most sincere manner.
26th _ Col. Campbell and I, made those Na-
-tions some presents when after taking leave
of us, they sett off for their own Country
well Satisfied
27th _ We had a meeting with Pondiac and
all the Ottawa Tribes, Chipwaes and Putte-
-wattamies with the Hurons of this place and
the Chiefs of those settled at Sandusky and
the Miamies River, when we made them the
following Speeches.

Children

Children, — Pondiac and all our Children the Ottawaes, Puttewattamies, Chipuways, and Weyondotts.

[p.206] We are very glad to see so many of our Children here present at your antient Council Fire, which has been neglected for some time past, since those high Winds has arose, and raised heavy Clouds over your Country. I now by this Belt right up your antient Council Fire and throw some good dry Wood on it that the blaze may ascend to the Clouds so that all Nations may see it and know that you live in peace and tranquillity with your Fathers the English

A Belt.

By this Belt I disperse all the dark Cloudes from over your heads that the Sun may shine clear on you your Women and Children that those unborn may enjoy the blessings of this general peace now so happily settled between your Fathers the English and you, and all your younger Brethren to the Sun setting.

A Belt.

Children,

By this Belt I gather up all the bones of our deceased friends and bury them deep

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in the ground that the herbs and sweet flowers of the Earth may grow over them and that we may not see them any more.

A Belt

Children,

With this Belt I take the hatchet out of your hands and pluck up a large Tree and burys it deep, so that it may not be found any more for ever, And plant the Tree of peace where all our Children may sit under it and smoke in peace with their Fathers.

A Belt

Children,

We have made a Road from the Sun rising to the Sun setting and I desire that you will preserve that Road good and pleasant to travel that we may all share the blessings of this happy Union.

|I am sorry to see our Children so much [p.207] dispersed through the Woods, I therefore desire you will return to your antient settlements, and take care of your Council Fire which I have now dressed up and promote the good work of peace.

A Belt.

After which Wabicomica delivered his Messages from Sir William Johnson to Pondiac and

the rest of the several Chiefs.

August 28th. We had a meeting with Pondiac and the several Nations as Yesterday when Pondiac made the following Speeches.

Father,

We have all smoked out of this pipe of peace. 'tis your Children's pipe, and as the War is all over and the great Spirit and giver of Light who has made the Earth and every thing therein, has brought us all together this day for our mutual Good and to promote the good Works of peace: I declare to all Nations that I have settled my peace with you before I came here, and now deliver my Pipe to be sent to Sir William Johnson that he may know I have made peace and taken the King of England for my Father in presence of all the Nations now assembled, and when ever any of those Nations goes to Visit him they may smoak out of it with him in peace. Fathers we are obliged to you for lighting up our old Council fire for us, and desiring us to return to it, but we are now settled on the Miamis River not far from hence when ever you want us, you'll find us there ready to wait on you, the reason I chuse to stay where we are now settled is

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that we love Liquor and to be so near this as we formerly lived, our people wo.d be al-ways Drunk which might occasion some quarrels between the Soldiers and our peo-ple. this Father is all the reason I have for not returning to our old settlements and where we live is so nigh this place that when we want to Drink we can easily come for it.

Gave a large Pipe with a Belt of Wampum tied to it.

Father, [4208]

Be strong and take pity upon us your Children, as our former Father did; 'tis just the hunting Season of your Chil-dren, our Fathers the French formerly used to credit his Children for powder and Lead to hunt with. I request in behalf of all the Nations present, that you will speak to the Traders now here to do the same my Father once more I request you will take pity on us and tell your Traders to give your Children Credit for a little powder and Lead, as the support of Familys depend on it. we have told you where we live not far from hence, that when ever you want us and let us know we shall come directly to you. A Belt.

Father,

You have stop'd up the Rum Barrels when we came here 'till the business of this meeting was over; as it is now finished, we request you may open the Barrels that your Children may drink and be merry.

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

A List of the Indian Nations met at Detroit [p.209]

August 1765

Weyondotts

Sesteraggio Boabe Teatta	Chiefs, with 65 Warriors from their settlement on the Miamies River and Sandusky. including those of this place.

Ottawa's.

Pondiac Wasinota Mokichen Cuttaway Eloranga Ottaway Monilon	Chiefs, with 176 Warriors from their Several Villages on the Miamies River.

Chipways

Wasson Abattoe Capicomica	Chiefs with 119 Warriors from their different Villages betwixt this place and St. Josephs.
Wabicomica	Chief from Niagara with 13 Warriors, with Messages from Sir William Johnson to Pondiac and the other Nations

Puttewattamies

Nineway Manamack Washad.	Chiefs. with 37 Warriors.

Sagginna

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Sagginna Indians.

Ashewabemy. Chief with 27 Warriors—

La Cheas. Chief from St. Josephs with 5 Warriors.

Twightwees

La Greass }
Gross Cope } Chiefs, with 49 Warriors
Hairy thighs }

Waweottonans.

[A210] |La Natt }
Crooked Legg } Chiefs with 35 Warriors—
the Goose. }

Pyankeshas.

The black fly. Chief with 10 Warriors—

Kickepoos

Majawabia. Chief with Nine Warriors

Musquattamies

Majinoboa. Chief with 8 Warriors.

Deputies from the Six Nations Delawares, and Shawanese 12 Men, Indians from Michillmackinac, and L. bay 22 Men.

In all 530 Men.

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August 29th. A Deputation of Several Nations [p. 211] set out from Detroit for the Ilinois Country with several Messages from me the Weyondotts Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese and other Nations in answer to theirs delivered me at Ouiatonan.

30th. The Chiefs of the several Nations who are settled on the Ouabacke returned to Detroit from the River Roche where they had been encamp^d and informed Col. Campbell and me, they were now going off for their own Country, and that nothing gave them greater pleasure than to see that all the Western Nations and tribes, had agreed to a general Peace. And that they should be glad how soon their Fathers the English would take possession of the Posts in their Country, which formerly had been posted by their late Fathers the French, to open a Trade for them this Fall, and if this could not be done they desired that some Traders might be sent to their Villages to supply them for the Winter, or else they should be obliged to go to the Ilinois to apply to their old Fathers the French for such necessaries as they might want.

They then spoke on a Belt, and sayd, Fathers, every thing is now settled and we have agreed to your taking possession in our Country.

we have been informed that the English wherever they settle make the Country their own. and you tell us that when you conquered the French they gave you this Country. That no difference may happen hereafter, we tell you, the French never purchased a foot of our Country - nor have they a Right to give it to you. We gave them liberty to settle and they were always very Civil to us while they had it in their power. But as they are now become your people, if you expect to keep these posts as your own property we shall expect to have restitution made us for such parts of our Country as you may want to possess.

A Belt

September 3rd the Chiefs of the Weyondotts or Hurons came to me and say'd they had spoke last Summer to Sir William Johnson at Niagara about the Lands on which the French had settled near Detroit belonging to them, and he desired they should mention it again to him - they never had sold it to the French and expected their New Fathers the English would do them Justice, as the French was become one people with us

A Belt.

[p. 213] September 4th. - Pondiac with several Chiefs of the Ottawaes Chipewaes, and Pottewattamies complained

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that the French had settled part of their Coun-
-try which they never had sold to them, and
hoped their Fathers the English wo.d take it into
consideration and see that a proper satisfac-
-tion should be made to them, that their Coun-
-trey was very large, and they were willing to
give up any part of it that was necessary for
their Fathers the English to carry on Trade at,
provided they were paid for it, and a Suffi-
-cient part of the Country left them to hunt on.

A Belt.

6th_ the Saginaa Indians came here and made
a Speech on a Belt of Wampum, expressing their
satisfaction on hearing that a general peace
was made with all the Western Nations and
with Pondiac. they desired a little Powder
and lead, and a few Knives to enable them
to hunt on their way home, and a little Rum
to drink their new Fathers health.

A Belt.

9th_ Attewakey & Chamindway, Chiefs of a Band
of Ottawaes from Sandusky with twenty Men
came here and informed me that they were the
first Band of their Nation that met Col. Broad-
-street and ever since they behaved well. that
on hearing there was a great meeting of all

Nations at this place, they came to hear what would be done, and on their way here they had been informed that a general peace was settled with all Nations to the Sun setting, and they came now to assure us of their firm attachment to the English Interest and then begg'd for some powder, Lead, Bla_kets, and a little Rum to help them to return to their Town.

A String

11th Col. Campbell and I, gave the above parties some presents and a little Rum, and sent them away well satisfied.

12th the Grand Sautois and a party of Otta-waes & Chipiwaes from Chicago, arriv'd here and sent me word, they wo. come in the Morning to see me.

[p.218] 13th - the Grand Sautois came with his Band and Spoke as follows

Fathers,

You sent me a Belt from the Miamies and as soon as I received it I set out to meet you here, on my way have heard what has passed be-tween you and the Several Tribes that met you here you have had pity on them, and I beg in behalf of myself and the people of Chicago that you will have pity on us also. It is true we have

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been fools and have listned to evil Reports and the whistling of bad Birds. We red people are a Jealous people, and Father, among you white people there are bad people also, that tells us lies and deceive us which has been the oc=casion of what is past — I need not say much on this head I am now convinced that I have been wrong lead for some years past but there are people who have behaved worse than I and my people and you have pardoned them, I hope you'll do the same to us that our Women and Children may enjoy the blessings of peace as the rest of our brethren the Red people and you shall be convinced by our future con-duct that we shall behave as well as any tribe of your Children in this Country.

A Belt.

He then said the St. Joseph Indians would come along with him but the English prison-er which their fathers want from them was some distance of a hunting, as soon as they could get him they would deliver him up, and beg forgiveness of their Fathers as they did at present —

14th. I had a private meeting with the Grand Sautois when he told me he was well disposed

for peace last Fall, but was then sent for to the Ilinois where he met with Pondiac and that then their Fathers the French told them if they would be strong and keep the English out of possession in that Country but this Summer, that the King of France would send over an Army next Spring to assist his Children the Indians, and that the King of Spain would likewise send troops to help them to keep the English out of their Country.

[p. 214] That the English was a Bad people and had a design to cut off all the Indian Nations in this Country and to bring the Southern Indians to live and settle there: this Account made all the Indians very uneasy in their minds, and after holding a Council among themselves they all determined to oppose the English and not suffer them to take possession of the Ilinois; that for his part he behaved as ill as the rest to the English Officers that came there this Spring but since he has been better informed of the goodness of the English and is now convinced the French have told them Lies for the good of their Beavers, being now determined with all his people to become faithful and dutiful Children to their new Fathers the English and pay no regard to any Stories the French sho.d tell them for the future.

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15th Col^o Campbell and I had a meeting with the Grand Sautois when we informed them of every thing that had pass'd with the sev-eral Nations and Tribes, and told him that we accepted of him and his people in friend-ship, and would forgive them as we did the rest of the Tribes and forgot all that were past, provided their future conduct should Convince us of their sincerity. After which we gave them some presents for which he returned thanks and then departed very well Satisfied.

14th Septem^r I received a Letter Col^o Reid ⅌ Express acquainting me of Captn Stirlings setting out from Fort pitt with a hundred Men of 42nd Regiment to take possession of Fort Chartres in the Ilinoies Country.

20th I sent of Houron Andrew Express to Captn Stirling at the Ilinois and with Messages to the Several Nations in that Country, and those on the Ouabache to acquaint them of Captn Stirlings departure from Fort pitt for the Ilionois Country.

September 25th the Chiefs of the St Joseph In-dians arrived and addressed themselves to Col^o Campbell and me as follows. [p.216]

Fathers

Fathers,

We are come here to see you altho we are not acquainted with you we had a Father formerly with whom we are very well acquainted, and never differ'd with him, you have conquered him some time ago, and when you came here first tho your Hands were all bloody, you took hold of us by the hand and used us well, and we thought we should be happy with our Brethren but soon an unlucky difference happen'd which threw us all into confusion where this arose we dont know, but we assure you we were the last that enter'd into this Quarrel the Indians of this place sollicited us often to join them but we would not listen to them, at last they got the better of our Foolish young Warriors, but we never agreed to it we knew it would answ. no end, and told our Warriors often they were fools, even if they succeeded to kill the few English in this Country they could not kill them all — because We knew you to be a great people. Fathers, after all that has happen'd received all the Several tribes in this Country for your Children. We from St. Josephs seem to be the last of your Children that comes to you to beg Mercy. We are no more than Wild Creatures to you Fathers

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in Understanding, therefore we request you will forgive the past follies of our young people and receive for your Children since you have thrown down our former Father on his back, we have been wandering in the dark like blind people, now you have dispersed all this darkness which hung over the heads of the several tribes and accepted them for your Children, We hope you will let us partake with them of the Light that our Women and Children may enjoy peace, and we beg you'll forget all that is past. By this Belt we remove all evil thoughts from your Hearts.

A Belt

They addressed themselves further. –

Fathers,

When we formerly came to visit our Fathers the French they always sent us home joyful, and we hope you Fathers will have pitty on our Women and Children, and Young Men who are in great Want of Necessaries, and not let us go home to our Towns ashamed.

[p 216]

Colonel Campbell and I made them the following Answer

Children,

I have heard with attention what

you have said and am glad to hear that you have delivered up the prisoners at Michillimac-kinac agreeable to my Desire; as the other pri-soner who I always thought belong'd to your Nation does not, but the Men who has him re-sides now in your Country; I must desire you'll do every thing in your power to get him brought to me.

Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to promote the good work of peace and make my Children the Indians happy as long as their own Conduct shall deserve it. I did not know what to think of your Conduct for some time past, but to convince you of my sincere desire to promote Peace I receive you as Children even as I have done the other Nations, and hope your future Conduct may be such as will convince me of your sincerity. A Belt.

Children,

Sometimes bad people take the lib-erty of Stragling in your Country – I desire if you meet any such people to bring them ime-diately here, likewise I desire that none of your young people may steal any Horses out of this Settlemt as they have formerly done – We shall always see Strict Justice done to you, and

expect the same from you, on this your own happiness depend, and as long as you continue to merit our friendship by good Actions in promoting peace and tranquility between your Young people and His Majestys Subjects, then you may always expect to be received / here with [P.217] open Arms, and to convince you further of my sincerity I give you some Cloaths powder Lead Vermillion and two Keggs of Rum, for your Young people that you may return home without Shame as you have desired.

Children.

I take this opportunity to tell you that your Fathers the English are gone down the Ohio from Fort pitt to take possession of the Ilinois and I desire you may acquaint all your people of it, in your return home and likewise desires you will stop your Ears against the Whistling of bad Birds and mind nothing but your hunting to support your Familys that your Women and Children may enjoy the blessings of peace.

A Belt

26th. September, I left Detroit, and arrived October 8th. at Niagara where I had a meeting with some Senecas and informed them of my transactions

with the several Nations - and desired them to inform their Nation of it on their return home which they promised me to do.

October 11th I set out from Niagara and arrived the 17th at Ontario where I met the Bunt and several Sachems of the Onandagoes with whom I had a Meeting and informed them of what had pass'd between me and the Western Nations

October 19th I set off from Ontario and arrived the 21st at Fort Stanwix. -

Sir

Having now returned from executing the Service I was sent on by his excellency General Gage, namely the obtaining the Indians consent to our possessing the important Posts at the Ilinois.

I present your honor with a Journal of my transactions with the several Nations and tribes in that Country for your perusal.

In the Situation I was in at Ouiatanon with great Numbers of Indians about me, and no necessiaries such as paper and Ink (having lost my Baggage &c. in the affair of the 8th June) I had it not in my power to take down all the Speechs made by the Indian Nations nor what I sayd to them in so particular a manner as I could wish, but hope the heads of it as taken down will meet your approbation.

In the course of this Tour thro the Indian Countries I made it my Study to converse in private with Pondiac and many Chiefs of the several Nations as often as opportunity served in order to find out their Sentiments of the french & English — Pondiac is a shrud sensible Indian, of few words and commands more respect among them Nations than any

Indian I ever see cou'd do amongst his own tribe He and all the principle men of those Nations seem at present to be convinced that the french had a view of Interest in Stiring up the late differences between His Majestys Subjects and them, and call it a Beaver War - for neither pondiac nor any one of the Indians I met with ever pretended to deny that the french was at the bottom of the whole and constantly supply'd them with every necessary they wanted as far as lay in their power every where thro' that Country and notwithstanding they are at present convinced that it was for their own Interest yet it has not changed the Indians affections towards them - they have been bred up together like Children in that Country and the french has always adopted the Indian Customs and Manners, treated them civily and Supplyed their necessities generously by which [p.219] means they gained the Hearts | of the Indians and commanded their services and enjoyed the Benefits of a very advantageous Fur trade, as they well knew if they had not taken this measure they cou'd not enjoy any of these advantages. The french has in a maner taught the Indians in that Country to hate the English

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by representing them in the worst light they could on all occasions, in particul.r they have made the Indians there lately believe that the English would take their Country from them and bring the Cherokees to settle there & enslave them; which Report they easily gave Credit to, as the Southern Indians had lately commenced a War against them.

I had great difficulty, in removing this Suspicion and convincing them of the falsity of this Report – which I flatter myself I have done in a great Measure; yet it will require some time and a very even conduct in those that are to Reside in their Country, before we can expect to Rival the French in their affections.

All Indians are naturally Jealous and from their high Notions of Liberty hate power. these Nations are jealous and prejuced against us, so that the greatest care will be necessary to convince them of our honest Intentions, and that by our just actions.

the French sold them Goods much dearer than the Englis_ Traders do at present in that point we have the Advantage over the french but they made that up in large presents to them for their services which they wanted to

support their Interest in the Country, and tho
we want none of their Services yet they will ex-
-pect favours, and if refused take it in a bad
light, and very likely think its done to distress
them for some particular advantages we want
to gain over them. They are by no means so sen-
-sible a people as the Six Nations or other Tribes
this Way – and the French for their own advan-
-tage has taught them a bad custom, for by all
I could learn they seldom made them any
general presents, but as it were fed them with
necessaries just as they wanted it; tribe by
tribe, and never sent them away empty. this
habit will make it difficult & troublesome to the
Gentlemen that are to command in their Coun-
-try, for some time to please them and and pre-
[p.330] -serve peace / they are a rash inconsirate people,
and dont on [sic] themselves under any obligations
to us but rather think we are obliged to them,
for leting us reside in their Country.

As far as I can judge of their sentiments
by the Several conversations I have had with them,
they will expect some Satisfaction made them for
any Posts that may be established in their Coun-
-try by us for Trade; of all which you'll be better
informed by themselves next Spring, as Pondiac

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and some Chiefs of every Nation in that Country intends to pay you a Visit.

The several Nations on the Ouabache and and towards the Ilinois St Josephs, Chicago. La bay Sagaña, and other places have applied for Traders to be sent to their settlements.

As it was not in the power of any Officer to pmit Traders to go from Detroit or Michillimackinac either English or French, I am of Opinion the Indians will be supply'd chiefly this year from the Ilinois which is all french property _ and if Trading posts are not established at proper places in that Country soon, the French must carry the best part of the Trade over the Missisipi which they are determined to do if they can. for I have been well informed that the french are preparing to build a Strong trading Fort on the Western side of the Missisipi about Sixty Miles above Fort Chartres, and have this Summer in a private manner transported Twenty six pieces of small Cannon up the River for that purpose.

The duty on which I was sent and the distance I was at, not permitting me immediately to hear the Charges which were laid to me.

as soon as I was made acquainted with them I resolved on taking the earliest oportunity which my Duty would permit of doing my-[p.221] -self Justice, by enquiring/into the cause of such false and scandalous Reports, and exposing the authors to the contempt they justly deserve.

Nothing but my ardent desire of effecting the Service on which I was sent, and which I have now happily effected, could have induced me to neglect even 'till this time doing myself Justice, and as I scorned to avail myself of any pre-text for neglecting a hazardous design. I flatter myself I am now fully intitled to inquire into the Origin of these Reports so scandalous and injurious to me, and that I have a right to demand some satisfaction on that head; the rather as I have always avoided the imputa-tion of a Money-maker from which I can suf-ficiently acquit myself ever since my appoint-ment in the Indian department in which (strange as may appear I have often embarked my own Money and Credit for the good of the Service, and sometimes have not been reimburs'd. this permis'd I I must beg leave to enquire of you, Sir and thro you of his excellency the General; who were the first persons that presumed to assert

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these falsities, and to be informed what are the proper Steps for me to do Justice to my Character and to make the public acquainted with my whole conduct without giving offence by any indirect proceeding.

I am

[Your Honours Most obed^t.^ [from here to end supposed in Croghan's hand]

Humble Servant

G: C:

To The Honble

Sir William Johnson Barr^t.^ His Majestys Sole Agent & Superintend^t.^ For Indian affairs in ye Northren District of North America.

Copy

Endorsed. Col. Coghan's Journal| 1765. [p.222]

(Copy) Burlington Decr. 17. 1765 [f.22]

Honble. Sir.

You will probably have heard before this reaches you of the Return of Col. Croghan, and the Success he every where met with in his Negotiations with the Indians. Frequent attempts (some of them very expensive) had been before fruitlessly made by the Military to take Possession of the Illinois. And tho' that valuable Country has of Right belong'd to us ever since the Cession of Canada, yet we were not able by any Means to get it into our Hands, until Col. Croghan engaged in the Undertaking. By his great Influence with the Indians, & dextrous Management, he has entirely surmounted all the Obstacles which the French had contrived to throw in the Way; and obtained full Permission from the several Nations in that Quarter for the English to enter their Country, & possess themselves of the several Forts, &c. occupied by the French; which has I hear accordingly been done, by Capn. Stirling an Officer in the Regulars, who was detach'd for that Purpose with a Party from Fort Pitt.—

The commercial Advantages which must result to Great Britain, by our Traders having

free Access to so extensive a Country, inhabited by numerous Indian Nations, are too obvious to need mentioning. We have now Besides, an Opportunity of forming such Alliances & Connections with the Nations on the Waters of the Missisipi as will put it in our Power to get Possesion of the remaining Part of Louisiana, whenever an-[p.224]other War shall make it expedient. In short, the Services which Col. Croghan has rendered his Country on this Occasion are such as must, if rightly improved, be productive of the greatest Benefit to the British Interest in America: And I cannot at present conceive any Measure so likely to obtain this desireable end as the Putting the Management of Indian Affairs under some such Regulations as were contain'd in the Plan sent over last year by the Ministry, to the several Governors on the Continent.-

I doubt not but it will likewise afford you great Pleasure to hear that Sr. Wm. Johnson & Col. Croghan have had the Address to engage the Indians to agree to settle a Boundary between them & us, & to make Retribution for the Damages they did our Traders by their late Hostilities. These two Points, if carried into Execution, will in all Probability, render the Peace lately concluded with

them more permanent than any we have yet experienced. For in the first Place, as the Boundary to the Westward will, I am told, be fixed as far back as the Ohio, there will be little Danger of our making any Encroachments on their Hunting Grounds, for many years to come; whereby a considerable Cause of Discontent will be avoided; And, in the next Place, the Establishing a Precedent for the Indians making Satisfaction for Injuries done our Traders, will make them much more cautious of committing the like hereafter. At present we have got them in the Temper to do it, & it will be unpardonable if we suffer the Opportunity to slip. Indeed in my Opinion, no Time should be lost in bringing this Affair to a Termination & I hope the Ministry will give Orders to Sir William [p223] to push it with the utmost Expedition. If it is much longer delay'd there will be Danger that the present good Dispositions of the Indians may cool, or that they may be persuaded to act otherwise by the artfull Insinuations of the French, or by the Suggestions of evil disposed Persons among ourselves.—

What makes it more immediately the Interest of the Crown to accept of this Grant

from the Indians, & to Confirm it to the Sufferers, is, that the Indians will of course expect to be paid for all the Lands which they are to grant within the Boundary they have now agreed to make between them & the English, unless their offer of Part of those Lands to the Sufferers be accepted. But the greater the Tract within the Boundary which they can be persuaded to grant to the Sufferers, the less the Crown will be under a Necessity of purchasing. And the Crown may notwithstanding receive the same Advantages in Point of Revenue from these Lands, tho' they cost the Crown Nothing, as it does from the Lands heretofore bought of the Indians. For the Sufferers would consent (if required) to pay the usual Quitrent reserved by the Crown, at the Expiration of 20, or 25 Years: And an Exemption from Quitrent for that term has been common in several of His Majesty's Colonies.

I wrote you a few Lines in haste on this Subject by Capt. Budden; but as it is a Matter of great Importance, not only to the Sufferers (some of whom are our particular Friends) but to the Interest of the Crown, & the Publick Wellfare, I [p.226] doubt not | but you will excuse this further Trouble; & that you will on these Considerations lose no

... MANUSCRIPT DIVISION ...

Time in representing the Affair in its proper Light to the Ministry, & forward it all that may be in your Power.

Enclosed is a Copy of a Letter Col. Croghan sent you by Budden.

[I am, Honoured Sir,

Your ever dutiful Son

Wm. Franklin

To Benjn. Franklin, Esqr }
London }]

Endorsed Govr. Franklin's / Letter Dec 17. 1765 / Boundary in Indian Country / Retribution to be made / in Lands by the Indians / to the Merchants. –

Philada. Decemr. 27. 1765 [a299]

Sir

By the last Accounts, from Fort Pitt, all doubts are removed, respecting our obtaining Possession of the Ilinois Country; Captn. Stirling being arrived and received, at Fort Chartres, with open Arms by the Natives & without meet-ing, with the least Interruption, upon his Pass-age thither. _

This Country seems to be the extreme Fron-tier of the British Conquests in North America and was intended by the French, for a Colony. As from its situation, an easy Communication could be preserved with Canada and it was capable of becoming the Granary of Louisiana Ought not therefore, the British Nation, both in Policy & Interest to adopt the French Plan and immediately establish a Civil Government there, For in point of Policy, it should be Considered, that it lies in the Center of a prodigious fine and large, fertile Country _

The Southern Indians, on the Frontiers of the Carolina's, on One side & several numerous Western Nations, on the Other; The Six Nations & other Northern Tribes, are towards the Heads of the Ohio and the Lakes Erie and Ontario;

and the Missisouri and Numberless other Nations,
yet unknown to us, are on One side the Missi-
-sippi and also, down that River, on the Other.-
Whence it it plain, that the Ilinois settlements
are in the Center, of four very Powerfull Indian
Confederacy's. We have now happily obtained pos-
-session of them, with the Natives Consent, which
however, we could not do, by Force, Tho' attempted,
at a very Considerable expence, for two Years past.

The great Object therefore, of present Con-
-sideration, is how to Retain it, should any dif-
-ferences arise, between the Army and Indians.-

Fort Chartres, it is agreed, is a Respectable
fortification and what the Savages could not
easily take;-But if it should be environed by
a Body of them-The Garrison would be im-
-prisoned and in Time, Starved out, As all
Communication would be cut off, between
[p.228] Them and Us-The/distance being so very great.-

But if a Civil Government, is immediately
established there, and the King's Subjects are
permitted to settle and mix there, with his New
French Ones The latter, will not only become
enamoured, with their change of Sovereigns-But
will, from the Example of the former,-In a
short Time, also become good Farmers and thereby,

large Quantities of Grain &c. be raised, suffi-
-cient both for our Posts or Marts of Trade & for the support, of the two Floridas and New Orleans; as it is well known that those places, have been supplied with Provisions and es-
-pecially, with flour, for several years past. The Climate, with the Barrenness of the Soil on the Sea Coast and the extensive Marshes and Swamps, in other parts, not being pro-
-pitious, for the raising of Grain and other Provisions; In short- an important Colony, in the Center of the Indian Country, may be established,- without any Expence to the Nation, same some favor annualy to the Na-
-tives; Whereby, we may soon divide and bal-
-lance the Interest, of the several Indian Con-
-federacy's, in such manner, as not only to Command Respect, But preserve, an uninter-
-rupted Peace, for the Frontiers, of all our Colonies

In point of Interest, it is to be Consider-
-ed, that this New Colony, will not only neces-
-sarily receive, every part of its Cloathing, from Great Britain But that, from the Excellency of it's Climate and the luxuriancy of its Soil, It will soon be able, exclusive of Provisions, to raise readily Indigo Sugar Cotton Oil Tobacco,

Rice, Hemp and Hops (The two latter of which, grow Spontaneously in many parts) and in Time, Raw Silk, as the Country abounds, with immense Quantities of white Mulberry Trees.- But it is superfluous for me, to dwell upon a Subject- The great advantages of which, to Great Britain, you are so much better than myself, acquainted with.-

Your Goodness, will therefore Pardon the above Observations, and Consider them, as arising from an Apprehension of Duty to your Honor's Department;- Which my Negociations, [p.224] the last Summer, by|the Generals Orders, gave me a proper Opportunity of making:- Agreable to your Instructions, I frequently conferr'd with the Several Nations, living in and near the Ilinois Country and I found, that they had not the least objection to our erecting Posts, therein, for Trade, nor to our forming a Settlement and Cultivating Lands,- provided, they received a Speedy Satisfaction for such Parts, as they should agree to surrender, to his Majesty's Use-

They at the same Time insisted, that the British Nation should also make them, a Satisfac-tion, for such parts of their Country:- Which the French, now occupied there and at Detroit; alledging,

that they had taken more Lands, from them, than they had granted. Wherefore I found myself, under an absolute necessity of promising them, that they should be made a proper Compensation, for such Parts of their Country, as we should Occupy, for a Colony and Posts and that an immediate Enquiry should be made & the Strictest Justice done them, as to the latter.

If these matters (among others; which your Honours great Knowledge of Indian Affairs, will suggest to you) are quickly complied with. I am perswaded, that a lasting Peace may be firmly established, with all those Numerous Nations and his Majesty's Subjects, thereby enjoy, a very extensive and Advantagious Furr Trade. But a Delay of setling Objects of this Importance, which the Natives have so much at Heart, will excite their Jealousy and be attended with fatal Consequences; as they will Judge of our sincerity and upright Intentions, by our Actions and construe a Disappointment, either as to Time or Measures as done with a Design, to gain some Advantage Over Them.

I am Honoured Sir

With great Esteem & Regard

Your most Obedient

& most humble Servant [G C.

Copy.

The Honorable Sr. Wm. Johnson, Bart.] [In Croghan's hand]

[f.230] Endorsed Copy.| Col. Croghan's Letter| to Sir Wm. John-
-son| Dec. 27. 1765

[to Franklin]

Philad.a February 25. 1766. [p231]

Sir

I did myself the Honour of writing to you, on the 12th of December and inclosed you, a Copy of my Journal and Transactions, with the sev-eral Western Nations of Indians, that I met with, in my Tour to and from the Ilinois Country; — Since which, I have had the Pleasure of hearing, that his Majesty's Troops have obtained, peaceable Possession of Fort Chartres —

I beg leave now Sir, to present you, with the Copy of my private Journal — It is as des-criptive, of the Territory, I passed thro.' as the Embarrassments and Difficulties, I met with, from the French and Indians, would Admit of. —

The Ilinois Country, far exceeds any other part of America, that I have seen, — both as to Soil and Climate. —

The French indeed, were so sensible of this and of its advantagious situation, both for en-joying the Benefits of a very extensive furr Trade and controuling, the numerous Nations of Indians, which surround it, that they a considerable Time ago, began to establish a Colony there; Which is now, in a very thriving Situation. —

My Opinion is, that the British Nation ought

immediately, whilst the Indians are friendly to us, and before the French can have Time, to Poison their Minds, to pursue their excellent Plan. – and therefore, upon my Return from the Indian Country, I thought it my Duty, to communicate my Senti-ments upon this Subject, freely, to Sir William Johnson, a Copy whereof, I pray leave to put under Cover, for your Perusal, and shall esteem it, a particular favor, if you will be pleased to afford me, your Thoughts upon it. –

Sir William, is entirely of my Opinion and has by this Months Packett wrote very fully, to the Lords of Trade, concerning it. –

When I did myself the Pleasure of writing to You, on the 12th of December, I took the Liberty of com-municating to you, the Inclination and Desire [p. 332] |of the Indians, to make the Traders a Satisfaction for their Robbery's.

This, I thought then, as I do now, ought by no means to be refused, by his Majestys Ministers, as it is undoubtedly, a piece of Justice due to the Sufferers and will be indulging the Natives, in a Scheme of Retaliation, that may Ever hereafter, be rendered inexpressibly subservient, to his Ma-jesty's Service. –

I returned last Week, from a Visit to Sir

William Johnson; When We frequently conferred, upon the above Subject. – He is so thoroughly con-vinced, that it is a measure, which the Kings Ministers ought, immediately, to adopt (and es-pecialy, as He has finally and fully settled the matter with the six Nations) That he has, by this Months Packett, (which I suppose, sailed the 16th Inst.) wrote to the Lords of Trade & ex-pres'd to them, the Voluntary Offer of the Shawa-nese and Delawares, and that the Six Nations had expressly Authorized him, to confirm the Grant; Wherefore he has earnestly desired, that he may have the Kings Orders to settle it. At the same Time, that he is Commanded to rati-fy a permanent Boundary, between the Colo-nies, & the Indians hunting Ground. This cer-tainly, is an Object of the greatest Consequence to these Provinces, as it will effectualy ascertain, a sufficient extent of Land for Colonization, & put an End, to dangerous Disputes, respecting our Frontier people's hunting, on their Ground; Therefore it is to be hoped, – No Time will be lost, before Sir William is authorized to Com-pleat it. – When I dare say, you will joyfully seize that Opportunity, of doing our distress-ed Countrymen, so much essential Service, as

to back Sir Williams request,- That He may then, have his Majestys clear and express Orders, To confirm the Six Nations Grant, to the Sufferers.

Indians are of a fickle, uncertain Temper, Wherefore their Offers ought always to be accept. .ed, as soon as possible, after proffer'd, otherwise they are too apt, to construe a Delay, into a Con. .temptuous Refusal.-

It is also, remarkable, that altho' they are thus Capricious, yet to their Honour, be it men. .tioned, that it was never known, they ever at. [p.233] .tempted to/ dissolve a Contract, justly and plain. .ly, made with them.- Sometime next Month, I shall make another Visit to the Illinois &c in Order to consolidate my last Year's Negotiations.- If any thing material should occur, worthy your Con. .sideration, I shall take the Liberty of commu. .nicating it, to you.-

I am with great Respect / Sir

Your Obedient humble Servant.

Geo: Croghan

[p.234] Endorsed. Letter from Col. Croghan / Feb. 25. 1766 / His Sentiments of a Colony / in the Ilinois Country / And of the Indians making / a Retribution in Lands to / the Traders they robbed.

[p. 338]

An Account of the Losses Sustained by his Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Indian Trade in North America from the year 1749 to the year 1754 by the Depredations made on them by the French and Indians in Alliance with the ffrench before the Declaration of War be=tween England and France as will appear by the Vouch=ers annexed to this Account.

To William Trent, Geo: Croghan, Robert Calender & Michael Teaffe's Account in Company	2496. 2. 6
To William Trent & Geo. Croghan's Account in Company	6511. 5. 9
Thomas McKee Account	3256. 13. 8
Hugh Crafford's Account	1312. 10. –
Samuel Chambers Account	270. –. –
James Silver's Account	350. –. –
Arthur Auckmuty's Account	203. 9. 9
Adam Terence Account	368. 9. 6
John Fraser's Account	2585. 12. –
Thomas Hintons Account	363. 9. –
John Gray's Account	630. 15. 11
Alexander Stephens Account	311. 11. 1½
James Lowery's Account	62. –. –
John Bayles Account	46. –. –
James Rankew's Account	26. –. –
James Simiron Account	20. –. –
John Gilbreath's Account	1581. 2. 6
Thomas Mitchell's Account	1440. 12. 2

Thomas Mitchell Junior's Account	1010. 16. 3
Francis Campble's Account	721 .. – . 6
James Lovery's Account	3707 .. – . 9
Daniel & James Lovey's Account	1877. 15. 9
James Young & John Fraser's Account	1025. 10. 3
Robert Calender & Michael Taffe's Account	2969. 3. 6
James Danings Account	1204. 15. 9
Paul Perce's Account	2087. 12. –
John Owens Account	1040. 6. 9
William Blyth's Account	395. 6. –
Morris Turner's Account	420. – . –
Joseph Nelson's Account	1606. 8. 9
Almander Mc Kenets Account	78. – . –
	£ 39990. 7. 1½

Note. The above Accounts have been all proved in America, and Copies of them are sent over authenticated under the publick Seals.

[4238] Endorsed. Account of Losses/ suffer'd by the Traders in America/ from the French Depredations/ before the War.–

Whitehall Sept: 13th 1766. [p.205]

Circular.

To all the Governors.
on the Continent.

Sir,

Advices having been received from His Majestys Superintendants for Indian Affairs, that the most unprovooked Vio-lences and Mourthers have been lately committed on the Indians, under the Protection of His Majesty, and whose Tribes are at present in Peace and Amity with His Majestys Provinces, and that the of-fenders have not yet been discovered and brought to Justice, and likewise that Settlements have been made on the Back of the Provinces, without proper Authority and beyond the Limits pre-scribed| by His Majesty's Royal Procla-mation of 1763, and in some Places even beyond the utmost Boundaries of any Province in America, and that, in con-sequence the Indian Nations do every-where discover the greatest Discontents and Resentments which may endanger the Peace of His Majesty's Provinces, and [p.206]

the safety of His Subjects.–

It is therefore His Majesty's Commands, that you apply yourself in the most earnest manner, to remedy and prevent those Evils, which are as contrary to the Rules of good Policy, as of Justice and Equity.

[p.207] The Violation of those|Principles attended also with so many Dangers to the Provinces, is what cannot be permitted;– If a due Obedience had been paid to His Majesty's Royal Proclamation, and a due attention given to proper Restraints on the Conduct of the Indian Traders, these Evils would have been effectually avoided.

His Majesty's Commander in Chief has received express Orders [sic] co-operate with the Civil Government for the enforcing a due Obedience to that Proclamation; and His Majesty requires and expects every Measure to be taken which Prudence can dictate for

[p.208] the removing such Settlers, preventing|in future any such settlements as are contrary to the Intention of the Proclamation; and for apprehending such Offenders, whose daring Crimes have so direct a Tendency to involve the whole of His

Majesty's Provinces in America in an In-
-dian War.

I am &c.

Shelburne

Endorsed. Circular | To all the Governors | on the [f. 290]
Continent. | Sept. 13th 1766.

Extract from the Journal of the Proceedings [p. 319] of His Majesty's Council of the Province of New York, on the 6th of March 1765.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor laid before the Board a Petition of Daniel Nimham, Jacobus Nimham, One Pound Poctone, Stephen Cowenham, and other native Indians of the Tribe of Wappinger, setting forth, that they and their Tribe for Time immemorial, by their native Right, have been in possession of certain Tracts of Land, in the Southernmost Part of Dutches County, adjoining to the Northernmost Part of Westchester County. That the Cause of this Application is owing to the Encroachments of several Persons, who for a Series of Time past have very illegally seated themselves upon, and do now occupy and possess the said Tracts of Land, contrary to the especial Orders and Directions of the Crown, complaint whereof hath been made by the said Tribe without Redress. That the Rise and Foundation of their present Complaints|are chiefly [p. 320] from a Patent, which appears on Record bearing Date the 17th June 1697, whereby the Land so claimed by the Petitioners is granted to Adolph Philipse. That they utterly deny those Lands were ever purchased of their Tribe for any valuable

or other Consideration whatever by the said Adolph Philipse. That the said Patent must have been by some Misrepresentations (with Respect to any legal Purchase) unfairly obtained; to the great Disturbance and Annoyance of the Petitioners in the peaceable and quiet Enjoyment thereof; and therefore and as the Petitioners are a Tribe well known to have demeaned themselves at all Time in a decent becoming Manner, they lay this their Grievance before his Honour, relying on his Protection, agreable to His Majesty's Instructions given at St. James's the 9th Day of December 1761.

On reading whereof the four Indians named in the Petition were called in, together [p.321] with Samuel Monroe, their Guardian, who attended with them; and Roger Morris and Beverly Robinson who hold Lands under the said Patent, being also present; the said Indians were asked, what they had to say, or to produce in Support of their Claim. Whereupon Daniel Nimham who spoke for himself, and interpreted what the rest said, informed the Council, they claimed the Lands under their Ancestors, who had never sold them; The said Beverly Robinson then produced an original Deed

signed by Sachquarares Cowenhahum Siengham, Shawess, Sipowerak, Cramatacht, Wassawa-wogh and Mecopap Native Indians and Pro-prietors of sundry Tracts of Land in Dutches County bearing Date the 13th Augt. 1702, sealed and delivered in the presence of I. V. Cort-landt, William Sharpas, Philip Van Cort-landt, Blandiena Bayard, and of three In-dians subscribing Witnesses thereto, whereby the said Indian Grantors convey all their Right and Title to the Lands therein men-tioned (being the same Lands and described in the same Words as those Granted by the Patent aforesaid) to the said Adolph Philipse, and to his Heirs and Assignees | for ever; And [p 322]
the Names of the said Indian Granters being repeated to the Petitioners present, the Petition-er One Pound Poctone, who declared him-self to be eighty Years of Age, said he knew them all; and the Board knowing the four Witnesses first named to have been princi-pal People at the Time of the Transaction, and the Handwriting of William Sharpas, one of the Witnesses, and who appears to have wrote the Deed, being well known, his Honour the Lieutenant Governor informed

the Petitioners, that himself and the Gentlemen of the Council were of Opinion, that their An=cestors had fairly sold their Right to the Lands in Question. That they, as their Descendants, had no Claim to the Lands, and that they should give the Proprietors or their Tenants no further Trouble, but suffer them to remain quiet and unmolested in the Possession of what so clear=ly appeared to be their Property; And the Parties on both Sides being withdrawn,

[f.323] |Mr. Horsmanden, Chairman of the Com=mittee, to whom by Order of the 6th Ultimo, was referred the Petition and Memorial of Roger Morris, Beverly Robinson, and Philip Philipse, read and presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the Committee's Report thereupon which was ordered to be entered in the Minutes and is as follows.

May it please your Honour,

In obedience to your Honour's Order in Council of the 6th of February Instant, referring to a Committee of the Gentlemen of the Council or any three of them, whereof one of the Judges to be one, the Petition and Memorial of Roger Morris, Beverly Robinson and Philip Philipse, Proprietors and Owners of a Tract of Land, granted

by Letters Patent of His late Majesty King William the Third, under the Great Seal of this Province bearing Date the 17th Day of June 1697, unto Adolph Philipse, late of the City of New York deceased, lying in the County of Dutchess, and farther bounded as/by the [p. 324] said Letters Patent may appear; And complaining of the Practices of one Samuel Monroe, Stephen Wilcocks, and others, in Spiriting up several Indians to lay Claim to the said Tract of Land as the native and original Proprietors thereof, the Committee, having maturely weighed and considered the Same, humbly beg leave to report to your Honour,

1st That it appears to this Committee that the Tract of Land mentioned in the said Petition and Memorial was duly purchased of the Natives, and does now belong to the said Memorialists, who have within the Bounds thereof a considerable Number of tenanted Farms and Improvements.

2dly That on the 17th Day of November last five Indians known by the Names of Stephen Kownhun, Daniel Nimham, One Pound Packtoun, Jacob Aaron, and Jacobus Nimham, did chuse/and elect one Samuel Monroe of Dutches [p. 325]

County aforesaid by an Instrument in Writing
of that Date, their Attorney and Guardian of
their Persons and Estates, for them to enter up-
-on and take Possession of their Messuages, Lands,
Tenements Hereditaments and Premises, in the
said County of Dutchess, and the Profits thereof
to take, 'till they shall be better capable of
transacting their own Affairs; and that the
Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and
Premises, meant and intended by the said In-
-strument, are contained within the Bounds of
the said Patent, and claimed by the said In-
-dians, as the native Owners and Proprietors there-
-of, and without any Grant or Patent from the Crown.

3dly That in order to give the greater Weight to
the said Instrument, it was taken and acknow-
-ledged by the said Indians, before Jacobus Terboss,
one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas
for the said County of Dutchess, and John Akin,
one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the
said County, and by them allowed and sub-
[p.336] -scribed, which appears to | this Committee such
an abuse of their respective Offices, and so dan-
-gerous a precedent for Encouraging Indian
Claims against the Rights of the Crown, and
in Disinherison of His Majesty, that the Committee

is humbly of Opinion, that an Order of your Honour in Council ought to be served on the said Terboss and Akins, for them to shew Cause, why they ought not to be displaced for such Misconduct.

4thly That the said Daniel Ninham, one of the Indians above mentioned, did some Time in June or July last give a Lease to one Stephen Wilcocks for the Lands on which the said Wilcocks then lived, lying within the Bounds of the said Letters Patent, for nine hundred and ninety nine years, and that the said Samuel Monroe and Stephen Wilcocks at the same Time entered into an Obligation to the said Daniel Ninham, to defend his Title, as a native Indian, to the said Lands.

5thly That Daniel Monroe son of the said Samuel Monroe and one Joseph Craw, have also taken two several Leases from the said Daniel Ninham for two several Farms, lying within the Bounds of the said Letters Patent, and severally entered into obligations to him, for the Payment of their respective Rents. [p. 327]

6thly That it further appears to the Committee, that the said Samuel Monroe has, at a publick Meeting of many People, on the Subject

of the said Indian Claim, read or caused to be read, your Honour's Proclamation grounded on His Majesty's additional Instruction relative to Lands reserved by the Indians; and insisted, that the said Proclamation extended to, and supported the aforesaid Indian Claim; And that it also appears to us, that the said Samuel Monroe has caused Copies of the said Proclamation to be publickly fixed up, to countenance and give Colour to the said Claim, has openly and repeatedly avowed, that he maintained the said Indian's Claim; and declared that the same [p 328] was | well founded; that the Claim of those holding under the said Patent from the Crown to the said Adolph Philipse was without Title; laboured to convince their Tenants, that they would be ruined, and threatened the said Tenants with Ruin, if they continued to hold under their said Landlords.

7thly That by Reason of the above Practices of the said Samuel Monroe, and the Indians aforesaid, and his Abuse and Perversion of the said Proclamation, great Numbers of Persons, residing within the Bounds of the said Patent, are deluded into a Belief of the Validity of an Indian Title against the Grants of the Crown, which

by Stirring up the Indians to similar Claims may be attended with dangerous Consequences to the Peace, and Tranquility of the Province, and greatly discourage the farther Settlement and Improvement of the Country.

8thly The Committee humbly conceive, that [p.229] the said Samuel Monroe, in granting Leases for any Lands within the Bounds of the said Patent, as Attorney and Guardian to the said Indians, as the native Proprietors thereof; And the said Daniel Monroe, Joseph Craw and Stephen Wilcocks by accepting Leases from the said Indians for Lands already patented by the Crown, do in Fact set up the Title of the Natives as paramount to the Rights of the Crown, and to the Disinherison of His Majesty, and have thereby been guilty of a high Mis-demeanor, and that the said Samuel Monroe and Stephen Wilcocks, by their obliging them-selves to defend such Indian Titles and Claims, and the said Daniel Monroe, Joseph Craw and Stephen Wilcocks in accepting the said Leases, are Guilty of Maintenance, and punishable at the Suit of the King.

That the Committee therefore, in vindica-tion of His Majesty's undoubted Right to all the

Lands in His Dominions, as supreme Lord, which is presumptuously impeached by such pretended Title, advise

[p. 330] Your Honour to direct His Majesty's Attorney General to exhibit Informations in the Supreme Court against the said Samuel Monroe, Daniel Monroe, Stephen Wilcox and Joseph Craw, for their respective Offences aforesaid.

All which is nevertheless submitted.

By Order of the Committee
Danl Horsmanden
(Chairman)

New York the 6th of March 1765.

Order to prosecute Samuel Monroe and others.

Which Report on the Question being put was agreed to and approved of; and it was ordered by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, with the Advice of the Council, that a Copy of the said Report and of this Order be delivered to His Majesty's Attorney General; and that he do forthwith exhibit Informations against Samuel Monroe, Daniel Monroe, Stephen Wilcox and Joseph Craw, named in the said Report, for the Matters therein particularly mention'd.

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Order to Justice Terboss and Justice Akin to shew Cause why they should not be removed from their Offices.

It is also ordered, that Jacobus Terboss [p. 331] and John Akin Esquires, named in the said Report, do, on Service of a Copy thereof, and of this Order, shew Cause, why they ought not to be removed from their respective Offices for their Mis-conduct, as particularly set forth in the said Report.

[For endorsement see p. 33[illegible]]

Copy of the Docket or Record of the Grant [p.335]
made to Adolph Phillipse, June 17, 1697.

A certain Tract of Land situate lying and being in the Highlands on the east Side of Hudson's River, Beginning at a certain cedar Tree marked on the north Side of the Hill commonly called Anthony's Nose, which is likewise the north Bounds of Colonel Stephanus Cortlandt's Lands, or his Manor of Cortlandt, and from thence bounded by the said Hudson's River as the said River runs northerly, until it comes to the Creek, River or Run of Water commonly called and known by the name of the great Fish Kill to the northward and above the said Highlands, which is likewise the southward Bounds of another Tract of Land be- [p.336]
longing unto the said Colonel Stephanus Cortlandt and Company, and so easterly along the said Colonel Cortlandt's Line, and the south Bounds of Colonel Henry Beekman, until it comes twenty Miles, or until the Division or Partition Line between our Colony of Connecticut and our said province, and easterly by the said Division Line, being bounded northerly and southerly by east and west Lines unto the said Division Line between our said Colony

of Connecticut and the province aforesaid, the
whole being bounded westward by the said
Hudson's River, northward by the Land of Co-
lonel Cortlandt & Company and the Land of
Colonel Beekman, eastward by the partition Line
between our Colony of Connecticut and this our
province, and southerly by the Manor of Cort-
[p.334] -landt to the Land of the said Cortlandt,) in-
-cluding therein a certain Island at the north
Side of the said Highlands called Pollipell's
Island.

...PRODUCED F... ...LLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LI...

Copy/ Boston July 9th 1766. [p. 339]

My Lords,

In pursuance of the Advice of His Majesty's Council, I herein transmit to your Lordships Copies of a Petition of the Stockbridge Indians, a Deposition taken in Council in consequence thereof, and the Minutes of Council thereupon. As the Affair appears not to be in this Province, I shall not trouble your Lordships with my Observations upon it.

I am, with great respect,
My Lords, your Lordships
most obedient and
most humble Servant
Fra.: Bernard

The Right Honble
The Lords Commissioners
for Trade and Plantation

[This heading in a different hand]

Copy. [p.343]

Deposition of William Kellogg taken in Council, and the Minutes of Council thereupon

Province of the Massachusetts Bay }

In Council 9th July 1766.

William Kellogg of Nobletown being Sworn deposeth and Saith, that he was present at the Affray which Happen'd the 25th of June between John Van Ranslaer Esqr. and a Number of the Inhabitants of a place called Nobletown and Parts Adjacent; that this Affray happened as near as he can Judge at about Sixteen Miles Distance from Hudsons River. Being asked To what Government he apprehended the place belonged, He Replyed, that the Inhabitants had formerly done Duty under the Government of the Massachusetts, and made their Purchases of the Indians with the | formal [p.344] Consent of the said Government twelve Years ago or Upwards; But that in the Year 1757 or thereabouts the said Government received some Advices from their Agent in England concerning some transactions there relative

to said Line; and that they have never since that time required any Duty of those In-habitants that he knows of;- He further saith, that the said Mr. Ranslaer claims the said Lands by Virtue of a Patent from the Government of New York, and has Pro-secuted the same heretofore with Several Acts of Violence as pulling down Houses and Imprisoning divers of the Possessors.

That sometime in the Month of June [p345] last several | Stockbridge Indians Embarked for England, as he has heard and believes, to lay their Complaints before his Majesty Con-cerning their being Disturbed in the Posses-sion of these lands, of which they had given Warrantee Deeds, and of other Lands claimed by them; that on the 25th of said June they heard that Mr. Ranslaer was much Dissatis-fied with these Indians going home; and that for this and other Reasons he Intended to come down with force upon the Inhabi-tants, and pull down their Houses.

That on the 26th they had Intelligence, that Mr. Ranslaer was Coming down upon them with Five hundred Men; that in the Afternoon he made his appearance with between

Two and three Hundred men, as he Judgeth, | all [p.346] armed with Gunns, Pistols & Swords; that thereupon they went Out about 40 or 50, of them Unarmed, except with Sticks, and went up to a fence between them and the Assailants, in Order to Confer & Compromise matters between them; That The Assailants came up to the Fence and Harmannus Schuyler, the Sheriff of the County of Albany, fired his Pistol down aslant upon them, and three others fired their Guns over them – The Inhabitants thereupon desired To talk with them; they would not hearken, but the Sheriff (as it is said by some who knew him) ordered the Men to fire, who thereupon fired and killed one of their own Men, | who had got over the [p.347] Fence and one of the said Inhabitants likewise within the Fence. – Upon this Mischief The said Inhabitants Unarmed, as Aforesaid, retreated most of them into the Woods; but Twelve betook themselves to the House, and there defended themselves with Arms & Ammunition that was therein. The two Parties here fired upon each other; The Assailants killed one man in the House, and the Inhabitants wounded Several of them, whom the rest carried off, and Retreated to the Number of Seven, as he is Informed; none of whom

by the last Accounts were dead.

He further saith, That The Sheriff in all this Time shewed no paper nor Attempted [p. 348] to Execute/any Warrant, and that the Inhabitants never offered any Provocation, while at the Fence, Except their Continuing there; nor had any one of them a Gun, Pistol, or Sword 'till they retreated to the House.

He further saith, that at the Action at the Fence, one of the Inhabitants had his Leg broke; whereupon The Assailants attempted to Seize him & Carry him off: He thereupon beg'd they would Consider the Misery he was In, declaring he had rather dye than be carried off: whereupon one of The Assailants said, you shall dye then, & Discharging his Pistol upon him, as [p. 349] he lay upon the/Ground, Shot him thro' the Body, as the wounded man told the Informant. That the said wounded man was alive, when he left him, but not like to live long.

William Kellogg.

Sworn in Council the 9th day of July 1766,
before me
Fra: Bernard.

A true Copy - Attest: Jn.o Cotton D. Secry.

At a Council held at the Council Cham- [p.351]
ber in Boston upon Wednesday The 9th
day of July 1766.

Present

His Excellency Francis Bernard Esq.r Governor

John Erving		Thomas Flucker	
James Bowdoin	Esq.rs	Royall Tyler	Esq.rs
Tho.s Hubbard		Andrew Belcher	
James Russell		James Pitts	

His Excellency having laid before the Board a Letter from divers Stockbridge Indians, complaining of a late Act of great Violence committed by Mr. Ranslaer at Nobletown, upon divers people there, who had purchased Lands of the said Indians under the Countenance and by leave/of this Government; William [p.352] Kellogg, the Bearer of the said Letter, was Examined, and his Deposition taken in Council relative to the said Affair. Thereupon Adis'd, That his Excellency Transmit Copies of the said Letter & Deposition to the Right Hon.ble the Lords of Trade &c Sr. Henry Moore, Governor of New York, and to desire that his Excellency would give Orders to prevent such Violent proceedings until the Affair shall be laid before his Majesty in Council.

A true Copy from the Council Minute Book

Attest: Jn.o Cotton D. Secr.y

Copy Stockbridge July 1st 1766 [p.055]

May it please your Excellency.

We beg Leave to inform, in Behalf of the distressed Circumstances of the People of a Place called Nobletown, and another Place called Spencer Town, lying West of Sheffield, Great Barrington, and Stockbridge, who purchased those Lands of the Stockbridge Indians, by the Order of the General Court of this Province, as the Purchasers informed us at the Time of The Purchase; by Virtue of said Order and Purchase about two hundred Families are settled on said Lands, but by Reason of Mr. Van Ransler's pretended Claims to those Lands, the People are used in a most terrible Manner, because they will not submit to him as Tenants Some Years ago Mr. Ransler raised a Number of Men, and came upon those poor People, and pulled down some Houses, killed some, imprisoned others, and has constantly been vexing and injuring the People; and on the 26th of June last said Ransler came out on those Lands with several hundred Men; and as the People were conscious, if they were carried to Albany Goal, they must perish, as many had done before, the People gathered [p.056] together; and when said Ransler came up to

them, the People, who were together, intending to try to compromise Matters as well as they could, but they could not be heard and Ransler's People was ordered to fire upon the People, and killed two dead upon the Spot, and wounded others, some very dangerously, upon which the Noble-town People retired to the House from whence they came out, in Order to converse with the People who came against them, which was about six or seven Rods distance; in which House was half a dozen Guns, which they then made Use of in their Defence, being obliged to save their Lives by repelling Force by Force. There was twelve Men in the House; they wounded, it is said mortally, several of the Dutch before they retired, but the English, notwithstanding the great Inequality of Numbers, kept the Ground. Now, may it please your Excellency, these Murders ought to be looked into, and we expect, unless some Way be found out to put a Stop to it, it will proceed much further; for the Dutch will now pursue those poor People for their defending themselves, as Murderers. We begg of your Excellency to interpose in this terrible Affair, which keeps [p.257] this Part of/ your Excellency's Government all in an Uproar: As the Indians of Stockbridge belong

to your Excellency, we should be glad of your Excellency's Order, how we ought to behave in these Circumstances of this Part of the Gov-ernment, whether we may engage in the Quarrel, or not.

We are your Excellency's most dutiful humble Servants

Benjamin his B K Mark Kokhkewenaunaut - Chief Sachem.

David his D N Mark Naunauneekaunuck
Jehocakim his [mark] Mark Mokhkowwauweet.
Johonnis Mtohksin.
} Com^tee for the whole

To his Excellency Francis Bernard Esqr

Copy

Attest Jno Cotton D. Secr^y

Copy.

An Estimate of the Expences that will attend the Conveyance and accommodation of Three Indians to Virginia, & the procuring a few Presents for them.

	£	s	d
To the Ship's Owners for their Passage & Salt Provision	30	–	–
To the Captain for the use of his Cabbin	20	–	–
To fresh Provisions, Wine, Rum, &c	30	–	–
To Bedding at £4: each	12	–	–
To three Scarlet Coats at 4 yards each, and making	7	–	–
Indian Match Coats, 16 in each Piece	7	10	–
Indian Strouds for Mantles, 7 in each	8	–	–
D° for Boots 10 p.^r in each	8	–	–
Indian Flannels for Pettycoats	4	10	–
18 Shirts at 7.^s	6	6	–
Vermillion	3	–	–
Looking Glasses at 16.^s p. Dozen	4	16	–
Small Combs	1	8	–
Three pair of Silver Arm bands at about £3 p pair	9	–	–
For the Maintenance of them, till they embark at 2 Guineas p Week	uncertain,		

The Agent for Virginia begs leave to intimate to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations,

that some Contingent Expences may attend
[p.360] the | Execution of the King's Commands, and the obtaining Payment of the Money His Majesty intends graciously to advance for the above purposes, and submits to their Consideration, if Provision should not be made for it

Edwd. Montagu Agent for Virginia.

[p.362] Endorsed [to include pages 3?9 to 36?] Representation to His | Majesty from the Lords of | Trade, upon the Case of the | Wapinger Indians | 30th. Augt. 1766. | In Their Lord^ps. Letter of the | same Date.

Whitehall Sept.r 3. 1766. [p. 363]

My Lord,

Inclosed We send your Lordship a Representation to His Majesty upon the Extract of a Letter from General Gage, containing propositions for the Establishment of Government in the Illinois Country, referred to this Board by a Letter from one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated the 23.d of May last.

We are,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

most obedient & most

humble Servants,

Hillsborough

Ed: Eliot

J. Dyson.

W.m Fitzherbert

Earl of Shelburne, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. }

Endorsed Whitehall 3.d Sept.r 1766 | Lords of Trade | [p. 366] Rp 4.th | (Establishm.t of Governm.t | in the Illinois Country.)

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Trade & Plantations

[seal impressed on paper over wafer]

To the King's most Excellent Majesty. [p. 367]

May it please Your Majesty,

In obedience to Your Majesty's Commands signified to this Board by a Letter from one of Your Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated the 23.d of May last, We have taken into Our Consideration the Extract of a Letter from Major General Gage, and several Papers therein referred to, containing a Proposition for establishing a Military Government, and granting Lands on Military Tenure in the Illinois Country in North America; whereupon we humbly submit to your Majesty's Consideration, whether it may not be inexpedient for Us at this time to report an Opinion to Your Majesty/ upon a proposition for establishing [p. 368] Government, and making Settlements in a particular Part of that extensive interior Country, which by Your Majesty's Proclamation of the 7th of October 1763 (now in force) is precluded from Civil Jurisdiction and Settlement, more especially when, from the Nature of the Advices lately received and communicated to Your Majesty's Secretary of State, there seems to be a necessity of speedily making such general

regulations for the direction of Affairs within the whole of that interior Country, upon one uniform plan, as may remedy the disorders which have prevailed therein; preserve the friendship and good Will of the Indians, and put the Trade with them under such regulations, that the Nation may reap all the Advantage which that Trade is capable of Affording.

Which is most humbly submitted.

Hillsborough
Ed: Eliot
J. Dyson
Wm. Fitzherbert

Whitehall
Sept.r 3.d 1766

[p. 370] Endorsed Representation from the/ Lords of Trade to His Majesty/ relative to an Establishment/ of Government in the Illinois/ Country. 3.d Sept.r 1766/ In Their Lordship's Letter, of/ the same Date.

Copy. [A447]

A Court of Enquiry held by Order of Lieut. Col. Campbell. Detroit March 11th 1765.

Capt. Lieut. Rogers President.

Lieut. Carden Ensign Cargel	Members	Lieut. Aylmere Ensign Eliot

John Babtest Billiond, gave Information, that knowing no Officer in the Garrison of Detroit but Captain Morris, whom he saw at Fort Miamis in his Way to the Illinois, and whom he promised to acquaint if any thing passed in that place prejudicial to His Majesty's Service That having seen a party of the Miamis (twenty days past) set out to commit Hostilities at this post, provided they did not get Mr. Sterling's Negroes (who they supposed were working at a Stone Quarry 12 Miles from hence) and with whom they were instructed to return did they succeed; the Informant agreeable to his promise, wrote two days after they were gone to Captain Morris, |and concealed the Letter [A448] in the Barrel of a Gun; that in it he advised him of the Indians Design That one Clermont and one St Vincent, two Frenchmen, had wrote in the Name of Pondiac to the

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Chiefs of the Miamis, desiring they would prevent the Informant and the two Maisonvilles going to Detroit; at the same time recommended to them to pillage them, and that Clermont had bought two Barrels of Powder, one of which he promised the Indians at the Miamis, if they would commit Hostilities at Detroit. He further says he gave the Fusee, in which the aforesaid Letter was concealed, to one la Conte, who in Company with one Boiveres, one Boyme, and one Lagonniere were going to Detroit; that six leagues from Miamis Lagonnier said, let us look, there may be amongst these things a Rod to whip us, when we come to De- [p.449] troit; that after having | searched a Bale of Tobacco belonging to the Informant, they threw it into the River; they then examined the Fusee, and finding the Letter Lagonnier and Boiveres return'd to Miamis, & gave it to Clermont, having first thrown the Fusee into the Water. That Clermont having had the Letter read, sent for the Informant, threw it before him, and desired him to read it. that the Informant took up the Letter, tore it, and threw it into the Fire, as he knew Clermont would make an ill Use of it, that, after disarming the Informant,

Clermont went to Ouiattanon, but left Instructions behind with one Bartholomew a Frenchman, to distribute the Effects of the Informant amongst the Indians, should he leave the Miamis before his Return. That three or four Days before the party set out to commit Hostilities, the aforesaid Clermont gave the Indians a Keg with 2 Gallons of Rum, which he brought from Ouiattanon, telling them/it was for their [p.450] Father whom he wanted to see, that when he came, and whilst they were drinking the Rum the party was made up; that when they set out from Fort Miamis, Clermont exulting said (this is well, you see they are going, and many others will follow;) he further says before the drinking of the Rum, the Indians had not the least Disposition for War.

(Signed) Jonathan Rogers presd.

A true Copy
John Campbell Lt. Col.
17th Regmt.

Ma

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At a Court of Enquiry held at Detroit [p.451]
March 28th 1765

Captain Morris President

Lieut. Schaw } Members { Ensign Vander Dusen
Ensign Eliot } { Ensign Howatson

Monsr. Polvine declares to the Court, that he believes the Gentlemen of the Garrison are well acquainted with his former Behaviour; that as he passed by the Miamis he was told that Sannah the Chief of the Wiatanons had sent an Indian to inform the Maligne Bete; that Godfroi and Maisonaville were coming to Detroit with Letters from the Illinois, and desired him to leave his Hunting Ground and hasten to his Village (the Miamis) to intercept them; He adds, that the Maligne Bete arrived a few hours after Godfroi and Maisonaville were sent out; he declares farther, that Lesperance's Wife assured [p.452] him that Clermont intended to stop all Frenchmen coming to Detroit; and that Clermont had sent one Duir and one Beauvert to Detroit to bring him flower, which two they met at Rochedebout, that they had two or three Bags of Flower in their Canoe; that he likewise met Mr. Taddoc's (Jas.) party about two

Leagues below them, he says likewise that he saw the English Soldier, who had been taken Prisoner by the Miamis, and sold to an Ot-towawa, who told him that he was bring-ing him to Detroit; that the next Day they heard the Cries of some Indians, and were told afterwards by L'esperance's Wife, that the Miamis had repented that they sold him, & had taken him back again; He further adds, that Godfroi's Son gave the Prisoner a Shirt, and that St. Surin gave him a Racoon Blanket, as he was quite naked.

[p.453] Monsr. St. Surin says that he heard at the Miamis, that Clermont intended stop-ping the French Men from coming to Detroit; that he had sent Duqr and Beauvent to bring him flower, which two Men he met with two Bags of Flower; and he confirms Polvines evidence in regard to the English Prisoner.

(Signed) Thos. Morris Capt. Presdt.

A true Copy
John Campbell Lt. Colo.
17th Regmt.

At a

At a Court of Enquiry held at Detroit April 6th 1765. [p. 454]

Capt.ⁿ Morris 17th Regmt. President

Lieut. Aylmer Ensign Howatson	Members	Lieut. Abbot Rl. Art.y Ensign Morris 17th Regt.

Mr. Jadot declares, that being arrived within half a Mile of the Miamis Village, he was surrounded by fifty five Savages, who lay in Ambush; and that they disarmed him and his people, and after went and plunder'd the Canoes. They carried him to the fort as prison-er, telling him he was an Englishman, that he should not return to Detroit, but that they should carry him to the Illinois Country; but they would not hurt his young people. three Ottawas Chiefs came to question him; they asked him what he had to say? and he answer'd them, he had nothing to say, as they had stole his Speeches. They said they|knew he had no- [p. 455] thing to say, but that he was come to bring them poison, as the English had brought to the Ottawas last Autumn, by which sixty of them died; and that two Frenchmen had told them to beware of the Deponent, as he would be the Destruction of them. the two frenchmen above mentioned are St. Lewis and old Le Bot. and

that they told him, if they did not kill them one Way, he would by another; for he was much stronger than they, therefore to keep themselves much upon their Guard. that that made them believe he had thrown off the Frenchman, and was come as an Englishman, and that he was quite as bad as one. the Chiefs left him, and the Miamis came soon after, to ask him the same Questions; they asked, why he came as such a good for nothing Fellow upon their Ground? this Road is not for Englishmen; it belongs to our Father, and we will not allow [p.454] an Englishman to pass. the English say this Land belongs to them and that our Father gave it to them; can he give what is not his? Our Father said, when he made the Road, that it was only for him to pass, and the Lands belonged to you. why would you, that are our Brothers, pretend to take Lands which our father did not? the next Day the Ottawas and Miamis came together; the Miamis asked him, why he had not been to speak with them in their Cabbins, they said he knew all the News, but he would not tell them, and they knew it as well as him; since You won't tell us the News, we will tell it You; All the English are gone

from Montreal to succour Quebec which is besieged by the French. Don't you know that the Dutch have declared War against the English, and the Spaniards and French with the Dutch are joined together against | the [p. 457] English? Don't you know that the English are obliged to give up that part of the Mississippi, which they possess to the Spaniards? don't you know, that the Alibamous have destroyed a Fort where there were sixty Englishmen? judge you, if we ought not to fear the English since all the people from Mobile are come to the Mississippi, in order to fight with the English. the peace that we have made with them is like that that the French have made with them, it is over, and there are more people killed on the other side of the great Lake than here. you must have heard that as well as us, but you pretend to be deaf. the Nations here that shake hands with them every Day, have not made peace, it is not that way that Peace is made; they go into the Fort, shake hands with them, and call them Brothers in order to get a little Rum; but if they could catch them out of the Fort they would | scalp them. to [p. 458]

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make a peace with us the Nations should see one another, and chuse each a Chief to settle the Conditions, and then it would be good. You say the Shawanese and Delawares have made peace; but I tell you no: if they had made it they would have withdrawn the Belts which they left here, and which we now shew you; there are fourteen of them. It is not us that make the War, we are only a handfull of People, therefore are incapable of it; 'tis the Shawanese that were the Causes of the War. the Chief that was sent here last Fall saw their Belts; if our Father has made peace with the English, why has he not sent a Chief with a Belt to tell us so, and that he has given up his pretensions to trade with us to them? then we should be quiet and stay at home, we have [p459] seen peace made three times, at all/which times our Father sent a Chief with a Belt and Goods to inform us of it, and to bid us not strike the English; at those times we traded with the English. formerly the English were amongst us at which our Father was angry, and sent Mr. Belitrie with some Indians to strike us, and we lost two Chiefs, and I was wounded; we did not know what this meant 'till the Ottawas,

as the Ottawas Chiefs here present can tell you, came and fired upon us, killed six Men, wounded several others, and took five women prisoners. Pondiac is gone to the Illinois, if our father who is there shall bid us stop up the Road against the English, we will do so. If he shall send us a belt to remain quiet, we will obey him. tell the English all that we say, hide nothing, tell them that in case they should chuse to seek us, lest they should be tired on their March / we will [p. 460] meet them half Way. You say Mr. Belétré is at Montreal, when he went away he said that he went away ashamed, but that we should see him again. If he is quite fallen and can't recover himself, why does he not send us word? You at Detroit in Canada pretend you know nothing, but the people who lives where the Sun sets, know well enough what passes, and speak of it, and tell us we do well. Godfroy and Maisonville did not say that they had been beat by the french at Illinois, because they were English; you see that they do very wrong to serve the English, as the French themselves are angry with them. The English are angry that we have taken a Scalp at Detroit;

they may depend upon seeing us often there; for you; we have pity on you, we will let you go back to Detroit, but if you do wrong, Our Father will punish you when he goes there. [P.461] |Mr. D_Neyon who loved the English as you do, had his Cross of St. Louis taken from him, and they carried him to France to hang him. that is all we have to say to you tell it to the English, and be sure you hide nothing.

Mr. Jadot says, that the Miamis had News of his coming long before his Arrival, which was carried there by the Ottawas of Rochedebout, as the Miamis told him. the Ottawas of Rochedebout told him that the Miamis were mad; that they were old woman, and incapable of making War; that there were no Ottawas but Pondiac's Tribe, that joined them at the Miamis, that they were Runaways. they asked him, if he thought they might come to the Fort as the English might be angry with what the other Indians had done

(Signed) Thomas Morris, President

A true Copy
John Campbell
Lt. Col. 17th Regmt.

A

A Court of Enquiry held by Order of Lieu- [p.262]
-tenant Colonel Campbell Detroit March 16th 1765.

Captn. Lieut. Rogers President

Lieut. Shaw Lieut. Abbot	Members	Lieut. Aylmer Ensn. Vander Dussen

John Baptist Beaubien inform'd the Court, that being at Fort Miamis he heard that one St. Vincent a frenchman had wrote a Letter in the name of Pondiac to the Cross Beast a Chief of the Miamis, not to permit any Frenchmen, who were supposed to have English Hearts, to pass their Nation. that this Letter was delivered the Chief by one Cler-mont a Frenchman. and that he had heard it said it was at said Clermont's Instance a party of five Indians had set out from the Miamies to take two Negroes reported to be then at work at the Quarry some Miles [p.263] from Detroit; and that they were instructed to proceed and strike at Detroit, if they did not succeed at the Quarry, and further that one Due a Frenchman was the person who had acquainted them of the Negroes being at that place.. that John Baptist Billiond wrote to Captain Morris of the 17 Regiment at Detroit, to inform him the Indians Design, and that

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they were induced to it by the beforementioned Clermont, which Letter was intercepted by Due, Boivere, Lagoniere, and Boyme four Frenchmen; that Due suspecting some of the Company with him in the Canoe had Letters for for [sic] the English, asked the Question; that la Conte (One of the party) replied he had one in the Barrel of a Fuzee; upon which Boivere with his Tomehawk took out the Breech of the Gun and found the Letter; which having read, Due said it was necessary they should return [p464] with it to the Miamies; that Boyme endeavoured to prevent their Return and offer'd fifty Livres for the Letter to keep it a Secret, which they having refused Boivere and Lagoniere returned to Clermont with it that Clermont sent for Billiond, and shew'd him the Letter which he (Billiond) took, tore and threw into the Fire. that Clermont then told Boivere & Lagoniere they had a Bale of Tobacco belonging to Billiond, which he would give them for their payment. that Clermont was last fall at Ouiatanen and brought thence one hundred pounds of Merchandizes, amongst which was some Gunpowder; but does not know the Quantity, nor did he hear that he had given any to the Indians.

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-that he was informed Monsr. St. Onge com-
-manding Officer at the Illinois had sent
a suit of Cloaths, a Hat, and some Ver-
-million to Pondiac, who was to go this
Spring to the | Illinois to know if he should [p. 465]
make War or peace, which Determination
the Miamies waited for; that Boivere after
he had given the intercepted Letter to Cler-
-mont, proceeded to Detroit, but hearing Bil-
-liond had got there before him, he returned,
and was met by the Informant twelve Leagues
from thence, who having asked him the
Cause of his sudden Return he replied,
Billiond had got before him. he further
says he had about three or four hundred
weight of Flour in his Canoe.

Nicholas le Noir confirms the above
Information, except that he did not hear it
was by Clermont's perswasion the Indians
set out from the Miamies to strike; what
he knew of the Matter was from the Con-
-tents of the intercepted Letter.

Peter Boyme informed the Court
Clermont brought a Keg of Rum from St.
Vincent which Rum he gave to a Chief | of [p. 466]
the Miamies; that the Rum was drank at

different times by the Indians; that on their second Meeting they sung the War Dance, which they repeated a few days after; and that eight Days after that the party set out for the Quarry. that Duê was the person who informed Clermont the Negroes were at the Quarry; and that it was Clermont who acquainted the Indians. that he was near the Canoe, when Billiond's Letter was intercepted and confirms that part of Beaubien's Informations, with this Difference that La Conte (when he was asked) denied having the Letter, that Boivere damned him and told him he was a lying Son of a Bitch: for he heard Billiond say about a Week before he would write a Letter and put it in the Barrel of Fuzee, that then he, Boivere, took the Barrel of the Fuzee from la Conte, took out the Letter, and [p. 467] returned with it to Clermont, | tho' the Informant offer'd him fifty livres and did all he could to persuade him not to go back. he confirms Monsr St. Onge's having sent Cloathes and Vermillion to Pondiac, at the same time desiring him to remain quiet 'till order'd to do otherwise — he further says the Motive for coming himself to Detroit is to ask pardon of the Commanding

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Officer for absenting himself without Leave, and hopes he will now please to forgive him.

Lewis la Conte confirms the part of Boyne's Evidence with regard to the Letter that was intercepted, and also that St Onge had sent a present to Pondiac to keep him quiet.

(Signed) Jonathan Rogers prest.

A true Copy
Sign'd John Campbell
Lt. Col. 17th Regt.

the foregoing is a true Copy of the Courts of Enquiry transmitted by Lt. C. Campbell to Sir William Johnson.
G. Johnson Dep. Agent
Actg as Sec. till the Vacancy is filled.

Endorsed. Copy| Proceedings at several| Courts [p. 470] of Enquiry held by| order of Lt. Col. Campbell| at Detroit, in March| & April 1765| In Sr. Wm. Johnson's| Letter of ... May 1765 No. 5

[p.641]

Copie

du Poste Vincent le 7e Juin 1765.

à Mr Bpte Campeau.

Cher papa.

Charmé de trouver une occasion pour pouvoir vous ecrire avant de vous annoncer le jour de mon Depart, tant pour vous souhaiter une parfaite Santé, ma chere Julie, et à tous mos chers Enfants, que pour vous faire sçavoir les Nouvelles, que nous aprenons tous les jours. Vous sçaurez dont, qu'il est arrivé aux Ilinois quatorze Bateaux et deux Piroques, entre les quelles Bateaux il y en a plusieurs, d'un Grandeur extraordinaire, car il paroit au Rapport de ceux qui les ont vû, qu'ils portent dix à quinze Milles de plus que ceux qui avoient coutume d'y monter.

j'aurois eté flatté de vous aprendre au sure, ce que l'on a raporté de la Nouvelle Orleans, les Uns disent d'une façon, les autres d'une autre, Ce que je puis vous dire, c'est que les Anglois [p.642] n'entreprennent point de monter/aux Ilinois, vû que le Coton de Moilly chef Shaouanons, et le Vacheur Ilinois leurs ont donné la peur. Cependant il c'est trouvé de Francois qui ont entrepris de monter avec deux Batteaux de marchandise Angloise au Conte des Anglois; mais Pondiac les attend, pour les mettre

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a l'estoufade; Le Sieur la Grange est arrivé avec
ses deux Batteaux, et deux autres avec lui. _ Il est
dit que si Mons.r Dabady ne fût pas mort, que
l'on n'auroit pas vû tant de Marchandises aux
Ilinois. Mons.r Aubry qui commande aujourdui cōme
Gouverneur laisse porter la Voile à tous ceux qui
veuillent prendre le bon vent. On dit que les Fri:
:busques arment à la nouvelle Orleans, Il y a que
Toulouse qui dit le contraire. _ Il a voulu entrer
en Accommodement avec moi pour les Billets de
Mons.r Aubry, mais il n'a pas voulu ceux de Mons.r
de Villiers, ce qui soit, que je continuerai ma Route
jusqu'à la Mer; Il me fait esperer qu'il est certain
que Mons.r Aubry payera les siens, si je le trouve
[p. 403] a la Ville; car le bruit court que les Espagnols doivent
prendre possession de la Nouvelle Orleans. Cependant
on voit arriver des Acadiens pour s'etablir sur le Mis:
=sisipy; si cela est il y'a de Mystere qui doit occuper
l'Esprit des curieux, je vous laisse à penser, les Acadiens
sont Sujets françois; voyéz! j'attend le Sieur Polette,
qui me rendrâ peutetre plus scavant que les autres,
je vous ferai part de ce qu'il me dira. Les Anglois
que Maisonville a conduit aux Ilinois, sont tous
echapéz de la fureur des Sauvages, comme ceux qui
etoient venûs en premier lieu, ils n'ont pas mieux
reüssi l'un que l'autre.

Mr Gorge Croghan est bien attendû, mais je pense que s'il arrive, il ne sera pas mieux reçû que les Autres; je croi qu'il a eut plus de pru:dence que les premiers envoyée, ou bien il a eté defait dans la Belle Riviere. Maisonville est resté seul, insulté, frappé et baffoué des Sauvages, quelle Confusion pour lui. Il doit revenir par icî, je crois qu'il ne sera pas mieux reçû, qu'il a eté aux Ilinois; car tout les Sauvages le connoissent. [p.640] S'il arrive avant mon Depart, je vous dirai [ce] qui se passerâ a son sujet, vous sçaurez peutetre par le Courrier le sujet de son Voyage; on dit qu'il va au Chauanons. – Les Marchandises a arrivent abondement, les Couvertes a trois bastors ainsi du reste, je vous parle du Poste Vincent. Le Gendre de Bourbonne en rendra Temoignage; il est içi. Nous venont d'apprendre par les derniers Arrivants, qu'ils y avoient encore Sept Batteaux en Riviere dans une partie a Mr Callet, et l'autre a differens Commerçants. Il est arrivé aux Ilinois un Prisonier venant de chez les Chera:quis, il raporte qu'il a eté maltraité en ar:rivant aux Villages des Sauvages, non pas seule:ment par les Nations mêmes, mais par les Anglois, qui s'y sont trouvés parcequ'il etoit Canadien, et qu'un François qui avoit eté.

pris avec lui, n'avoit eût aucune Insulte; cependant les Cheraquis l'on renvoyé en lui disant que s'ils frapoint les François, ce n'etoit qu'a la Solicitation de l'Anglois, qui ne çessoit de lui [p.645] dire de nous faire la Guerre et de boucher aux françois le Commerçe de la Belle Riviere.

Les Sauvages ont dits à le Canadien, qu'ils n'en feroient rien, et qu'ils alloient venir parler au Chef François aux Ilinois, il y'a Apparence qu'ils ne veuillent point consentir au Volonté de l'Anglois: car il y'a passé plusieurs Voitures en differents tems, tant pour aller aux Ilinois, que pour venir içi, et ont n'a pas oüi dire, qu'on avoit vû un Cheraquis. Tout paroit nous tendre les Bras, fassé le Ciel que les Volontés apparentes sortent du profond des Coeurs, et que l'Artifiçe des Anglois ne puissent corrompre les Nations. Voila ce que nous devons souhaiter.

Pourque je puisse jouir paisiblement d'une santé parfaite dans mon Voyage et vous, cher papa &c.

Votre obeisant et soumis Enfant

J. Capuçin.

Note.

The Person to whom this Letter is addressed has been one of the principal Instruments in exciting the late Indian War at Detroit, and the Author who

[p [illegible]]

is well known, has spoke the Sense of all the French, in the Wish which closes the above paragraph, and his unjust charge against the English manifests the Tales they propagate to stir up the Spirit of discord amongst the Indians.

Wm Johnson

[p [illegible]]

Endorsed Copy of M. Capucin's | Letter of Fort St Vincent | to his father in law | Bte Campeau at Detroit. | In Sr Wm Johnson's | Letter of 16 Novr 1765. | No 12

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Copy/ Mobile 24th January 1764. [A 609]

Sir,

I had the Honour of writing you the 8th ultimate, covering such Observations as Occur'd to me upon the plan for future Management of Indian Affairs, and a Journal of my Proceedings from the 1st of November to the 1st of December.

I am now to Acquaint you with the Steps I have taken since That Time, That you may lay the same before their Lordships.

General Gage wrote me the 31st March last, to Visit the Posts in both Floridas, And Report upon the State of Indian Affairs at them. He likewise recommended to me to Endeavour to Engage the Chevalier Monteaut de Montbereaut to Act / for me in the Management [A 690] of Indians, being a Person who had been represented to him as Extreamly Capable, upon my Arrival here with Governor Johnstone, We Apply'd To Monsieur Montberaut. This Gentleman Commanded many Years at Fort Thoulouse in the Creek Nation, and was very Instrumental in Alienating from us, the Affection of those Indians; he is a Man of Sense and Address & may with great Propriety be Employed

in effacing the Impressions himself made; He thought himself Neglected, and that Sufficient regard had not been paid to his merit by his own Country, and Expressed To Colonel Robinson, who Commanded in this Province last year, an
[4.691] Inclination to become | a Brittish Subject, but upon Valuable Considerations; when I came to Treat with him, his demands at first were very high; he at last agreed to Act as my Depu-ty, 'till His Majesty's Pleasure be known upon the following Terms, Viz.t To have Two Hund-red Pounds Sterling paid him, and to be Allowed One Hundred Pounds for a House; I inclose a Copy of the General's letter mark'd **A**. In Obedience to which I treated with Monsieur Montberaute, and a letter from this Gentleman to Governor Johnstone and me mark'd **B**, Express-sing the Terms upon which he would agree to serve; He is Intimately Acquainted with the French Police, & Management of Indians; and will be Ex-treamly usefull to me, at the Ensuing Congress;
[4.692] And I hope by his means to Conciliate | The Mor-tar Warriour, who leads The Creek Nation, to our Interest, as M.r Montberaut was the Person, who Successfully Employed him to Seduce the Cherokees and Alienate the Affections of his own Countrymen

from us; Their Lordships will see, that Monsieur Moontberaut is Conscious of his Own Merit, and sets a good price upon it. They will Judge in that matter with less Partiality; I think it Incumbent upon me to Act in such a manner, as to shew that Gentleman, that his Talents, Altho' usefull, are not Absolutely Necessary to us, his Acting under my Direction is a point which I have Established. The First Current Lieut. Charles Stuart return'd to this place from New Orleans and brought me letters from [A693] Monsieur Dabbadie, Governor, and Monsieur Aubray Commandant of the Troops there, In Answer to what I wrote them by that Gentleman; The Inclosed Copies of them are Mark'd C and D and they covered the Two inclosed Extracts of Letters from the Illinois Mark'd E.F. Monsieur de la Gauterais, formerly a Captain in the French Service, came with Mr. Stuart; he was recommended to me by Colonel Robertson, as a Proper Person to Preceed Major Farmar's embarkation, and to procure Safety to the Person, & Success to the Negociations of my Deputy to be Sent to the Illinois; to conclude

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Peace with the Tribes Surrounding That Coun-try, and to Induce the Inhabitants to Assist [p.694] in|the Establishment of the Brittish Goverment and Troops amongst them. Major Loftus first & lately Major Farmar had Unsuccessfully en-deavoured to engage this Gentleman's Service; and I Inclose a Copy G. of Major Farmar's Ultimate Answer to his Proposals; The Paper mark'd H is a Copy of my letter & Proposals to him, which he Accepted of; he this day Sails for New Orleans to Prepare for his Expedition, and is very Sanguine in his hopes of Suc-cess. my Deputy will follow soon with Proper presents, and they will set off from New Or-leans the 15th Next. In my letter of the 8th Ul-timate, I Mentioned that some Chactaw Chiefs [p.695] had gone to New Orleans;|Sr John Lindsey & Mr Steuart were there, when they Arrived; and Mon-sieur Dabbadie Invited these Gentlemen to be present, when he gave them an Audience; for an Account of what passed, I must beg leave to refer their Lordships to Mr Steuart's letter of 12 December, of which I inclose a Copy Mark'd I - Mr Steuart returned again to New Orleans the 14th Current, and I have Instructed him to pro-ceed immediately to point Iberville, where he

is to meet the small Nations round the Lakes & on the Mississippi to Conclude a Peace with them, Ascertain their Respective Boundaries, & pave the way for Mr Farmar's Expedition; by him I wrote to Mr Dabbadie and Mr D'Aubray, Copies of which Mark'd **KL** A Company of Merchants In New Orleans have ever since the |Peace Carried on an Immense Trade to the [p.696] Illinois, from which place the Tribes at War with us, as well as the Vast Nations on Missourie, are & have been Supplyed. This is the Channell, by which Pondiac and his Party have been Enabled to Carry on the War; there are People who say, that the Principal people in New Orleans are Concern'd in this Traffick, If so, it is of Course their Interest to hinder our becoming Possessors of the Illinois, as long as Possible: and it is at the same time my Duty to persue every Measure, that may render their Communication by the Oubache and Ohio difficult & dangerous, with a view to which I have sent off Parties of Cherokees & Chickasaws to guard these rivers, and to Seize |the Persons [p.697] & Effects of any French Trader they may find Concerned in that Illicit Commerce. I have

desired Mr Cameron, who resides to Transact my Business in the Cherokee Nation, to send proper white Men to lead the different parties that shall go on this Service, with Express Orders not to Molest the Inhabitants of the Illinois. from the inclos'd Talk mark'd M delivered me Yesterday, as well as by Mr Stuart's Account of what passed at New Orleans, the Necessity of Convening the Chactaw Nation, and fullfilling Colonel Robinson's promise to them will plainly Appear; and they will likewise shew, how Necessary the Regulations proposed by their Lordships are, & the danger of deferring them.

I have the Honour of being with very great Respect, | Sir,

Your Most Obedient & Most
humble Servant
John Stuart

John Pownall Esqr

[p. 700] **Endorsed** Copy of a Letter from | John Stuart Esqr | Superintendant of Indian | Affairs for the Southern | District of N. America to | John Pownall Esqr Secry to | the Lords Commissioners | for Trade & Plantations | dated Mobile 24 Janry | 1764.— | No. 16.

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Copy of a Letter from John Stuart Esqr. dated [p.701]
Mobile April 16th. 1765.

Sir,

Since my letter dated 20th. Febry. I have not been Honoured with any Commands from the Right Honourable Board.

I then beg'd you to lay before Their Lordships such Information as my letter contained of the Measures pursued by me to cultivate a good Understanding with the Surrounding Nations, and to facilitate the Passage of His Majesty's 34th. Regiment to take Possession of the Posts on the Mississippi & the Illinois.

Mr. Synnot & Monsr. De la Gautrais left New Orleans about a Month ago, they were Preceeded by a large Fleet/of Batteaux six- [p.702] teen in Number from 20 to 24 Oars each, loaded with Merchandize and Indian Trading Goods of all sorts for Account of the French Merchants at New Orleans; in which Assortment there is said to be a very great Proportion of Amunition and Warlike Stores for Supplying The Northen Tribes.

This Commerce is Extreamly profitable; it was Monopolized by a few friends of the

late Governor Monsr. Dabbadie, who was Said to be Interested greatly in it.

It is natural to imagine, that People concerned in this advantageous Commerce, would by every Method in their power obstruct His [p.705] Majesty's Troops in their Passage/to take Possession of the Country of the Illinois; an Event which must put a stop to it, and if Monsr. Dabbadie was really concerned (which few doubt) whatever his professions were, his Interest clashed with our Views; for which Reason, I do not consider his Death as an Unfavourable Circumstance To Major Farmar's Expedition.

Monsieur Aubry his Successor bears an Universally good Character, & has given every facility in his power to the Gentlemen sent on His Majesty's Service to the small Tribes on the Mississippi, as well as to Messrs. Lagautrais and Sinnott, who by his Assistance were enabled to Surmount Numberless Difficulties thrown in their way by the French Merchants at New Orleans; So that whatever Obstructions they or Major Farmar may meet with, will probably [p.706] rather proceed from the/Machinations of interested Individuals, than Government.

The following Circumstance seems favourable;

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Four Illinois Indians arrived at New Orleans; sometime before Monsieur La Gautrais set out; their business was to be informed by the French Governor of what they were to Expect, and to ask his advice; Monsr. Aubry gave them no Encouragement to hope for being Supported in Opposing His Majesty's Troops taking Possession of their Country; upon which they were easily prevailed upon to proceed with Monsieur De la Gautrais in his Batteau, and one of them, who is their Principal Leader, Accepted of a Medal from Mr. Stuart, at which time he declared himself an Englishman.–

[p. 705] I am informed, that the French Inhabitants at Illinois wish anxiously for the Establishment of an English Government amongst them, which would free them from the Incursions of the Cherokees and Chickasaws.

Lieut. Stuart, who is at Ebberville, has not as yet sent me his Report of Indian Affairs there; but I have heard Nothing disagreable from that Quarter.

I am now to lay before their Lordships a View of my Transactions with the Chactaw and Chickasaw Indians.

In Consequence of the Invitation sent to them by Governor Johnstone and me, the people of the nearest Villages arrived about the 8th March and they continued coming in daily till the [p.706] 25th on the 26th our Conferences were Opened in the Indian House with a great deal of Solemnity, and ended the fourth of April in the most Agreable manner: the chiefs gave up their great & small Medals, Gorgets and Commissions, which they had from the French with the greatest Chearfulness, which I replaced with much Ceremony & Pomp. -

The Great Medal Chiefs being first ranged according to seniority, I put the Medals into the Governor's hands, who hung them about their Necks, at which Instant, there was a Discharge of some Guns from the Fort, accompanied by the sound of The Drums & Fifes of both Regiments, which for that Purpose, were in the Room. I next delivered their Commissions with [p.707] A Charge explaining the Duties of their Offices, and afterwards presented them to their people, requiring their Obedience and Attention to their Chiefs, as the only Steps by which they could hope to Arrive at the like preferments; the Chiefs and other Indians appeared to be much

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Struck at the Solemnity of this Operation, which seemed to Produce the desired Effect.

I cannot by this Opportunity present to their Lordships a compleat Journal of the proceedings at the Congress, but as soon as possible it shall be forwarded by a Safe Conveyance.–

I now inclose a Copy of the Treaty con-cluded with those Nations, on This Occa-sion, by which they have Ceded a great Body of very fine Land to this Province, & nothing was ever given with | A better Grace [p. 709] or more chearfully.

I also inclose a Copy of my Speech to the Indians, by which you will see, that in treating with them, I was Governed, by the Idea of their Lordships contained in their Plan for Regulating Indian Affairs, which I have closely pursued in every Transaction.

I have a List of the Indians in the Chactaw Nation, who received presents from the French, & an Account of what was An-nually given to each Village; but I found that a great Party, who were powerful and attached to our Interest, never had any Presents given them by the French; Not a Village in

the Nation, but had a French or an English [p.709] Party | In it; how to do Justice to our old friends and avoid disgusting our New ones, without greatly increasing the Expence, was a Difficulty which I surmounted with more Success, than I could have hoped for.

All Vacancies which were many Occa-sioned by the Small Pox, I filled up from the English Party, and I think our New + old Friends are equally pleased; I hope I may Venture to say, that they return to their Villages as much attached to our Interest as ever they were to that of the French; while there is no doubt but that they began to be Uneasy, and Consider themselves as Neglected; and, had not the Promises made to them by Colonel Robert-son been complyed with, a War would have ensued, which will apper to their Lordships, by [p.710] the Embassy from them to Orleans, | of which I had the Honour to transmitt a copy in my letter of 24th January.

I have this day Distributed the last of the Presents to the Villages that were at the Con-gress, which was precisely according to the Recom-mendations of the Chiefs; I reduced several Captains for Misbehaviour, and my Commissions are in the

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highest Esteem amongst them.

I have detained some principal Men to be present at Our meeting with the Creeks, and I flatter myself that our Negociations with that Nation, will be greatly facilitated by their pres-ence, and the Result of our Congress with the Chactaws.

|Major Farmar sets out for Illinois in a [A7:1] few days, he is to be met by an hundred Chac-taws at the old Fort at Natchez, and the Chickasaw Leader has engaged to meet him with an Hundred of his Men, at the Spot, where the Chickasaws defeated and burnt Monsieur D'Artaguet.

Tomorrow an Embassy from the Chac-taw Nation, to the small Tribes on the Missi-ssippi sets out; the Intent is To Admonish them not to Molest the Troops on their Passage, and to bring about a Peace between the Chicka-saws & Arkansas.

The appointment of Commissaries ap-pears to me to be very Necessary for the pre-servation of Peace, in the Indian Nations; the Confusion amongst the Traders themselves, as well as the Numberless Complaints from the Indians concerning them, can/No otherwise [A7:2]

be remedied, and I thought the present Con-junction for Introducing the Regulation, not to be let pass, Especially as the Measure is Agreeable to their Lordships Plan for Regulating Indian Affairs; I therefore hope for their Lordships Approbation.

Some Villages of the Chactaws, who did not attend the Congress, will be here in Two days; I shall give them immediate dispatch, & as soon as possible join Governor Johnstone at Panzacola, from whence, I hope to send you Agreable Accounts; in the mean time, I have the Honour of being with the utmost Respect,

Sir,

Your most Obedient &

Most Humble Servant,

John Stuart

John Pownall Esq.

[A.716] Endorsed Copy of a Letter from | John Stuart Esq. to John | Pownall Esq. Secretary to | the Lords Commissioners | for Trade & Plantations, | dated Mobile April 16. 1765. | No. 17.

[p. 717]

Copy./ Charles Town 24th. August 1765.

Sir,

I had the Honor of writing you the 16th. April from Mobile, giving an Account of my Transactions with the Chactaw and other surrounding Nations, 'till that Date; and I likewise wrote you the 13th. of June from Penzacola jointly with Governor John Stone, and transmitted full Copies of the Conferences at the Chactaw and Creek Congresses, to be laid before their Lordships.

I am now to lay before the Right Honble. Board a particular Account of all my Transactions since the 16th. April, and from a Review of all the Lights I acquired in visiting so many Posts, and treating with so many different Tribes, as well as from Intelligence of good Authority, I shall endeavour to convey to their Lordships an Idea of Indian Affairs, as they now stand in this Department.

Governor Johnstone went from Mobile to Penzacola the 6th April, immediately after the Conferences ended, and on the 17th. of April I dismissed all the great Party of Chactaws and Chickasaws, who had attended it.

On the 22d. of April the Chiefs and Warriors of the small Party consisting of 15 Villages, with

[f.718] |all their Attendants, amounting to about six
hundred in Number arrived at Mobile, amongst
them were three great and one small Medal
Chiefs, these had always been remarkably at=
=tached to the French Interest. At the first Con=
=ference which I had with them, I could perceive
that they still retained strong Prejudices in Fa=
=vour of the French, and against us. They seemed
offended at being required, and resolved not to
give up their French Medals, Commissions, and
Gorgets; but upon my acquainting them, that
their Compliance was a Proof of their friendly In=
=tentions and Cordiality which I could not dis=
=pense with, that I was determined not to consider
or treat any, as Chiefs, who would not divest them=
=selves of their French Medals &c. and that I
would immediately look out for other Chiefs, to
fill their Offices, they became more pliant. On the
27th they delivered up all their Medals, Commis=
=sions, Gorgets &c. which I replaced with the same
Solemnity as I had observed on the like Occasion
[f.719] before. And after, my having been very|particu=
=lar in recapitulating what had passed during
the Congress with the Rest of their Nation, and
having explained the Treaty to them, they acced=
=ed to it, and on the 3d of May, having first

received their Present, they took Leave with all the Marks of the most cordial Attachment and Satisfaction; and I believe that their Fidelity may be depended upon

The Chiefs of this last Party are very sensible decent People; they said the French were the first White Men they had ever seen; from them they had learned the Use of Fire Arms, by them only they had been supplyed with Ammunition and such other European Commodities as enabled them to live with some Degree of Ease and Satisfaction, they thought Gratitude was the least Return they could make for such Benefits; that had the French remained in Possession of that Country, they should have thought it their Duty to have adhered to their Interest; and that this was the true Cause of the Regret with which they divested themselves of their French Commissions Medals and Gorgets, which they had purchased at the Expence of their Blood and the Risk of their Lives; that they hoped I would not think the worse of them for having | been sincere in their Professions, and [p. 720] steady in their Attachments; for if they were a light People, their Friendship could not be worth Acceptance; but now that the French

had first abandoned them, they saw no Reason why they should not accept the Friendship of so great and flourishing a Nation as the British, so able to protect them and supply their Wants: That they would therefore accept of the great King George's Medals and Commissions, and would serve Him with the same Fidelity and Cordiality, they had served the King of France.

What passed with these last, was almost a Repetition of our first Conferences. I shall therefore not trouble their Lordships with a more particular Account of it

The Chactaws and Chickasaws made a firm Peace, and they are henceforward to consider themselves as one People.

The Disposition of the Chactaws with Regard to the Creek Indians is not so favourable; an Affair happened whilst the former were at Mobile, which will give some Idea of their Temper, as well [R.721] |as the Light in which they consider White People. A Runner from the Village of Tombeckby arrived in the Night with Advice, that two Men had been killed, and a Woman and some Children carried off by the Creeks; about seven next Morning all the Warriors came in a Body to my Apartment, they were preceded by an Indian almost naked, painted all

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over with Vermilion, he had a Hatchet in his Hand painted in the like Manner, which he laid before me, and acquainting me of the Insult offered them by the Creeks, said,

"Father

"We are your Children; we are come to ask "your Advice, and will obey your Orders; my In-"clinations prompt me to go and take Revenge; "if it is your Advice for me to do so, give me back "my Hatchet red as it is; and I know where to "use it; but if you are of a contrary Opinion, wash "my Hatchet white and clean, and I shall forget "that Blood has been spilt, and return in Peace "to my House."

I answered, that they were Red People, and both Nations were to be looked upon as Children of the Great King; that I could not become a Party in any Quarel between them, but as a Person equally concerned in the Wellfare of both Nations, I would advise them not to think of taking Satisfaction [p. 722] till I should see the Creeks at Penzacola, where I would deliver any Message from them, they should think proper to send, and would interpose my good Offices to procure them Satisfaction; in which they acquiesced, and charged me with a Message to the Creeks, demanding Satisfaction,

which I delivered, but with little Success; for the Creeks refused to deliver up the Prisoners, and would not hear of putting the Aggressors to Death. They however gave me a Peace Talk for the Chactaws, with white Beads, Whampum and Tobacco, which I had an Opportunity of forwarding by a Chactaw Chief, who accidentally came to Penzacola while the Creeks were there.

I now transmit you for their Lordships Perusal an exact Account of the Presents which I distributed to the different Nations who attended at Mobile, as also at St Augustine and Apalaché. In distributing Presents to the Chactaws I regulat-ed my Conduct as nearly as Circumstances would admit to the Customs of the French upon the like Occasion. I likewise send an exact List of Warri-
[p.723] -ors/ belonging to every Village who are intitled to Presents, which I formed with the Assistance and according to the Recommendation of the great Chiefs and Heads of Villages; Should it be judg-ed necessary for the Good of His Majesty's Ser-vice to continue the French Custom of giving them Presents annually, which altho I made no Promise, they expect. The exact Quantity of Presents for each Village may be seen by the Account which I now send; and if they are purchased at the

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first Hands in England, Sixty p^r. Cent will by that means be saved to the Government

A very great Saving, in the Article of Provisions will also result, from the Presents, for each Village being assorted and packed up at Home, as the Indians may then be immediately dispatched, the Arrangement being now made, there will be no Pretence for detaining of them, and the principal Part of the Expence at the late Congresses was incurred for Provisions and Liquor

I beg Leave to observe, that the Assortments of Goods in the same Proportions as contained in the said Account will best suit every Nation of Indians in this Department, and a great many superfluous|Articles sent out upon [f 724] other Occasions may thereby be saved.

Every Chief bearing a Medal or Gorget will expect a Suit of Cloaths and a Hat, with Shoes, Stockings and Buckles, in these I beg Leave to propose, that there be a Distinction according to their Ranks. For the Great Medals a Suit of coarse Scarlet with Tinsel Lace, and gold laced Hats; for the small Medals, Cloth of the same Sort with Twist Buttons and the same Hats; for the Gorget Chiefs an inferior Scarlet, with Metal Buttons

and plain Hats. Such Cloaths cost a great Deal in America, but may be contracted for in England at a cheap Rate. Common trading Guns are the most esteemed by, and the best calculated for all the Indians, so that Fuzees or finer Arms may be intirely saved.

No Gorgets or Armplates should be sent out except what are meant as Badges of Office, and such ought to have some particular Device engrav-ed upon them, to distinguish them from what [A125] are sold for Ornament by the Traders; they | may be of gilded Brass, as I have inculcated that they are to be Distinctions of Rank and not of Orna-ment. And I could be extreamly glad, if such Gorgets and Armplates to replace those which I have already distributed, as well as some for the Creeks, Cherokees and Catawbas, could be sent out as soon as possible, provided what I have proposed meet with their Lordships Approbation.

I must likewise beg Leave to observe, that a Quantity of Goods will always be necessary for particular Gratifications, and to deposite with the Commissaries; so that after deducting the Presents sent to Illinois, with Mr. Sinnot and Mons.r La Gautrais, what were distributed to Tapulgu and his Followers for their good Offices in bringing

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down the Mortar to the Congress at Penzacola, and to the Indians at Apalaché and S. Augus-tine, as well as what was deposited with the Officers commanding at said Posts, the Remain-der will be the annual Quantity of Presents necessary for the Chactaws, Chickasaws and small Nations contiguous to West Florida.

Having finished with the Chactaws, Chicka-saws and small Nations, I proceeded to Penza-cola where I landed the 22d May, and found several Creeks already assembled, | the Mortar [p.726] and his Party arrived there the 24th and on the 26th our Conferences began. The compleat Copies of our Proceedings at the Chactaw and Creek Congresses, transmitted you by Governor John-stone and me, will shew their Lordships our publick Transactions.

The Mortar came to Penzacola full of Ap-prehensions for his personal Safety, and strongly prepossessed that we had sinister Intentions on their Land, which were fomented by some Traders in his Nation, who dread the Introduction of Order, Regularity and Laws, by which their Enormities may be punished and restrained, whilst others are jealous that their Interest may be affected by opening of Trade to West Florida.

They went so far as to assure the Mortar, that I had prepared Poison for him, and sent after him to give him this Intelligence, when he was several Days advanced on his Journey, which would have effectually prevented my seeing him, had it not been for the Assiduity of Mons.r De Monteaut and the other Agents employed upon that Occasion.

[0707] He is a sensible manly Indian, and seems to have been actuated in his Opposition to us, more by Principles of Love to his Country, and Jealousy on Account of their Lands and Independency, than by Love to the French, to whom he adhered for Purposes of his own

I had many private Conferences with him, the first Time he visited me I received him with the Medals, Gorgets, Commissions &c.a which the French gave the Chactaws, strewed under my Chair and Feet, they soon attracted his Attention; He was struck with the Sight, and from it formed Ideas of our Influence with that Nation superior to any I could otherwise have conveyed, which contributed greatly to facilitate our Negociations, and to induce him to ask for a great Medal; I was minute in explaining the Power and Priviledges attending that Honor, and altho' I could perceive

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his Inclination for one to be very strong, yet I suffered myself to be solicited many Days, before I confered it upon him. On the King's Birth Day, He with four other great Medal Chiefs, and as many small Medal Chiefs, were installed with great Ceremony, at the very Instant the great Guns were fireing to solemnize the Anniversary.

The Creeks confirmed the Grant of Lands [A 7.8] from the Old Wolf King to Captain McKinnon, with a considerable Addition, and a Promise to augment our Limits at the Expiration of four Years, provided our Treatment of them during that Space of Time evinces the Sincerity of our Professions.

When the Treaty was explained and signed, the Mortar, and other Head Warriors, declared their firm Resolution of fullfilling and abiding by the Engagements then entered into, and hoped our Observation of it, and Justice would be reciprocal. They demanded an Abatement of the Prices of Goods, which I acquainted them could not be done, except with the mutual Consent of the Traders, and after consulting the respective Governors who licenced them.

This was the only Particular in which they seemed dissatisfied, and they still expect, that their Request will in some Measure be complied with.

I acquainted them with the Proposal of [A729] |sending a Commissary to reside in their Nation, which at first startled them as a Novelty that might affect their Independancy; but when I explained the Duty of that Officer, and the mutual Advantage to them and us, that would accrue from having such a Person amongst them, they seemed highly pleased with it, and nominated one Mr. Struthers, formerly a principal Trader to their Nation, as a Person they knew, and in whom they could put the greatest Confidence; I have applied to said Gentleman, to know if he will act till such Time as I am honoured with their Lordships Commands relating to these Matters; but as yet I have had no Answer.

During my Conferences with these Indians, their Complaints of the disorderly Behaviour of Traders and Packhorse Men were incessant; upon Examination I found, that althô every Town had White People, who resided and traded in it, yet there were no more than three regularly licenced

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Traders in the whole Chactaw Nation, the Rest were only authorised to trade by two or three Merchants in South Carolina and Georgia, holding general Licences granted by the Gov-ernors of the two Provinces, which/ extend to [p. 730] every Nation within the Department.

By these General Licences the lower Class of Traders and Packhorse Men in the little Nation of Chickasaws are multiplied to the Number of Seventy Two, and the total Number of Chickasaw Men, bearing Arms, residing in the Nation does not exceed 350. The Competition amongst the Traders has distracted and thrown them into great Con-fusion. They are now divided into Parties, and in a State of Civil War, and many of them have lately died by their Countrymen's Hands.

The contending Traders availed them-selves of the Avidity of the Indians for Rum, and when drunk, set them to rob and insult their Competitors, and tear down their Houses. One Party has set up a young Man, Paya Mingo Beliry in Opposition to the brave Leader Paya-Mattaha, who had conducted and gov-erned the Nation for many Years, with so much Reputation and Courage, as well as unalterable

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Attachment to the British Interest.

[p. 130] These Disorders he painted out in the most striking Colours, in several Conversations with me, and they seemed to give him the utmost Uneasiness; for he said, he apprehended, that one Day or other his Country-men might unite in taking Vengeance on the Authors of their Misfortunes.

The Disorders in the Chactaw and Creek Nations are still greater, the Number of under Traders being much greater, for as I have above observed in these Nations, there are but few who trade for themselves, the Rest are Servants permitted to trade by Merchants in So Carolina and Georgia, holding General Licences.

Their Lordships will judge, how far such a Delegation of Power from the Governors to particular People, is agreeable to His Majesty's Proclamation; and I humbly submit to them, whether granting such Privilege to particular People does not in a certain Measure constitute a Monopoly, and counteract that Freedom of Trade, under proper Regulations pointed out and intended by his Majesty's Proclamation.

A regular Gradation of Chiefs of Villages, Captains with Gorgets, small and great Medal Chiefs

|being established among the Chactaws and [p.732] Chickasaws, the immediate Appointment of a Commissary appeared to me to be absolutely necessary, as well to establish the Power of the Great Chiefs, by acting jointly with them in Disputes about Property between the Trad-ers and Indians, as to put an End to the Disorders complained of, by bringing the Traders under some Jurisdiction and Order, the Want of which threatened an immediate Rupture with the surrounding Nations, by which the Hopes of seeing West Florida be-come a Colony would be destroyed. As the Step agreed exactly with their Lordships Ideas in their Plan, and was advised by Gover-nor Johnstone, I accordingly appointed Mr Elias Largardere Commissary in the Chac-taw Nation to reside at Tombeckby, and Mr John Mc Intosh for the Chickasaw Nation. And as I considered the Preservation of Peace and Friendship with the small Nations on the Mis-sissippi as an Object deserving Attention, they being by their Situation exposed to the per-petual Intrigues of the French, |which likewise [p.733] puts it in their Power to obstruct our Naviga-tion on the Mississippi, I also appointed Mr

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Charles Stuart to reside at Point Ebberville in Quality of Commissary to these Nations; each Commissary to have ten Shillings pr Day. the Appointments will continue 'till their Lordships or General Gage instruct me concerning them, and their Pay I include in my Account of Contingent Expences; and whatever may be determined concerning them, I hope it will appear that my sole View was the Introduction of Order and Regularity, instead of that Anarchy and Confusion amongst the Traders, which threatens so much Danger.

I now send you a Copy of my Warrants appointing Commissaries, and my Instructions to them; and the sending Armorers, as promised, will be very necessary, on which Subject I propose writing to General Gage.

As my Appointment of Commissarys could not give them any legal Jurisdiction over the Traders, I drew up a Set of Instructions, to the due Observation of which, I proposed that every Person applying for a Licence should subject himself by Bond under a sufficient Penalty. These I laid [A734] before Governor Johnstone, who first submitted/them to the Consideration of his Council, where they were approved of. and they afterwards were read,

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and agreed to in full Assembly of the Traders attending the Congress at Mobile and Penzacola, who renewed their Licences, and subjected themselves to the Observation of the said Regulations.

I submit to their Lordships a Copy of a Circular Letter which I wrote upon that Occasion to the Governors of East Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, covering Copies of the Regulations, and requesting their Concurrence.

I before acquainted their Lordships of the Appointment of Monsr. Montberaut, as Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, and upon what Footing he was to act; and I now transmit a Copy of my ultimate Instructions to him.

From his Situation, being a Foreigner, and not qualified, or having declared himself a British Subject, and from a particular Attention to his Character during my Stay in Florida, I judged it proper and for the good for His Majesty's Service, to subject him immediately to Governor| Johnstone, and the Officer [p. 735] Commanding His Majesty's Forces at Mobile, and to lay him under the particular Limitations contained in said Instructions.

Major Farmar set out from New Orleans

the 9th June, on his Expedition to take Possession of Illinois, and I have received Advice that Monsr. Lagautrais, with Mr. Sinnot my Deputy, were met 30 Leagues below Fort de Chartres the 13th of May last; but I have had no Accounts from either of said Gentlemen since they left Pointe Coupé.

Lieutenant Ford of 34th Regiment and Mr. John McIntosh set out about the 1st June; the first to head 100 Chactaws, the latter to head 100 Chickasaws, to escort Major Farmar. I inclose Copys of their respective Instructions.

From what I now write as well as from my former Letters, their Lordships will be enabled to form a clear Idea of my Transactions during my Stay in West Florida, and of the Principles upon which I formed my Conduct. Their Plan for the future Management of Indian Affairs, I never lost Sight of: in Points where I may have erred, it was entirely through Want of Judgement, and I hope my Zeal will [f. 136] plead my Excuse, and obtain their Lordships Forgiveness.

When I embarked for this Province the 15th June, I rejoiced in the Prospect of Peace and good Order in this Department, which presented itself

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to me, and which recompensed the most fatigueing year of my Life. The Cherokees I considered as firmly attached to us, and I depended on my own Influence and intimate Acquaintance with them, for introducing amongst them any necessary Arrangement; But I was greatly mortified on my Arrival here the 19th July to find the greatest Appearance of Disorder in that Quarter, where it was least expected

At the Congress with the different great Nations at Augusta 1763, the Cherokees requested that no Lands should be granted beyond, or to the Westward of what was then inhabited by the White People; They represented that they were a Nation of Hunters, who depended on Game, with whose Meat they supported themselves and Families, and with their Skins and Furrs they purchased such Utensils and/ Necessaries as they stood in Need [P.737] of, and could not subsist without.

That although they were already much limited by the Encroachments of the White People on their Hunting Grounds, and their Game drove away; yet they would be very well satisfied, that the Settlements should remain as they were, provided none should be allowed for

the future to advance and settle nearer their Towns; to this they were answered, that the Settlements beyond Long Canes were agreed to in the Treaty of Peace signed at the Close of last War by Lieutenant Governor Bull and Attakulla-kulla between the White People and their Nation.

The Cherokees still desired and expected that no further Encroachments should be made on their Lands, which has not however been attend-ed to; Large Tracts have since that Time been granted by this Government far beyond what was then settled; and an Indian of Note called the Turrepine belonging to the Lower Cherokee Towns, who was hunting, having passed the Line fixed by Governor Bull's Treaty, was surprised in his Camp by a Justice of the Peace, who bound him with Ropes, and kept him Prisoner several Days.

[f.138] |To the Northward the Province of North Carolina granted Lands as far back as the Moun-tains and deprived the Indians of the Lower Chero-kee Towns of the most valuable Part of their hunt-ing Grounds.

In May last some Cherokee Indians being among the Settlements of Virginia with friendly Intentions, were set upon by a Party of the Inhabi-tants, and five of them were killed, and some

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of those who escaped were wounded, of which they died after their Return to their Towns.

These Circumstances crowding upon the Back of each other so enraged and alarmed the Indians, that all the Address of Mr. Cameron and Ensign Price, commanding at Fort Prince George, was hardly sufficient to hinder them from taking immediate Revenge on the White People who lived amongst them; and Mr. Cameron quotes it as a most lucky Circumstance, that at the Time when they heard of the Murder in Virginia there was no Rum in the Nation. I must beg Leave to refer you to Copies of Letters from Major Lewis, [f. 239] Mr. Cameron and Ensign Price, for more particular Accounts of this Matter, and the Situation of Affairs in that Nation.

Lieutenant Governor Bull saw the Necessity of satisfying the Indians with Respect to their Lands, and sent them a Message, proposing to run a Line that would cover the new Settlements; but the Indians would not agree to his Proposal, and excused themselves from taking any Steps in that Matter till my Return. I send inclosed a Copy of their Answer to the Lieutenant Governor.

The fixing and ascertaining a distinct

Boundary between the Indians and all the Provinces is essential to the Tranquility of this District, it is a Point which greatly concerns them, and to which they are extreamly attentive.

The Murder of their People by the back Settlers of Virginia has not so bad an Effect and the Consequences are not so much to be apprehended as of Encroachments on their Lands. The Indians can comprehend that the wicked Actions of a few Individuals ought not to be considered as a Proof of the Intentions of the whole Community, and will be well satisfied to have the Perpetrators brought to Justice. But Grants of Land [p 140] claimed by them, they know to be the Acts/of Whole Provinces, which alarms them, and they consider as incontestable Proofs of our bad Intentions and Want of Faith.

It is not the Cherokees alone, who think themselves injured; the Jealousy of all the Nations is awakened, and the bad Impressions, left on their Minds by the French, confirmed by these Encroachments.

The Mortar has sent me Word, that I talk with two Tongues; for whilst I was making Things straight in one Part of the World, our People were killing the Red Men and stealing their Lands in another, and that he could put no Confidence in People, who act.

in such a Manner.

The little Carpenter went to Virginia to enquire about, and ask Satisfaction for the Murder of his Friends. I am as yet not acquainted with the Result of his Embassy.

The Settlement of these Differences with the Cherokees and the Establishing a fixed Boundary, as well as making such Arrangements / as [p 761] may be judged convenient by their Lordships, may render it necessary to have a Meeting with the Chiefs, relative to which I hope to be honored with their Lordships Commands.

The Trade to the Cherokee Country is in the same State and Confusion, or worse than in the other Nations. The Governors of Georgia and this Province do not choose to bind the Traders to the Observation of the Regulations drawn up and agreed to in West Florida. It is true, that those licenced in Georgia are laid under several good Regulations; but they are not by them subjected to obey, or pay the least Attention to any Orders, or Instructions from the Superintendant, his Deputies, or any other Person under him.

The Traders from this Province are obliged by Bond, to observe such Regulations, as His Majesty shall at any Time think fit, by himself,

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or his Commissaries to be appointed for that Pur-pose, to direct and appoint, for the Benefit of said Trade, agreeable to His Majesty's Proclamation of 7th October 1763; but they are in no other Respect limited.

[p.742] As the Disorders occasioned by the free/and unrestrained Introduction of Rum from South Carolina are so much complained of by the Officer commanding at Fort Prince George and Mr. Cameron, I thought it my Duty to represent that Matter to Mr. Bull, that he might lay his Traders under such Restraint as would remedy that Evil; which I did by Letter, Copy of which, with Mr. Bull's Answer I now send. I also send a Report of People trading in that Nation.

I have made repeated Applications to Mr. Bull to put some Stop to the Importation of Rum to the Cherokee Nation, to which however no Attention has been paid; and as the Traders are not obliged to obey my Orders, I cannot remedy the Evil, nor pre-vent the bad Consequences that may be expected from it. The Traders from this Province and Geor-gia to the Creek, Chactaw and Chickasaw Nations, are upon the same Footing, and will render abor-tive every Measure pursued by Governor Johnstone and me, to regulate Matters in those Nations.

[p.743] If their Lordships judge it for the Good of

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His Majesty's Service, that any attention be paid to what I may propose to the respective Governors with Regard to Indian Affairs, till such Time as they are throughly settled at home, may I hope that they will be pleased to signify the same, and how far the Traders are in any Respect to be subjected by their Licence to my Orders and Directions

I cannot inform you particularly of Mr. Bull's Negociations with the Cherokee Indians relative to a Boundary Line as they have all been carried on intirely independant of me, my having any Concern in that Matter being thought quite unnecessary by the Lieutenant Governor.

I humbly offer it as my Opinion that it cannot be done properly but with the Consent of all the Nation: any Grant from a Part will be productive of perpetual Grumbling and Disputes; and I humbly submit to their Lordships, if such Matters should not be transacted with the Participation of the Superintendant, or some Person acting for him, as he will be applyed to by the Indians in Case of any Dispute, and therefore it seems proper that he should be acquainted with the Circumstances of such Transactions.

|I beg Leave to observe, that the far Extension of our Boundaries backwards, by approaching [p.744]

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too near the Indian Nations, will expose us to perpetual Broils. The Inhabitants of those back Countries are in general the lowest and worst Part of the People; and as they and the Indians live in perpetual Jealousy and Dread of each other, so their rooted Hatred for each other is reciprocal.

The Laws in the American Provinces are not strong enough to operate with necessary Vigor, amongst People living so remote, and who require to have the Hand of Justice perpetually stretched over them; and I submit to their Lordships, how far such People so situated answer the Intent of Colonists. Their Distance from Commerce lays them under the Necessity of making Cloths and other Stuffs for themselves, and the Productions of the Back Countries, especially more Northerly, are similar to those of the Mother Country

This is what appears to me to be the present [p. 706] State of Indian Affairs, to give their Lordships an Idea of which, it became necessary for me to relate many Circumstances which has greatly protracted this Letter. I shall be extreamly happy if the Intelligence it contains can be of the least Utility.

I must observe to their Lordships, that though the Expences incurred in treating with the Indians

in West Florida were high, yet they were greatly augmented by the necessary Steps pursued to facilitate Major Farmar's Expedition, as well as the Dearness of Provisions and of Goods necessary for Presents.

The Entertainment of Head Men and Principal Warriors fell very hard on Governor Johnstone and me; we had never less than forty or fifty Indians dining in the Room and at Table with Each of us, who eat and drank as we did, this Respect the Medal Chiefs and Principal Indians claim as due to their Rank, and which they were accustomed to by the French upon such Occasions, which, with other extraordinary, tho necessary Expences, far surpassed what my appointments could bear, which I submit to their Lordships Consideration

If it should be judged adviseable to distribute a certain Proportion of Presents annually to the Nations in this Department, I think the Sum of Five Thousand Pounds Sterling laid out in such Goods, and the same Proportion as contained in the inclosed Calculation, to be bought in England of the best Hands, will fully answer every Purpose, and then the particular Presents sent to the respective Governors may be saved, with whom

the Superintendant would lodge a sufficient Quantity for visiting Parties out of the above Quantity, the Rest to be regularly distributed to each Nation at annual Meetings.

Should the Governors of South and North Carolina and Virginia find it necessary to meet any of the Nations in this District upon Business meerly Provincial, their respective Provinces are well able to defray the Expences of such Meetings; the three Southern Provinces, especially the two Floridas, will require the Help of the Mother Country for many Years.

The Measures pursued by me in calling the Indians together were principally pointed out to me [p 767] by General Gage's Orders, as well as evident Necessity

Through the whole of my Transactions as far as Circumstances would permit I had the strictest Attention to Oeconomy, and in every Step I was actuated by Zeal for His Majesty's Service, which will I hope intitle me to their Lordships Protection.

On the 10th Curr.t I am to embark for St. Augustine where I am to assist Governor Grant, in settling a Boundary between the Province of East Florida, and the Lands reserved by the Creeks, in Obedience to His

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Majesty's Commands.

I have the Honour to be with the greatest Respect.

Sir,

Your most obedient
most humble Servant
John Stuart.–

John Pownal Esqr.

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from | John Stuart [4.748] Esqr. to | John Pownall Esqr. | dated Charles Town | August 24. 1765. | No. 18.

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Copy — Fort Prince George 19th October 1765. [f. 749]

We whose Names are underwritten, and Seals affixed, Warriors, and Head beloved Men of the Cherokees, Plenipotentiaries for the Overhills, Valley, Middle and Lower Settlements, and specially Authorized and Deputed by the Whole Body of the Cherokee Nations Certify by these Presents, that at a Congress held between us, and George Price, Ensign of His Majestys 60th Regiment, Commanding Officer of Fort Prince George, and Alexander Cameron Esqr. Commissary for Indian Affairs, Acting in Behalf of His Britannick Majesty and his Subjects, that we have Ceded to the English that Tract of Land (which previous to this Time we deemed our own) lying between a Brook known to the White People by the Name of Devises Corner, and to us by the Yellow Water, and another Brook distant from the former about ten Miles, and known to both White and Red People by the Name of Long Canes.

This Cession to Continue untill the Pleasure of the Honble. William Bull Esqr. present Lieut. Governor, or any future Governor of South Carolina, and the Honble. John Stuart Esqr. Superintendant [f. 750]

of Indian Affairs, shall be known, or till another Instrument of Cession agreeable to this shall be sent up to be signed by us

Kittagusta Prince of Choteh	his 4 Mark	(seal)
O Hassatch Ustenea, or Juds Friend . . .	his 2 Mark	○
Saluy, or the young Warrior	his 2 Mark	○
Eucy, or the good Warrior	his 5 Mark	○
Skalliloske of Chilhowie	his 1 Mark	○
Siftoe of Keowee	his Mark	○

Charlestown 10th January 1766

I approve of the Above Cession of Lands to this Province of South Carolina by the Cherokee Indians, at a Congress held by Alexander Cameron Esqr. my Deputy for the Affairs of the Cherokee Nation at Fort Prince George 19th October 1765. the same being in Consequence of my Orders to said Deputy and my Request of said Nation.

(signed) John Stuart, Agent for & Superintendant of Indian Affairs Sn. District (seal)

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Uguneeah, or the Wolf ...... his X Mark (O)

Chenisto of Sugartown ...... his Mark (O)

O Hassatch of Sugartown ...... his Mark (O)

Stocking Head Man of Toxaway .. his Mark (O)

O Hassatie of Qualatchie ...... his Mark (O)

Johnnie of Toxaway ...... his Mark (O)

Charlestown December 10th 1765

I do hereby in Behalf of His Majesty King George the Third, Accept of the Above Cession of Lands from the Cherokees, and that the Line be run according to the Course mentioned and agreed upon between the Indians and Ensign Price and Mr Cameron, in Consequence of Letters sent by me upon that Matter

Witness my Hand and Seal

(signed) Wm Bull. (seal)

Endorsed

[p.752]

Endorsed Copy of the Cession of/ Lands by the Cherokees/ to the Province of South Carolina, Fort Prince/ George 19 Octr 1765./ N. 19.

Copy.- [p.753]

I certify that I was present by Appoint-ment of the Honorable John Stuart Esqr. Su-perentendant of Indian Affairs for the South-ern District of North America, at the mark-ing a Boundary Line between the province of South Carolina and the Cherokees.

Given under my hand & Seal
Fort Prince George 10 May 1766.

Alexander Cameron
Depy Superintendant

We whose Names are underwritten and Seals affixed Warriors and head Men of the Cherokees hereby certify, that we, at the Re-quest of Alexr Cameron Esqr. were/present [p.754] in Behalf of our whole Nation at the mark-ing the Boundary Line between the Pro-vince of South Carolina and our Country, and

saw it run according to our Agreement at a meeting held for that Purpose at this Place in October last past.

Fort Prince George 10 May 1766.

Kittagusta prince of Chote — his Mark — ○

Ottassatie Ustenecah — his Mark — ○

Ecuy or the good Warrior — his Mark — ○

Tiftoe of Keowee — his Mark — ○

The Wolf of Keowee — his Mark — ○

Keyhetake (deputed by the midde Settl^s) — his Mark — ○

[p.756] Endorsed. Copy of a Certificate from | the Cheroo-kee Chiefs who | assisted Mr. Cameron in | running out the Boundary | Line, 10 May 1766. | No. 20. | 2

Copy. Charles Town 5th February 1766. [p. 757]

Sir,

My having been long absent from this Place in discharging the Duties of my Office, as Superintendant of Indian Affairs, hinder'd me from doing myself the Honor of writing your Excellency on your first Arrival in your Government.

I now take this Opportunity of paying my Compliments of Congratulation to your Excellency: and I sincerely wish your Administration may be attended with all imaginable Success and Happiness

My Business in the two Floridas was to settle the Affairs of my Department, and to assist the respective Governors in making Peace with, and ascertaining the Boundary Lines between the surrounding Indian Tribes and their Provinces, which is consider'd as essential to the preservation of their Tranquility.

[p. 758] I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that Our Endeavours were crowned with Success; having obtained several considerable Cessions of Land, and in a great Measure effaced the bad Impressions left on the Minds of the Savages by the Insinuations

of the French.

During my Absence Governor Bull in
Attention to the Complaints of the Cherokee In-
-dians, relative to Incroachments made on their
hunting Grounds by grants obtain'd from
the two Carolinas, proposed fixing a Boundary
Line; his proposal met with some Difficulty on
the part of the Indians, which however has
been surmounted, and the Line is to be run
accordingly.

I inclose your Excellency a Copy of their
talk on that occasion, in which they proposed,
that a Line be also run between your pro-
[p.759] -vince/and their hunting Grounds, pointing
out the Course of said Line, and where it is
to commence.

I beg leave to offer it as my Opinion, that
the fixing a boundary Line is a Measure
Necessary and essential to the preservation of
peace with the Indian Nations, and which will
have a good Effect on the minds of all the
Indian Tribes, as well as the Cherokees. I have
this day sent away Alexr. Cameron Esqr. my
Deputy, who has in Charge to see the Line be-
-tween the Cherokees and this Province run
out; on which Occasion he is to act jointly

with a person employed and authorized by this Province. I have also directed him to follow any Directions Your Excellency may think proper to send upon that Occasion, and to act conjunctly with any Person, who may be authorized or employed by You; & if my Proposal meet with your | Approbation; [p.760] it may be proper to acquaint Mr. Cameron with your Determination, as soon as possible, that he with the Indians may be ready to go upon the Service if required.

It will give me great pleasure to facilitate any Measure for the good of your Province, and to show with what Respect I have the honour of being,

Sir,

Your Excellency's
most obedient &
most humble Servant.

(sic)

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from | John Stuart [p.760] Esqr. to Govr. | Tryon, dated Charles Town | Febry 5. 1766. | No. 21. | 3

Copy   North Carolina Brunswick. [p.765]

April 9th 1766.

Sir,

I am to Acknowledge the favour of your Letter of the 5 of February, together with the result of a meeting held at Fort Prince George the 20th of October 1765.

It was not in my Power to send Com-missioners to join Mr. Cameron in running the Line relative to this Province described in the Indian Agreement; I have received no Instruction from home for running any Line from South to North Westward of this Pro-vince; and as this Colony has not provided a Fund to answer the Contingent Services of Government in General, I could not take such a step without an order from His Ma-jesty, or the Consent of the Legislature here.

No Complaints have been / brought to [p.766] me, since my Administration, of Encroach-ments made by any Inhabitant of this Province on the Cherokees Tract of Land sur-veyed by Mr. Wylie, agreeable to the orders he received from the several Governors as-sembled at the Congress held at Augusta in 1763.

In Virtue of some Instructions I brought from England, I have sent home my Sentiments of what I conceived would be a proper final Boundary Line between North and South Carolina.

If I could hope at any time to have the Pleasure of your Company at Brunswick, which would give me great Satisfaction, I should be glad to Converse with you on the above Subjects.

[p. 767] It is as much my Inclination, as I esteem it my duty, to Cooperate with you in every Measure, that will tend to the Establishment of a Solid Peace between His Majesty's Subjects and the Indians

Accept my Thanks for your Compliment of Congratulation and good Wishes, and believe me to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient & very humble Servant.

Signed, Wm. Tryon.

North

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North Carolina [f.768]

Brunswick the 5th May/1766

Sir,

I last Saturday received the Favour of your Letter of the 22d and 24 of April with his Majesty's Instructions to his Governors published in 1763

As my short residence in this country and severe sickness has not given me an opportunity of informing myself so perfectly as I wish to be of the Settlements to the Westward of this Province, I cannot at present give Mr Cameron Directions to Survey the Line the Indians wish to have run, as described in their Talk; I can find Nobody that knows where Devises Corner lies.

I shall lay your Correspondence before His Majesty's Council so soon as I can receive some particular/ Informations I have sent for, from the [f.769] Back settlements, I shall then be able I hope to answer Satisfactorily the Different Subjects contained in your Letters.

You give me pleasure in acquainting me, I may have the pleasure of seeing you at Brunswick. I wish to experience that Satisfaction very Soon.

I am,/Sir,/ Your most Obedient
and very humble Servant,

(signed,) Wm Tryon

[1:772]

Endorsed Copies of Letters| from Governor Tryon| to Mr Stuart, dated | No Carolina Brunswick| April 9. 1766| and May 5. 1766. | No 22.

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Copy. Charles Town 28th May 1766. [p. 773]

Sir,

I am now to acknowledge the Receipt of your Excellencys Letter of the 5th Current; since Receipt of which a Talk from the Cherokee Nation, of which the inclosed is a Copy, came by the Return of an Express which I had sent into that Country, by it your Excellency will see, how seriously those Indians think of ascertaining the Line to divide your Province from their Hunting Grounds, and the disagreeable Consequences that probably will attend delaying to Satisfy them in demands which appear to me very reasonable & just; the inclosed Extract of Mr. Cameron's Letter, which accompanied their Talk, will point out the Course of the Line already run behind this Province, and where it terminates upon Reedy River, which falls into Saludy; from which Place they propose continuing it in a streight Course to Coll. Chiswell's Mines upon the great Kannawa or New River; the Indians have/so marked the Trees that the Line must [p. 774] easily be found. Mr. Cameron at my desire diverted the Indians from Running the Line behind your Province, till the Month of September

next; after which time it will be extreamly dif-ficult to keep them in order, without some steps be taken in this Matter.

The present State of Indian Affairs in this department requires attention; The Confed-erate Nations of Abekas, Tallipusses, Alibamous, & Cowetas known to the English by the Name of Creeks, have of late years greatly increased in Number, they have not suffered by the in-cursions of the Northern Tribes, against whom the Cherokees & Chickasaws Serve as a Barrier, and no war has subsisted between them and any Tribe within this department for many Years. Before the evacuation of the Floridas [p. 775] & Louisiana by the French and Spaniards, the Creeks were equally Contiguous to the french, Spanish, & British Settlements, by which three great Nations, their Friendship was equally Sol-licited and Coveted; This Competition Natural-ly raised in the Savages very high Ideas of their own Importance; and, altho' by the re-moval of the two first, the Competition has Subsided, and they are become in a much great-er degree dependant on us for Supplies of Eu-ropean Commodities, yet that jealousy on Ac-count of their Lands and independency, which

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was deeply impressed on their Minds by the insinuations of the french, is not Effaced. and they Continue very insolent and uneasy; whatever enmity or Misunderstanding may subsist amongst the Indian Nations, yet they all think themselves Concerned in every en-croachment on, or injustice done any Tribe by us. The Complaints of the Cherokees on Account of their Hunting Grounds and the Murder of their people in Virginia have been Echoed thro' all the Nations. The Creeks Talk of them in high Terms and quote them as un-contestable Proofs of our bad intentions./ [p. 776] And the Mortar Warrior, who heads the Young Restless and Turbulent Part of his Nation, has been very Busy in stirring up the Cherokees to take Revenge, Offering to support them with 700 Men immediately; and it was with the utmost difficulty, that some Creeks, who with a Party of Cherokees pursued the North-ern Enemy, were very Lately hindered by the Latter from killing some white Men of your Province, who they Mett Hunting; and with-in these twelve Months several Murders have been Committed by them in Georgia, West Florida, and Near the Cherokee Nation: They

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have of late been sounding the inclinations of our new Allies the Chactaws, and small Nations on the Mississippi to a general Rup-ture; they attempted to Seduce the Chicka-saws, and are now endeavouring to inflame the minds of the Cherokees. I am not without [p.777] hopes However, that their bad intention may be defeated by removing all Cause of just Com-plaint from, and Rendring Justice as far as is in our Power to the Latter.

A Rupture with the Creeks and Chero-kees would soon become general, the unfavour-able Impressions left by the French on the Minds of our New Allies not being as yet entirely Ef-faced, and those New Nations Consist of no less than 6 or 7000 fighting Men, a formidable Body and in their Way of making War Capable of doing a great deal of Mischief, Compact and Contiguous as they are to our Provinces.

I take the Liberty of Troubling your Ex-cellency with a View of Indian Affairs from a possibility of its being acceptable at a time when Settling the Boundarys is Agitated.

As the Arrival of Lord Charles Montague is [p.778] Hourly expected, I wish to be in the Way when that Happens, as I may possibly Receive some

instructions from the Ministry, Relative to these and such other Matters, as I long ago submitted to their Consideration; I afterwards propose myself the Honour of waiting on you at Brunswick, I most Sincerely wish your Excellency better Health, and have the Honor of Being Respectfully,

Sir,

Your Excellency's,

Most Obedt &

Most Hble Servant.

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from/ Mr Stuart [P. 780] to Governor/ Tryon dated Charles/ Town 28th May 1766/ No 23.

Copy. Charles Town 10th February 1766. [p.701]

Sir,

I cannot omitt doing myself The Honour of writing you by Mr. Randolph, being the first good opportunity which has offered since my Return to this Province from the two Floridas, where, by an Order from His Majesty signified by the Secretary of State, I had been to Assist in establishing Friendship with the Surrounding Nations, and fix & ascertain Boundary Lines betwixt the Lands reserved by them for Hunting Grounds & what they Ceded to said Provinces.

I can with pleasure acquaint you, that my Negociations were Crowned with Success, & that the Lands Ceded were deemed Sufficient by & satisfactory to the respective Governors; and that there is | The appearance [p.702] of Harmony and good Friendship between the Inhabitants of His Majesty's provinces and the Indian Tribes in the Southern Part of this department.

At my return from West Florida, it gave me great Concern to learn that great discontent prevailed among the Cherokees, on Account of the Murder of their Countrymen,

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by the Inhabitants of Augusta County in your Province, as well as the Extension of the Back Settlements of the two Carolinas into their Hunting Grounds.

Your Letters & the Assiduity and discreet management of Alexander Cameron my Deputy, & Mr Price commanding at Fort Prince George quiet- [p.703] ed in some Measure, their Minds|With respect to the former, and Lieutenant Governor Bull, in order to Remove all Cause of further Uneasiness on the Latter Complaint, proposed to run out a Boundary Line between the Lands reserved by them & this Province, which However they declined 'till my Return.

I lost no Time in writing to them on these Matters, & in Consequence they agreed to the pro-posed Boundary Line, & sent me the inclosed Talk. I have also sent a Duplicate of the Talk to Gov-ernor Tryon of No Carolina; & as Mr Cameron has orders to be present at Running out the Line early in the Spring, by a person employed by Lt Governor Bull, I have Requested Governor Tryon to employ some proper Person also, who at the same time may, jointly with Mr Cameron, Settle & Run out a Boundary Line between His Province [p.704] & the Lands|Reserved, by the Indians. I have

Instructed Mr. Cameron to pay the greatest Attentation to any Matter you may have to transact with the Indians, regarding your Province; and I do not doubt, but the Respective Governors will defray any Expence which may be incurred by such Provincial Service.

By the inclosed Copy of a Letter from Mr. Price, you will Perceive, that a Woman has been carried away Prisoner, by some Domestick Indians, who they imagine to be Nottaways. I am to Request of you to Cause some Enquiry to be made into this Affair, as I have ventured to Assure them, if it be as they Surmise; that Justice shall be done them; they are the more uneasy, as they Suspect the Back Settlers of your Province, to have a hand in [p.185] Employing these Indians to do the Mischief.

It will give me very great pleasure to hear from you Relative to these Matters, & whatever else may be in my Power for the Service of your Province, & I shall gladly embrace every Opportunity of Shewing with what Respect I am,

Sir,

Your most Obt. & most hble Servt.

signed John Stuart.

The Honble. Francis Fauquier.

[f.788]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from | John Stuart Esqr to Lt. | Govr. Fauquier dated | Charles Town 10 Febry | 1766. | No. 24.

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Copy North Carolina [p.789]

Brunswick the 17th June 1766.

Sir,

I had the satisfaction to receive your Letter of the 28th of last Month by Mr London, with a Cherokee Talk, and an Extract from Mr Cameron's Letter; I now only wait for Mr Palmer, the Surveyor General, coming into Brunswick from Bath Town, to hold a Council; when I shall communicate the whole of your Corres-pondence, and hope by the Time you promise me with a Visit, to be able to accommodate the Requisitions of the Indians, to the satis-faction of all Parties.

If the Line the Cherokees propose to be Run, is continued in a straight Course from Reedy River to Chiswell's Lead Mines, I am in-formed, that a considerable part of Mecklen-burg, and great part of Rowan Counties, will be left to the Westward of the said Line, and consequently, a large Body of Inhabitants will be shut out of this Province; I therefore think the first Proposition of the Indians, the most easy to be effected, Vizt a North Course to be run from Reedy River to the Mountains, [p.790] and from thence a straight Course to the Mines;

but this you will be a better Judge of. when I have the Pleasure of shewing you the Rough Sketch I have obtained, of our Western Frontier Counties.

The 17th of last Month, the Sachem of Tuscaroras waited on me, with very good Credentials from Sir William Johnson; He applied to me, for leave to sell part of the Lands belonging to his Nation in this Colony to support the Expence of as many of his Subjects on the Roanoke, as are willing to join the Six Nations: I could not comply with his Request, without the Consent of the General Assembly; their Lands being appropriated to them, by an Act of the Legislature of this Province I have therefore perswaded him, to go to his People settled on the Roanoke, and remain with them, till the meeting of the General Assembly, to be held at Newbern next October, when I assured him, I would give all the Assistance in my Power; and in the mean time, promised to write to Sir William Johnson, to desire he would acquaint [p. 741] | the Six Nations of the Cause of his delayed return to them

I hope you have had an opportunity of congratulating your new Governor, on his safe

Arrival among you; and that nothing will impede my soon experiencing the Pleasure of your Company in this More Solitary part of the World.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble Servant,

Wm. Tryon.

P.S. Give me leave to trouble you to forward the Inclosed to Sir Wm Johnson.

John Stuart Esqr.

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from| Governor Tryon [P.792] to| Mr Stuart, dated| 17th June 1766| No. 25.

Copy [f.793]

Extract of a Letter from Ensign George Price, dated Fort Prince George - 3.d June 1766.

Mr Cameron has been gone from this place ever since the 17 of last Month: but I have not heard from him yet. After the different Accounts we had concerning Mr Boyd, it is now reduced to a Certainty, that some Mischance has befell him, and the three men who accompanied him. Their Horses have all been brought in from Alee Joy River, where 'tis supposed their Bodies were thrown in after they were slain, as there was no traces of them any further; and as none of their Effects can be found it is suspected, that a party headed by the white Owl did the Mischief; that party having returned as they said from War a few Days after Mr Boyd's departure/for Virginia, and on [f.794] their coming near Chote set up the Death Whoop, altho' they returned as they said without meeting any Enemy. One Ross, who is Factor for the new instituted Company in Virginia for carrying on a Trade with the Indians, came into the Nation along the Road Mr Boyd was to have went, but saw nothing of him. This Gentlemans Business in the Nation is to obtain

the Consent of the Cherokees to build a Factory at the great Island on Holstowns River; but the great Warrior told him the Virginians might settle at the Lead Mines, and send in Traders from thence, but no nearer; The Carpenter's wife does not stop to say it was the Owl, and His party, who did the Mischief.

[A.796] Endorsed Copy of the Extract| of a Letter from Ensign| George Price, dated Fort| Prince George 3 June| 1766.| No. 26.

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Jn. Stuart

Copy/ Fort Prince George 9 April 1766. [4.797]

Sir,

Since my last to you of the 31st Ult: I deliver'd your talk to the Cherokees in the presence of some of the Chiefs of the different Settlements, for which they thank You, as well as for the Ammunition &c. you sent them; and they promise to adhere strictly to their Instructions.

I am waiting for Jud's friend who is hourly expected before I set out to run the Line; the Prince and some other head men are here waiting for him also

I have the pleasure to inform You; that a Runner just now arrived here with the Death Whoop from Tiftoe and the Sugartown Warrior Chinista; he acquaints us, that they did not call in the Settlement of Virginia, as it was contrary to the Talk Mr. Price had given them on their setting out; but that they proceeded to the Northward, and upon their March met a party of the Enemy, whom they engaged/ for [4.798] some hours; the Cherokees killed and scalped two of them, and remain Masters of the Field; but they had the seed of Settico and one private killed, and one private wounded in that Action.

The day before Yesterday the 10th they came up with another party of the Northwards about 50 Miles off; they fought and killed one of the Enemy, but not being equal in Number, the Cherokees were obliged to retreat, with two privates wounded.

Ecuy or the good Warrior of Estatoe will set out in two days with a party of Cherokees, & twenty Creeks against the Northwards; He promises that he will not think of going against the Virginian Indians, or any one else in that province, untill you hear from Governor Fauquier.

I informed the Indians, that you expected to have some Letters from over the great Water; and upon Receipt of them you would pay your +Canalies a Visit, upon which they express'd much Satisfaction.

[p.799] | Mr. Price has nothing to add but his Compliments I shall therefore conclude with mine to your Family, and believe that I am,

Sir, | Your most obedient most humble and obliged Servant,

(signed) Alexr. Cameron.

+ Friends.

[p.800] Endorsed. Copy of a Letter from Mr. | Alexander Cameron, dated | Fort Prince George 9 April | 1766 | No. 27.

Fort Prince George 10th May 1766 [p.601]

Sir

Agreable to your Instructions to me, I set out the 21st Ultimo, to see the Cherokee Boundary Line surveyed; I was accompanied by the Prince of Chote, Jud's Friend, Tiftoe Ecuy, and the Wolf, with Thirty young men, and we arrived at Dewise's Corner, on the 24th following.

Mr Wilkinson was appointed Commissioner by the Governor and Council, to see the Line run, and Mr Pickens, the Surveyor, attended us. We begun the Line at Dewis's Corner, and proceeded Southwest 50 Miles, to Savannah River; The Indians blazed the Trees as we went, and made the Boundary very clear and strong, as they term it.

I could not learn that we took in any Land, that had been surveyed by any White man before; but there is one Atkins, settled within four Miles of the Line, near to Savannah. The distance from Dewis's Corner to the River, (as near as we could make it,) is 27 Miles; The course of the Line from Dewis's Corner to Reedy River, where the Line terminates, is N. E. / 50 Miles; [p.602] and the distance 18 Miles. About Saludy, there are several Houses within four Miles of the

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Line, and one House within one Mile of it. On the North Carolina side of Reedy River, there are three or four Families settled: and even if the Indian Boundary be run a North Course, these settlements will fall five or Six Miles above it. One William Turner on Saludy, below Ninety Six, has settled a Cowpen and Plantation on the above Indian Lands, altho' he very well knew, that Mr Wilkinson, by Governor Bull's orders, removed a settlement off the same Tract of Land last year: I have sent a Warning to remove without loss of Time, otherwise, I should take upon me to drive them off, and distribute part of their Cattle among the Indians, as a Tax belonging to them, &c.

The Cherokees propose runing the Line from where it Terminated a Streight Course to Colonel Chiswell's Mines which I believe will be North, as nigh as I could make it; They say, that it must be very evident, that as they have given all their claims of Lands in [p.007] Virginia, below Chiswell's Mines, and in South Carolina, below Dewis's Corner, that a straight Line, from Reedy River to the Mines, must consequently cut off a great deal of their Land

in No. Carolina; that part of their Hunting ground lies 40 Miles eastward of where they now nominate their Boundary; but that they do not love disputing with the White People, concerning a trifle, therefore they made them a present of it.

It would be very necessary, that a Surveyor should first Sight the Line, from Reedy River a North Course, in order to know where it will terminate in Virginia, and whether or not, it will take away any of the Settlements.

Your Express, George Redd, arrived at Dewis's Corner the 6th Inst. as we returned from marking the Line; I read to the Indians, what part of your Dispatches concerned them, for which they return you their Thanks: they likewise return you thanks, for your Trouble and assiduity, in having their Boundary Line fixed, as they are very sensible, it is of Great importance to them: they were however, Chagrined, that Governor Bull had sent no presents, for the Lands they ceded to the Province of South Carolina; and more especially, as they were a poor People, and prevented from Hunting, by the [1006]

numerous parties of their Enemies, that lurk continually about them. Inclosed, you have a Talk from the head beloved Man Kitta=-gusta, dictated to him, by many Men and Warriors of his Nation. I inclose you likewise, an Instrument, Certifying their being present, as well as my self, at the Surveying of the Division Line of South Carolina, as already mentioned.

I have distributed most part of the Ammunition among the Indians, for their Defence, as well as the greatest part of the other Presents you have sent them.

I would be glad, that you would re.-new the Indian Commissions which I con.=veyed to you, and send them, with the Med.-als, by the first opportunity, as they are at present much wanted to be given, as a Me.-morial of our Friendship towards the Chero.-kees, which the Creeks endeavour to depre.-ciate, as much as possible. One dozen Medals is the least that is necessary for them, and if you think proper to be distributed as fol.

[p.805] =lows,| to Ouonnastotah, Kittagusta, Attacullah-cullah, Willinnawah, Otassatch, of the Over hills: Moitoy of the Valley, the Mankiller

of Nuccassie, who now lives in little Choteh, to the Southward of the Valley: Tiftoe, Ecuy, Saluy, and the Wolf lower Towns, and Tooguloo.

In my Letter of the 2d April, I informed you, that Ecuy or the old Warrior of Estatoe, was ready to set out to war against the Norwards, with a party of Cherokees and twenty Creeks; upon their March, on the frontier of No Carolina, they met two white Beaver Hunters, and it was with great difficulty, Ecuy prevented the Creeks from Hatcheting them; but after a strong and long talk, from him to the Creek head Man, (The Buck,) he prevailed upon them, to return the white men their Guns, which they had taken from them; Ecuy told them, that he would proceed no further with them, as they determined to bring him into a Scrape, and that he could not be present at sheding the Blood of any of his Brothers the English; He instantly returned home, and the Creeks followed. Mr Price and I, shook hands with, and thanked Ecuy, at a public Meeting for his behaviour, and made him small presents: I however explained to him, that

[p.206] he did/no more than his Duty, for his own Interest, and the good of all his Nation.

Tiftoe had pretty good Success in his Expedition; he routed the Enemy in two different engagements, he brought home 3 Scalps, Skulls & all; in the first Skirmish, the Seed of Settico was wounded, of which he died in six nights after; Tiftoe relates, that when he received his wounds, he told them he should die in six nights, and desired they would not think it troublesome to carry him so long. On their Arrival in Camp, after the Sixth days March, the Seed told them he was now going to die; that he was a man, and Warrior; that he did not die like a Woman, in Bed, that he died in War; but, said he, you must not bury me under the ground, to be smothered, Tye me up with Vines to a pretty high tree, where the enemy cannot find my Scalp, but I can see them when they are going to War against you; and if I can do no more, I shall bring you Intelligence thereof. One more of the party was killed, and three [p.207] wounded, one of which died since. The/Cherokees were surprized in Camp, and most of them ran away, but upon Tiftoe's animating them by a

strong and bold Speech, throwing off all his cloaths, and killing the Head warrior on the first onsett, his party rallied and beat off the Enemy.

Mr Taylor writes me from over the Hills, that the Rogue Mankiller, and his Brother Kennititah, are employed as Embassadors, between the Mortar of the Creeks, and Ouconnastotah; and, that the Mortar engages to reinforce the Cherokees, with 700 on one day's warning, provided they will go to Virginia, and fall on the back Settlements &c.

The following, is an extract of a Letter from Mr Alexander Boyd of Virginia, to me, dated Tenassie 2. April 1766.

"The Great Warrior, and Attacullaculla, "want to see the great King, and seem ex"tremely desirous to embark from Virginia, "and were they to sollicit our Governor and "Council for leave, (as they seem inclined to do) "they would undoubtedly obtain it, adding "their Agents, and your Concurrence thereto; "for there are none of the Murderers, that "killed a party of these people, yet apprehend"ed, neither can they (as) without imminent dan"ger; for the whole Body of Crackers, to a man,

[p.808] "have/unanimously declared, publickly, that "they will espouse their Cause at the expence "of their Lives, so that proclamations and "great Rewards answer no purpose. And should "these head-men be allowed to take a Voyage, "the expence of conducting them to, and from "England, would not exceed the premiums "offer'd for bringing the other Villains to jus-"tice. Our Colony is now about building, and "fixing, a large Store at the great Island on "Houlston, for carrying on an extensive Trade, "and supplying them on the most reasonable "terms possible; and at their Request to our Gov-"ernor & Council, they design to make overtures "of Peace, to the Northern Tribes in their behalf; "which, if they can Effect, great Influence will "be used with those living on the Ohio, to bring "their Commodities also, to this grand Magazine, "and be supplied with Cloathing &c, all this "is possible, but I fear their Views are too Sanguine.

"I have been Interrogated by several of "the Warriors, why the Governor and his beloved "Men, did not catch the Rogues, and hang them [p.809] "that killed their people;/And indeed of late, "Rumours prevailed here, of some of the disaf-"fected having been busy, sowing bad talks

"among them, and they are threatning Re-
"-venge for their Losses; therefore, your pre-
"-sence here, is much wished for."

We had Accounts some time ago, that Mr Boyd was killed, going in to Virginia; but I am glad to understand that our in-formation was groundless.

Numerous are the fearful and dread-ful Stories, the Traders report of the Chero-kees, and the continual Attempts of the Creek upon them, to alienate their Minds from us, and sow the Seeds of Contention between us, if possible; but I am not affraid of setling every thing in its proper Chan-nel, and making all Streight.

I must observe to you, that should the great Warrior, and Attacullaculla, be allowed to go to England from Virginia, and pay his passage backward & for-ward, it would never be a sufficient ac-knowledgement to the Relations of the Indians that had been murdered; but if the perpetrators of the Murder cannot by any means be brought to justice, then they must send large presents for the Re-lations/of the Murdered, and endeavour [f. 810]

to make up matters that way; I am inform-
-ed, the whole Body of them intend to pay
me a Visit on my arrival as I had been all
along promising them Satisfaction; I am
upon my word affraid of them, but I hope
to be able to wave the affair still longer.

I think Sir, it lies with you, to send
home the Great Warrior and Little Carpen-
-ter; as it would be of the greatest service
to the Public, I do not in the least doubt,
but they will be sent home from Virginia,
(unless you will suppress them) as I am con-
-vinced, the Carpenter will leave no Stone
unturned to Effect it

In an Engagement between the North-
-wards, and the Hunting Party of Cherokees
down the Tenassie, four of the former were
killed, and three of the latter, and several
wounded on both sides; the Cherokees threw
themselves into a Block House, (made by the
Carpenter last Winter for his own defence) which
prevented their being mostly cut off, as the
Enemy were much superior in Number.

[p.311] A few days after, a Norward Indian
came close to the Island Town, and snapt his
Gun three times at a Cherokee Indian that

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was cutting of Wood, the former ran up to the Cherokee with his Tomahawk, and made a Stroke at him, which the latter partly parried; They grasped each other, but the Norward oversett his Antagonist, upon which, the Cherokee called out, and a Wench, that was nigh to them, ran to her friend's Assistance, oversett the Norward in his Turn, tied him Neck and Heel, and brought him in; His Tryal soon came on, and Attacullaculla, who was Chief Justice, ordered him to be burnt, after cutting off some of his Members, which Orders were soon executed; the fellow behaved with great undauntedness, and smiled at his torture.

On the 21st ult. Old Welsh, daughter, (whom Mr Wilkinson keeps,) and grandchild, were going to Toogaloo, and were met by six Norward Indians; Welsh had his grandchild in his arms, and his daughter coming be-hind; he shook hands with the Indians, and asked what Country [sic] but he finding them seizing of him, and making up to his daugh-ter, knew they/were Enemy, and called to her [p. 213] to make her escape, upon which, she turned her horse about and gave him the whip. the

Enemy flung two Spears at her, and wounded her in the side, and Arm; Welsh, and Wilkinson's child, were both killed, and their brains knocked out with a War Club, which was left by them, with Shanee Signs upon it; No Trader will venture into this Nation, if the enemy are permitted to kill White people, as well as Red.

Mr Wilkinson, notwithstanding his good Oeconomy, expended to the Amount of £600 Currency in making small presents to the Indians, and supplying them with provision; altho' I bore a part of the Expence, I am however well convinced, that no man in the Province of South Carolina, could have done it at so little expence.

The Traders, with one Voice join and request, that you would apply to Sir William Johnson, in order to Suppress the Insolence of the Norward Indians, contrary to the last treaty of Peace, the Consequence of that Breach of theirs [p.813] will be, that the Cherokees will follow their example, and knock up as many of their Traders as they can, which they already begin to insinuate.

His Highness the Prince shakes hands with you, and begs that you'll send up an Union

Flag, to be displayed on particular Occasions, in the head beloved Town of Choteh; Ottassateh or Jud's Friend holds you fast also, and desires, that you would give a strong talk, to Henry Young at the Forks of Edisto, concerning three Negroes of his, who were taken in the time of War by some of the Cherokees, who were going with them to the French in order to sell them, when Jud's Friend spoke, and said, that altho' they were at War with the English at present, they would have a peace with them by and by, and that he would not suffer the Negroes to be sold to the French, that he himself would purchase them, and give him 300lb of Leather for them, they were afterwards sent down here, & the Jud left it to his own generosity, what to give, but he never had a farthings worth; a couple of Cows would satisfy him.

I am, with great respect and regard,

Sir, Your most obet. & very hubl. Servt.

(signed) Alexr. Cameron.

Endorsed. Copy of a Letter from | Mr. Alexander Cameron [a note] to Mr. | Stuart, dated May 10. 1766. | No. 38. | 10

[to Stuart]

Copy of a letter from Alexr. Cameron dated [p. 817]
Toquch 1st June 1766.

Sir,

I arrived here on the 25th ult: and Notwithstanding the dreadful and Alarming information the Traders reported of the Indians, I found them in very good humor, & their Talks very Streight.

I Upbraided them with the Murder of poor Mr. Boyd, (who is without doubt Killed, with one Fields & Burk,) but the Cherokees firmly deny to a man their having any hand in it; I am not however without some Suspicion of them, from the many insinuations they dropt at different times in my hearing of the grudge they bore the Virginians in General, since the murder of their Friends in that Country.

I demanded a Party of the Cherokees from their Chiefs, to go as far as Broad River, where Mr. Boyd's Horses were found, in order to Search for his Bones, | that they might [p. 818] be buried; they readyly granted my Request, but the many Tracts of the Enemy that they met with frightened them back.

They Absolutely deny giving any encouragement to the Creeks in regard to their falling

on the White people, & desire that you will not be-lieve any such groundless Reports of them.

The Cherokees with one Voice return you their Unfeigned thanks for all the good Offices you do them; & if you could but Settle a Peace between the Norwards & them, they would for ever Acknowledge it as the greatest Obligation to you.

The Little Carpenter's Brother brought in a Scalp two days ago, & Another was brought in by a party off the great Island, Two more to
[p. 14] | Chiwee above Chillhowie - every now and then we hear the War-Hoop.

It is shocking to Express the teasing, Cheat-ing & Horse Stealing that have been Committed among the Indians, by the Traders & Packhorse-men last Winter in this nation. Various and Numerous are the Complaints made to me against them; but I was too late to redress them; It is no wonder, that the Cherokees, should withdraw their Affections for us, when we allow such Vil-lains to Trade or reside Amongst them.

The Indians seemed Extreamly Satisfied with the appearance of Mr. Ross, who Arrived here a few days Since from Virginia; he is Factor to the Publick Trade to be carried on

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by that Colony with the Cherokees; He made them a Proposal of Settling a Store fortified with Stockade on long Island Houlston, but they replied, that his talk was very good & agre- [p. 820] -able to them, but that they would not Al- -low any store to be fixed there for the fol- -lowing Reasons; That, that was their best hunting ground, & That their Young fellows might steal some of their Horses and kill their Cows; & that the white people would be for taking some Satisfaction; That the Issue of this would be their breaking out in an Open Rupture.

The Assembly of Virginia have voted £30,000 So. Carolina Currency for the Support of this Trade, and to Continue for Seven Years; it seems their views are not to make money, but to Supply the Indians on the Cheapest Terms possible; Mr. Ross promises sending Them Amu- -nition in a couple of Moons, if the Norwards will permit him, & he Intends Carrying all his goods by Water. He sets off Tomorrow for Keowee, from thence About to Virginia, as the Path this way is very Dangerous.

Endorsed. Copy of a Letter from/ Alexr. Cameron Esqr/ [p. 824]
dated Toqueh 1st June/ 1766/ No. 29.

Copy. [p.525]

Extract of a Letter from Ensign George Price, dated at Fort Prince George 7th May 1766.

My last was dated 27th April and I sent it by the way of Augusta; since that Time every Trader's mouth, that I have seen from the Overhills, has been filled with nothing but Stories of the Insolence of the Indians; — George Parks & one Bowie arrived here the 3d & 4th & they both agree in their Accounts, that the great Warrior was near killing one Mr. Savage, a Brother of John Savage Esqr. at Ninety Six, that the Rogue Mankiller of Setties was prevented from killing another Person; that they met a Party of Cherokees & Creeks, as they were coming down, going to Chote, with a white Man's Scalp tied to a War-Club, but that it was the Opinion of every one, that Boyd of / Virginia, the Gentleman men- [p.526] tioned in my last, passed by safe; The Traders all of them seem to think the Cherokees would have murdered every Man of them at one Time this Spring, if the Norwards had not fallen on them when they did; and I must inform you, that the Cherokees Accuse us of having sett them on. I wrote Yesterday to

the Great Warrior to come down, that if the Creeks intend doing any Mischief, I may get it out of him, as I am told there are Constantly Messengers going between him & the Mortar, and that the Creeks are Pouring very fast into this Nation.—

[p. 828] Endorsed. Copy of the Extract/ of a Letter from Ensign/ George Price, dated at/ Fort Prince George, 1st/ of May 1766./ No. 30.

Copy/ [p.029]

A Talk from Ouonnastotah, Willin-nawan, Ottassattee, Kittagusta, &c. To the Honble. William Bull Esqr. Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina at Toquah 11th July 1765.

Brother,

We received your talk where you desire, that some of our Warriours be present at the running out of the Boundary Line. The Talk is very good, and the sooner it is done the better; but we are informed by the young fellow that came up from Keowee, that the White people would have it, that the Boundary Line was Broadies Plantation; We Remember very well, that no Cherokee was to go lower than Broadies Plantation without a White Man in Company by the Articles of Peace, but no Boundary was Settled/at that time by either [p.030] Party. When Our Beloved Brother Captain Stuart Read the Great Kings talk to us at Augusta in the hearing of four Governors, it was then Stipulated, that Dewars Corner (?) Swearingham across to Templeton on the Road, should be our Bounds. - We might then

claim below that, but as the white people were Settled, we did not choose that they should be Removed; We know that the White people are very troublesome to you for Land, & that they tell you that their Boundary is Broadies Plantation; and if it is not Soon run out, the White people will say next, that Twelve Mile River is the Boundary, we desire there- [p.532] -fore; since you was not at the Treaty at |Au- -gusta, that you will stop your White people from Settling on our Ground, untill our be- -loved Brother comes home. He knows well the talk at Augusta, & what was Agreed upon be- -tween us & the white people at that time.

Brother, it would be a very great loss to us to give up any Land there, as it is the Hunting Grounds of our Lower Town's people; When our Beloved Brother returns, and sends us a Talk, about running out the Line, we shall then go, but the White People tell you Lies, as you was not at Augusta, and tells you to Run out the Line in the Wrong Place.

We thank you for being Sorry for the loss of our People in Virginia; But we hope the [p.533] Governor of Virginia will make|everything Streight Again.

We have heard nothing from Attacullaculla, Since he went in.

This is all we have to Say.

Your Brother Ouonnastotah &c.

Endorsed Copy of a Talk from | the Cherokees[p. 836] to Lieut | Gov. Bull 11 July | 1765 | No. 31

Copy of a Talk from the Headmen and [p. 837]
Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, dated
Fr Prince George 20th Octr 1765

At a meeting held the 20th Octr 1765. It was agreed by the Prince of Chote, head beloved Man of the Nation, Juds Friend, and all the Warriors and head Beloved Men of the Lower Towns, that the Line shou'd be Run at Dewis's Corner, and the inclosed is a Copy of the Cession; Two Belts and Strings were given from Chote & Keowee the beloved and many other principal Towns, with the strongest Assurances of the Pacifick Disposition of the Nation, besides the following which is in substance as it was delivered by the Prince & Jud's friend, in the Name of the whole Nation.

That as the Lower Towns had already consented to the Lines being Run as above, there shou'd be no Objections made on that head hereafter, that what they now agreed [p. 838] to, shou'd be final; but that they hoped the marking the same wou'd be deferr'd till the Spring, as their Hunting Season was come on, & it would be inconvenient and a Loss to them to attend before.

That, as this Cession is an Instance of their Duty to King George, and their Love for their Brothers, the white people, in as much as they have given part of their hunting Grounds away, because they wou'd not put any of their Poorer Brothers to the inconveniency of moving; They hoped it wou'd recommend them to the particular favour of their Brother Lieutenant Governor Bull, and their Father Captain Stuart, whom they desired wou'd inform the King their great Father of the same, and put him in mind of his Children: That they further hoped this wou'd recommend them to [p.329] | the Country People, and be a means of treating them with Confidence and Civility; That on their Parts they should look on this, as a lasting bright Chain, which they shou'd always hold one End of fast, resting in the Confidence that the Line wou'd always be remembered by their Brothers, with the same justice to their Children, as to them; That they expect the Line on the North Carolina side shall Commence, where that of the South Carolina side terminates, and be run a North Course into the Mountains, whence a Streight Line to the Lead Mines of Col^l. Chiswell shou'd

fix the boundary on the Virginia side. That the late Murder of some of their friends in Virginia was still fresh in their minds, but alleviated by the promises of Satisfaction they have received, if the persons can be taken; & if not, as they are convinced what happen'd was not thro' a bad Disposition of all their Brothers the English, they will not insist further; and lastly, that their Old and constant Enemies had now found the way to the Lower/ [p. 849] Towns, that they begg'd of their Brothers a small Quantity of Ammunition to be employed against them.

After the above it seems some discontent prevailed among the Young Men, who had not been sufficiently apprized of the Line's place as I conjecture; and the 22^d was appointed for another meeting. Juds Friend after a private Conversation with the Warriors spoke as follows. "My Eldest Brothers, Ensign Price & M^r. Cameron, I was at Augusta, as were many of my Nation; we have the Talks in Our Remembrance, that were delivered there; we have likewise the most dutifull Affection for Our great Father the

King, and hope for his most Gracious Notice & Pro-
-tection, being but a handfull of his Children in
comparison of the many he has. The Land we
gave the other Day we wish may be fruitfull
[p.561] of / Grain; we gave with it to Our Brothers the
game that is upon it, the Grass for their Cattle
to feed upon, the Running Waters, and Springs
that are upon it for their drinking, the Wood
for their burning; & hereafter shall never make
any Claims to any thing belonging to it. Of
our Talk write to the Warriors at the Water
side, that they may think favourably of us.
I desire all our Brothers to remember all our
dependance for the Necessaries of Life is upon
Hunting, that we shall Hunt no where but on
our own Land; and that we expect to Reserve
it for ourselves unfrequented by White Hunters

My Brothers of the Lower Towns hear
me; now God is the Maker of both white & red
People, and we are all his Children. The Land
he gave to Us all, and we have divided it, our
Brothers have it in Writing, & we in our Minds;
there is no difference between them and Us; we
are both alike; the Blood flows in their Veins
[p.562] as in Ours; & we / have mutually the same pas-
-sions and desires; therefore let us hear of no

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discontents about the Line, it was agreed up-on and given by you to the Warriors of the Fort before the Prince, and I came down, and there is yet enough reserved for you; we have settled all Matters very Satisfactory with our two Brothers here for you, and they take care of you; therefore Build good Houses and think of living Amicably & peaceably, nor say hereafter you know not where the Line is to be Run. I tell you all it is at the Yellow Water, and is to be done in the Spring; so dont sham your Warriors any more with being told, that you went Below it, stole Horses, burnt the Woods, and com-mitted other disorders; but when you buy a Horse or a Gun, take care that you get a Bill of Sale with it. You see the pains Our Eldest Brothers the Warriors/here are [p. 843] at to take Rogues and send them from among Us, to secure to us our Property. will you not then be Honest? or what Course are your War-riours to take with you? for We are tired Tra-velling Backwards & forwards to Make up Matters for you.

We had promises of a good Trade from His late Majesty King George, & these have been

Repeated by His present Majesty, whom I have seen; the Nation is accordingly well supplied; but as your Ground is now somewhat Abridged, and the game grow scarcer every Year, I shall on your behalf, & do now request of our two Brothers now to Write to Our Brothers below to settle Rates upon the Goods, lower than what they are sold for at present; and, as Our minds are all become Streight, I entreat we may have Rum brought among us again, the Warriors will be answerable that no bad Consequences shall arise from it; nor do we desire it in the abundance we had it former-[p. [illegible]] -ly; but the Traders to be | Restricted to bring no more than Six Keggs unmixed to His Town and to oblige Them (sic) to sell them for Provision-kind, & not for Skins.

Endorsed. Copy of a Talk from | the Head Men & Warriors | of the Cherokee Nation, | dated Fort Prince George | 20 Octr. 1765. | No. 32.

Copy. [A.1]

Friends & Brothers, The Prince of Chote and other Head Warriors & beloved men of the Cherokee Nation.

Your beloved Brother Mr. Cameron delivered me your Talk dated at Fort Prince-George 20th. October for which I thank you; your having at my Request so readily agreed to the Boundary Line proposed by Lt. Governor Bull, is an Instance of Your Regard for, and Confidence in me, which gives me great Pleasure; and I now Assure you, that I shall Attend to your Interest, and endeavour to procure you Justice.

I shall without Loss of time write to the Governor of North Carolina to run out and Settle the Boundary Line between your Lands & his Province, in the Manner which You Propose and when that is once done, we shall Live in Peace like Brothers: for no Dispute can ever Afterwards arise [A.2] concerning Lands, and whenever any/white Man presumes to settle Beyond the Line, you are to acquaint me, and I will get him removed.

I am sorry that you have lost two

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Women which you suppose were Carried away by the Nottawayes who Live in the Settle=
=ments of Virginia; I shall write to the Lt. Governor demanding Justice, if it be found that the Nottaways are to blame, and I shall communicate to You whatever answer he sends me; in the mean Time I must desire, that you will not think of going in among the Settlements to take Revenge, as you may be assured, that if your Women are among the Nottaways, they shall be returned, and Means taken to punish the Aggressors.

You may likewise depend on the As=
=surances given you by Governor Fauquier, that
[p. 2] you shall have ample Satisfaction on the Mur=
=derers of your People in/Augusta County, when=
=ever they can be laid hold of.

I am sorry to understand, that you are so much harrassed by Your Enemies the Northern Indians. If you will acquaint me what Nations you are at War with, and whether or not you are desirous of making Peace with them, I will write to Sir Wm. Johnson, the great Be=
=loved Man of the Northern Tribes, and endeavour to bring about a Peace for you; as I am sorry when I hear that the Blood of my Brothers is

Spilled. I desire that when you go to mark off the Line between You & this Province, Mr Cameron may be present, without whom you cannot properly do any=thing of that Nature with any of the Provinces, As he Acts for me and will bear Witness to all that passes in the same Manner as if I were present. I am now to tell you, that I had a Meeting with the Lower Creek Nations Warriors at Picolata near St Augustine; my Talks with them were [k.v] very good, and I have settled a Boundary/Line between their and our Grounds all round the two Floridas & Georgia; the Line between the Chactaws and Us is also settled, so that henceforward we can never have any dispute about Lands with any Nation of Redmen.

You desire a Supply of Ammunition, which I now send by Your Brother Mr Cameron; who will distribute the same among you.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Charles Town this 1st Febry 1766.

/sign'd/ John Stuart.

[k.v]

Endorsed Copy of Mr Stuarts/Talk to the Cherokees/dated Febj. 1st 1766./No 33.

[to ...]

[h. 9]

Copy

Copy of a Talk from the Cherokees at Fort Prince George dated 8 May 1766.

At a Congress at Fort Prince George 8th May 1766, Present Alexander Cameron Esqr. Deputy Agent for the Cherokee Indians, Ensign George Price commanding Officer of Fort Prince George, Kittagusta or the Prince of Chotch Head beloved Man of the Cherokee Nation, Juds friend, and many other Headmen and Warriors of the upper, middle and lower Cherokee Towns. When Kittagusta addressed himself to Mr. Cameron and Mr. Price, as follows.

Brothers,

I am to utter the united Voice of my Nation to you, and to desire you to make Our [h. 10] father Captain Stuart / His Majesty's Agent & Superintendant of Indian Affairs, acquainted, as soon as possible, with my Speech.

We returned Yesterday from making the Line between South Carolina and our Country; a Task of Fatigue, but nevertheless agreeable, as our Brothers, who are settled on the Frontiers of that Province, and we can never more have any Disputes about Land.

At Our Meeting with you here in October

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last we proposed also a Boundary Line on the North Carolina and Virginia Side; we repeat it once more, and desire to have it extended from where that of South Carolina terminates upon Reedy River, a streight Course to Colonel Chis=
[p. 11] =wells Mines, which will be a just Boundary, and/ the only one we can allow of. The Num=:ber of Families that have come from North Carolina, and Virginia, and settled upon a great part of Our best Lands, and the bold Inroads of a few that are within an easy Day's March of some of Our Towns, are Cir=:cumstances very alarming to us, therefore we shall be ready at the End of the 5th. Moon (Sept.) from this Time to attend at the marking a Line; Our Minds will not be easy 'till it is compleated; and, if our Brothers will not be assisting we must then effect it ourselves.

When our Father Captain Stuart re=:members, that he was at the Congress at Augusta held in 1763, where were also present the four Governors of Virginia, North & South Carolina, and Georgia, when the Great King's
[p. 10] Proclamation relative to his red Children was read to us,/ and we were promised quiet possession of our Lands and Redress of Our

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Grievances, that we might claim the Land a great way beyond where we propose the Line to be run, but chuse much rather to part with it than have any disputes concerning it; and that we are poor People dependant upon the Woods for our Support, and without the means of redressing ourselves, but by Violence, which we do not chuse to exercise against our Broth=ers; he will certainly write to the Governors of Virginia and North Carolina, urging strong=ly the reasonableness of our Demand, and the Necessity of sending People of Consequence to meet us to put it in Execution.

Here a String of Beads was given.

Brothers,

What I have now to say is also to [p. 11]
be sent to Our Father / Captain Stuart. Our Enemies from the Northward have attacked us this Year in all parts of our Country, in greater Numbers and more frequent than we have ever known. We desire to know, if they are set on by any Body, and by whom; we know they trade with the English, and from them get their Hatchets, which are very sharp, and have been lifted up against white as well as red Men in our Nation. We beg the favour

of our Father Captain Stuart to contrive, that they may be told, that the Cherokees send to ask for a peace from their Town house in Chote, where Peace has been made with them before, Belts of whampum, and Pipes exchanged, and Tobacco smoaked

We will send to them Ourselves and [p. 15] employ other Nations, with whom we are at Peace, to sue/for us, and shall be glad if it shall be obtained; but if not, we hope our Brothers will take their Hatchetts back again.

Here another String was given.

[p. 16] Endorsed Copy of a Talk from/the Cherokees at Fort/Prince George 8th/May 1766./ No. 34.

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[p. 17]

Copy of a Letter from Sir William Johnson dated Johnson-Hall Sept. 17. 1765.

Sir,

I have not had the Pleasure of hearing from you for some time, owing I presume to your late Journies and Negotiations, on the Success of which I heartily congratulate you.

You will have heard, that my Deputy Mr Croghan, who was sent to the Illinois, was attacked on the Ohio near the Oubache in June last by the Mascoutens and Kickapous, who killed 3 Shawnese Chiefs, and wounded & made Prisoners of himself and all the rest who accompanied him, carrying them to Ouiatonon, where they were well received. [p. 18]

The Consequence of the Death of the Indian Chiefs has produced a happy Turn in our Affairs in that Quarter; the Indians, sensible it might bring on the Resentment of the Northern Nations, have begged his Interposition, expressing the utmost Concern for what has passed, which has in a Manner dissolved the Confederacy formed by the French. As soon as Mr Croghan was able to proceed, the Twightwees &c. accompany'd him for the

Illinois; but by the way were met by the Messengers he had sent before him, together with Pondiac and the Chiefs of the Tribes in the Neighbourhood of the Illinois, who agreed to every thing he proposed; in Consequence of which he is returned with them to Detroit, where he has held a Meeting with several nations,
[p. 19] and a Captain, three Subalterns and 100 Men of the 42 Regiment / are marched from Fort Pitt for the Illinois, where they are, I presume, arrived before this Time.

This is agreeable Intelligence; but we must advantage ourselves of it and by the Appointment of the Commissaries and other Officers at the different posts, keep up the pacific Disposition the Indians now manifest; otherwise all will come to nothing. The Variety of Affairs, in which the Parliament has been engaged, has, I presume, prevented me from hearing farther on the Plan; but unless I do shortly, it will be impossible to preserve the Attachment of a People out of our Power to punish, effectually fond of the French, and daily set up by their Traders and other interested Persons, perhaps excited by private Orders from France, who would probably give us all

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[p. 20]

the Disturbance / in their Power. The Lieut. Governor of Virginia has lately wrote to me, requesting I would endeavour to bring about a Peace between the Six Nations &c. and the Cherokees, at the earnest Request of the Latter. I am sensible, that, provided it did not hurt any of Our Southern Colonies, it would be our Interest to permit this War, which keeps many turbulent Spirits, particularly to the Northward, employed; at the same time I know it will be a difficult task to perswade them to give over a War of long standing with a People, to whom they bear so much Enmity. And altho' I once (many Years ago) prevailed upon them to agree thereto, yet I observed it was done with great Reluctance, and shortly after the War was renewed, in which all the Nations, except the Mohocks, are engaged; and they are chiefly [p. 21] with held / by being few in Number at present and immediately under my own Eye. I shall however lay the Matter before the several Nations, and recommend it to them to receive the Southern deputies, and enter into a treaty with them.

The Tuscororas, who (as mentioned in a former Letter) are very desirous to bring away

their People from the Southward, would no long=
=er be put off, and are set out about a Fort=
=night ago for that Purpose. I have furnished
them with a pass, and hope they will not
meet with any ill treatment from the Indis=
=cretion of the back Settlers, who have for
some time acted with great Imprudence to=
=wards all Indians, which may, if continued,
produce a fresh Rupture, and overset all our
proceedings.

I am with great Esteem
Your sincere Wellwisher
& very humble servant.
(signed) William Johnson.

[p. 26] Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / Sr. Wm. Johnson to / Mr. Stuart, dated / Johnson Hall Sept. 17 / 1765. / No. 35.

[p. 25]

Copy of a Letter from Jno Steuart Esqr to Lieutenant Govr Bull, dated Charlestown 1.st June 1766.

Sir,

I beg leave to lay before you an Ex=
=tract of a Letter from Sir William Johnson to me, upon an Application to him by the Lieut. Governor of Virginia to obtain Peace for the Cherokees from the Northern Nations; also a Copy of a Talk from the Cherokee Nation, requesting our Interposition and Mediation to bring about a Peace between them and the said Tribes.

Altho', it would give me pleasure to be instrumental in relieving the Cherokees from the great Distress occasioned by the perpetual Incursions of their Enemies; yet con= [p. 26]
=sidering the / Disposition of the Creek Indians to be troublesome, and their late Attempts to form a Confederacy between the great Nations in this Department, it seems doubtful, if in a political point of View our being active in me=
=diating between the Cherokees and their Northern Enemies at this time would be proper and con=
=sistent with the Interest of the Provinces imme=
=diately contiguous to, and connected with them;

on the other Hand it may not be our Interest, that we suffer the Cherokees to be too much weakened, as that would throw too great a proportion of Power into the Hands of the Creeks, who are in some Measure awed by the uncertainty of the Part the other would take in the Event of a Rupture with Us.

[p. 29] It will give me the greatest pleasure to be honoured / with your Sentiments on this Matter, which so immediately concerns the peace of Your province.

I lay this Matter also before the Governors of Georgia and No. Carolina, that I may be directed by your & their Sense of it in the Steps, which I shall take, and request of Sir William Johnson to pursue. I have the Honour of being,

Sir,

Your Honor's &ca. &c.

(Signed) John Stuart.

The Honble William Bull Esqr.

[p. 30] Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / Mr. Stuart to Lieutent / Governor Bull Charles/Town 1st June 1766. No. 36.

[p. 29]

Copy.

Answer to Governor George Johnstone's Talk to the Upper Creek Nation delivered by Emistee Segoe at Oakeyhoys May 16th 1766.

Present

Mortar	Little Salsey	Tuskeiges
Oakehoy King	Neathlocke	Great Salsey
Hoboyie Hajou	Emistee Segoe	Tusconcock Hoboyie
	Albamas Mollin	
	Sukitch Poga	
	Iffa Tuskena	

Savannahs 5., Cusadiew, Thluckpulga, Eoefuja Wachoys,

Interpreter John Proctor.-

First Speaker Oakehoy King.-

At our first knowledge of the English we agreed on a Commerce, which was that the English should bring us Goods, for which we exchanged skins, which the English have since carried on with us; we have not forgot that was the first beginning of Friendship. tho' our Old people are dead.-

When the Old Red & white people agreed on that, we ever have stuck to it for the Bene-[p. 30] -fit / of our people, that they may not want for Apparel, & that our Young people might go gay, tho now I am weary and old; we have not

forgot the Old path and where the Boats come
up to supply us with necessaries & have supplied
us; I hope you don't think there is any bad
Talks among us; we stand to all we agreed on
formerly; as to accidents happening to White people
in regard to their Goods & other Mishaps, we can't
account for it; our Head Warriors are always talk-
-ing for peace, & the good of our Nation: The
meaning of these Misunderstandings I take to be
this; I am now grown old; in my young days,
the fourth time I went to Charlestown, Lachlan
Mc Gillivray was Interpreter; the then present
Governor acquainted me, that the Northward In-
-dians had applied to the English for Trade and
Instruments of war, which they were supplied with;
the French came there soon after, & claimed the
Land the English were on, on which a difference
[p. 31] happened which ended in Bloodshed, and these
Instruments of war are / still to the Northward.
The then present Governor desired us to sit still,
which we did, and did not take part on either
side; I answered as we sit still, why he gave
Commissions to the Cherokees to kill the French,
which he did not deny; I then said the French
certainly did the same to their Indians; and
as both sides lost men, it was impossible for

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their Friends to sit still when they saw their Friends afalling. & as the Indians lost their Friends in our Country. the English might live to repent that ever they set Red people against one another; and as the Governor requires an answer. we begin at the first of Red people's differences; it is the way of Red people to overlook Things that may be im=proper and make our Hearts sore the hearing of them repeated. When the Murder of the English Traders happened in 1760 some of them ran to me which I saved; the Wolf King did the same, tho' what I had talk'd with the Governor of Charles Town I did not think it would happen so soon, especially here. but it did: After gathering what White men I could, I went down to the Wolf King with them, where there was others saved; I ask'd him, if he [p. [illegible]] Knew any thing of an Intent to do mischief, which he, as well as I, was ignorant of; we sent the remaining people to their Country, and desired a Trade, as usual from Charles Town & Georgia, which we have enjoyed ever since; we then desired plenty of Ammunition, which if it was not sold in one year it might the next, as there was a Shade over it, it would not spoil; we still desire the same, to prevent

any Jealousies that may arise in our Young People by the want of it; The Warriors of this Nation are satisfied with the Goods that come abroad; the English are settling every where round us, and carrying Instruments of War amongst the Back Nations; if the English were to drop carrying things there which we hear of, it would give us less uneasiness. from the Meetings at pensacola, You sent me a Medal and a smaller one which I gave to <u>Hoboyie Hajou</u> who is young & a well wisher to white people; as [f. 33] to the large one I accept of it, but as I am grown Old, I could have / wished you had pitched on some other that might be more worthy of it, I likewise was glad to hear, that the English & French had made peace, which you acquainted me of by the Mouth of <u>Otis Mico.</u>

Emistee Segoe our King has ended his Talk; I as a head Warrior have gave your King his Talk. according to my promise and most of the Head Warriors are here and have heard it; the Head Warriors of this Nation thought every thing was settled to the satisfaction of both parties at the meeting last Spring at pensacola; but we find our young People are still bad; when our young people were down last to sell

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their fresh Meat, they were glad to see the good Trade there; the Chactaws we hear want to stop the Path, but for all that, they will not be shy of it, when they were down, there happened a misfortune in the Path; I speak it publick & do not hide it, as I think the Governor would hide nothing from me, but it is a misfortune, it was done by a person we can't take hold of; upon enquiring strictly into this affair We find, there [p. [illegible]] is two Red People lost / for that one White Man, so we hope the Governor will think no more about that, when White People are at War after many turns of Fortune they make peace & think no more of what is past, you do not ask your Officers, why they did so and so, and we wonder you scrutinize so strictly into our affairs. upon the Conclusion of peace between English and French, we and the Chactaws were de=sired to drop all War weapons, as the Captain of Yannibie a Chactaw told me, when I went to their Land, that we might amicably live together and hunt peaceably to cloath our Wo=men & Children; since which they killed One of us, and we have killed One of them, we have daily account of the Chactaws turning out to do us mischief; if they are for peace

or War we are agreable to either, We shall not be the only Sufferers, the Traders will not receive [p. 35] their Debts as usual, when we can't hunt in Safety, /it was your desire if any Talks were in our Nation to send a Man with an Account of it to you, but as the Path is somewhat dan=gerous when We go, there may possibly be many of us, but be our numbers what they will, when you see Us I hope you will take Us for Friends, and as we are in want of Powder, Ball & Flints We hope you will send Us twelve Kegs Powder & Ball, Flints &c. &c.

Mortar alias Otis Mico.

When I was at Pensacola the King conferred a Mark of Distinction on me, I then thought it would turn out not to my ad=vantage, and I find it so now. When I talkt with the King, We talkt of Land & granted some to him, viz. from the White House and so forth; the Governor is sensible of the Boundaries; We desire as it was then agreed that he will give Charge to his people not to encroach nor cross the Boundaries, as it was then agreed on as they may answer the Consequences at their peril; I have received a Roll of Tobacco, and afterwards a White Flag

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[p. 36]

by the /Hands of a Head Man of the Cherokees from Cornelius Dogherty, a principal Trader of the Cherokee Nation, who acquaints me that the intent of settling Pensacola & Mobile &c is to lull the Red people to sleep & after to destroy them; that for his part he is there ready to supply them with Ammunition, &c and that he now gives them timely notice; We are lately inform=:ed, that the English sent a parcell of sharp Things to the Chickasaws to induce them in conjunction with the Chactaws to fall on us; the Chicksaws refused accepting them, and said that, if the Chactaws had a mind to take sat=:isfaction for Men they lost formerly, they might; but for their parts they would have nothing to do in it;' a party of the Headmen of this Nation intended, this Spring, for the Chactaws to confirm a peace with them, but happened not to go, whereby they have escaped the in=:tended Mischief, as the Chactaws waylaid the Path to kill them; for my own part I intended to go to the Cherokees to look into affairs there. [p. 37] /We are surprized the English should attempt to sett Indians against one another; if the English break War with any other Nation We do not interfere, and if Indians chuse to live

in War or peace, its our Business and Nobody's else; therefore 'tis no wonder we have not the best Opinion of white people. We had some Talk about Trade, when I saw the King at Pensacola; Sixty Bullets for 1.lb of Leather was agreed on, Rum at a Bottle full ℔ pound of Leather, like=wise I live out from the Nation, I will not say that Rum don't come abroad this Spring, because I have been out of the way; but should I be in any Town where Rum is selling; I will carry a pound of Leather for a Bottle of Rum; and should the White-Man refuse tak=ing it, I will let them see what I will then do; for I expect the Trade as agreed on at Pensacola, and I now give Notice to prevent any misunderstandings, that may here=after happen on that account.

We are likewise told, that all the Pow=der in the Chickasaw Nation is carried to the Chactaws to sett them still on us. We
[p. 08] are likewise informed the English intend to stop Ammunition from Us, /and as you want the Streight Talk from us, We send you this Talk, and desire your Answer fully, whether you intend to send us Ammunition or not; I was informed that a party of Cherokees are

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gone to England, and soon after heard that a Wag=gon Load of Ammunition was gone to the Chero=kees to go to War against us; I thought to talk with them before they went, but I expect at their Return to know what we are to depend on; there are many Traders in this Nation that talks a=gainst Indians, and I know not but some of those Disturbances proceed from them; I should be glad to know if it is the great King's Talk to set Indians against one another –

Speech of the second man of Little Salsey.

Otis Mico alias the mortar resigned his medal gave by the King of Pensacola, & should Otis Mico go to the English Country, it will not look well. I therefore have talkt with my people & desire him to take it back again [p. 29] as / Otis Mico brought a large Medal for the Oakey=hoy King at his return from Pensacola; it is fit that Otis Mico keep his Medal, & it may induce him to stay in his Nation, as he at present lives far from it, and may possibly think of resigning his Medal he has no Concern with the affairs of the Nation. I therefore return it to him, & hope what Talks may come from your Country may be directed to him & Oakeyhoy King, as I always call Otis Mico my young Brother; he is now in presence

of Red & white people, and promises to take it back again; for I think after the King of Pensacola has wrote to the Great King of England, that Otis Mico had accepted of it, I insist he will keep & wear it.–

Answer by the Mortar.

It is true I resigned my Medal, but I had my reasons for it; I was promised a Re=gulation of Trade, which the Traders would not agree to; I received many affronts on that Ac=count. As you are my Elder Brother, I comply with your Request –

[600] Endorsed Copy of the Answer to / Gov. George Johnstone's / Talk to the Upper / Creek Nation, May 16. / 1766. / No. 37.

[401]

Copy.

Extract of a Letter from Col.° William Tayler - Dated Pensacola 24. June 1766 - To John Stuart Esq.

My writing at this time is to acknowledge in a very few Words the favour of your Letter, but I have been so much hurried the Pacquet is under Sail some Hours before I expect it.

Mr Stuart is at Mobile, I believe with a view to fix some of our Neighbours.

I imagine the Creeks will fix one way or Other before the next Pacquet; if they should determine against us, some measure should be fallen upon to attack them from every Quarter of Indians & English, and put a stop at once to their Ill Conduct.

[402]

Endorsed Copy of the Extract of / a Letter from Col.° / Wm Tayler, dated / Pensacola 24 June / 1766. / N.° 38

Copy - Pensacola 19. May 1766.

Sir,

The mutual ill Offices between the Chactaws & Creeks have at length brought on an open Rup=ture between those Nations of Indians; The progress has been as follows.

Some time before the Congress at Pensacola You know, the Creeks killed a Man of the Village of Tombeckby, carried off a Woman & two Children, and left a Bloody Hatchet at that place, about three Months after, the Chactaws took revenge by killing one of the Creeks. It was then reckoned their accounts were ballanced. However in two Months afterwards the Creeks again mur=dered a Chactaw, which so incensed that Nation, that they sent out numerous parties, who have already killed Six Creeks. The Creeks are pre=paring to take Revenge; and in short the ani=mosity between them is so great, that there is no doubt they will go heartily to war

From the debilitated Situation of the Troops in this Province and the Little assis=tance received from Government in Indian Af=fairs; We have been obliged to suffer to pass with Impunity the many Cruelties practised by the Creek Nation against His Majesty's Subjects.

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So far from giving any Satisfaction on the re=
=peated Complaints which have been made, on
the Contrary, their Behaviour is every Day more
insolent; insomuch, that the Traders are
continually in danger of their Lives. By the
last accounts sev.l People had been fired at,
and one actually shot through the Leg.

The present Rupture is very fortunate
for us, more especially as it has been
effected without giving them the least pos=
=sibility of thinking we had any share in
it. It was undoubtedly our Interest to fo=
=ment the Disputes between those Nations. But
considering the strong propensity Mankind
(h.47) possess for divulging what they know, it
was difficult to / bring Matters to this point
without appearing an Accessary. Tho' I
claim some Merit in this Transaction, yet
certainly their own passions chiefly oper=
=ated to produce the Effect we wish=
=ed.

I am of Opinion We should feed
the War; and if the Cherokees could
be induced by any means to fall at
the same time upon the Creeks, I think
it would be adviseable, in order that they

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may be severely chastized..

Of all these Matters you will be the best Judge. For my own part, I cannot help thinking our Opportunity is now or never.

I am with a perfect Esteem & Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient and
Most humble Servant,
(signed) Geo: Johnstone

[p. 48]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / Govr. Johnstone, dated / Pensacola 19 May 1766. / No. 39.

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[to John Stuart]

[p. 49]

Copy./

Extracts of a Letter from Charles Stuart Esqr. Deputy Superintendant, dated at Pensacola 17th May 1766.

You will see by the inclosed Papers in what State Indian affairs stand here, particularly when I inform you, that the Old Warrior, a Brother of the Woff Kings of the Creeks, set out from this place a few days ago firmly determined to revenge the Murder mentioned in Mr. McGillivray's Letter of the 10th Instant, which is as far as I can learn exaggerated; as I have since seen the Woman who reports, that only her Husband was killed, that She was taken Prisoner & carried with them 3 days march; that she made her escape while they were Drunk & off their Guard; that they had pursued her to Campbelltown, the place where I saw her which is 10 Miles from this Town, where the Old Warrior & his party then were; Poussahuma, who headed the party of Chactaws told the Woman, that he was set on by the White People, which she had told the Old Warrior who had sent out to call in all his Hunting Parties to

pursue the Chactaws. As I did not think pro=
[p.100] =per to let him set out with that Notion,
I prevailed on him to go / with me to Town
and see the Governor next morning, his Excel=
=lency, the Brigadier & I gave him a Short
but formal Talk, whereby he was fully sat=
=isfied that we had no hand in it, &
that we did not care to interfere in their
private Quarrels, unless they required our In=
=terposition. He was dismissed with a
few presents for Himself and Party. since
which time I am informed, that several
Chactaws have been seen near this place;
upon the whole I am of Opinion, that they
are really in earnest: The Governor, Brigadier and
I had a Conference yesterday on the Subject, when
it was agreed to send an Express over Land
to you with an Account of the present State
of Affairs; and that in the mean time I
should take upon me to Act agreeable to my
Instructions from you, with their Approbation
signified to me in Writing. I must inform you,
that his Excellency has received a Letter from
the Board of Trade, (which he shew'd me,) where=
[p.101] =by he is not allowed to purchase any pres=
=ents for the Indians, out of / the sum granted

by Parliament to the King for the Civil establish=ment of this Province, they having reserved that for such other uses as should Appear to them Necessary.

You will judge from this, if it will be necessary to give me any farther Instructions on this Head particularly as there are at pres=ent no Presents of any kind, either here or at Mobile. I shall however incurr no Expence, but with the Approbation signified to me in your Instructions.

It was also agreed upon at the afore=mentioned Conference, that the Forts of Tombeckby be taken Possession of, and that a judicious Officer be sent, who shall act in concert with the Commissary there in all Matters relative to Indian Affairs; & that a Captain, 3 Subalterns, & 50 Men be sent to take Possession of Natchez; all which the Indians to be properly advised of; and His Excellency is of Opinion, as is the Brigadier, that the Natchez Indians be in=vited to Settle at the Fort, in case you may possibly think a Commissary for the Mississippi Necessary.

I must beg your Instructions relative to the Quantity of Provisions you think Should be

kept in Store, as also your Ideas with re-
[4 m] =spect to the Disposition the Indians should
be kept in. / I have drawn on you for
214 Dollars in favor of Shaw & Stuart; if
the form is not Right. be so good as send
me one: as I must draw on you for
all Expences incurred here, please send me
some Directions on that Head; I hope you
will excuse my being so very particular,
as I would willingly answer your Ex-
=pectations as near as possible, and avoid
Error.

The Governor is of Opinion, that the
Katts should be supported Secretly, so that
I must purchase wherewith to do it as
there is none in Store; I have just got
one Baily & an Indian to set out by
Land to you, they are now gone in
search of their Horses; I have with his
Excellency's Advice agreed with them for
Eighty Dollars, which they are to Receive
from you & if you think the Indian Fel-
=low deserves a pair of Arm Plates, he begs
to have them. I will send you Dupli-
=cates by Mr Randall, who sails soon for
Georgia, and such other Intelligence as I may

receive. I intend going immediately to Mobile to settle Matters there & fix some fit Person for the present there, who will keep me in=formed of all Events, as I think I had bet=ter be near the Governor, that we may Act in Concert.

[p. 56]

Endorsed Extract of a Letter from / Charles Stuart Esqr. / Deputy Superintendant, / dated at Pensacola 17 May / 1766. / No. 40.

[60]

Copy.

Abstract of a Letter from John Mc Gillivray to Charles Stuart Esqr. Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs, dated Mobile May 10th 1766.

I have only time to inform you, that we arrived safe, & I received some Letters from the Indian Country, together with one for the Governor and one for Mr Richardson directed to him as Deputy Superintendant, which I inclose you. We are in Hopes of the Creeks, Chactaws, and Chicksaws being well employed now, and that without doubt they'll have it Hot & Warm, as the Chactaws have killed Six Creeks, & taken a Woman Prisoner, with some Horses; the Party headed by Poosahuma of Coosas can or will not soon be made up; several Gangs of Chactaws & some of the Chickasaws now against the Creeks. Colbert is in the Chactaws Stirring up the Coals.

[60]

Endorsed Abstract of a Letter/ from John Mc Gillivray/ to Charles Stuart Esqr.: / deputy Superintendant / of Indian Affairs, / dated Mobile May/10th 1766. / No. 41.

[h.6]

Copy of Governor Johnson's Letter
dated Pensacola 3d June 1766.

Dear Sir,

I believe we are now upon the Eve of a War with the Creek Nation from our timed Management; I am afraid the breach may be made up between the Creeks & Chactaws, & that these two Nations may join against us. Charles Stuart is gone to Mobile to use every Means, consistent with Secresy in order to prevent this.

Inclosed I send you Copies of the Public Talks which have been held in the Creek Nation. I sent no Talk by Emistisigo: I spoke indeed to himself; but if I had given any Talk to the Nation, it would have been in writing; our Answer must be firm.

It will be absolutely Necessary to support us with more Troops & that the Different provinces should be brought to Act in Conjunction; otherwise we shall be defeated in detail.

I am with a perfect Esteem & Regard,
Sir,/ Your most Obedient and
most humble Servant,
(Signed) Geo: Johnstone.

[h.6]

Endorsed Copy. of a Letter from / Govr. Johnstone, dated / Pensacola, 3d June 1766. / No. 42.

[to John Stuart]

[p. 68]

Copy of Major Farmar's Letter dated
Fort Cavendish Illinois 16 Decr. 1765.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you of my safe arrival here the 2d. Instant without the least opposition from the Indians; it would be too tedious for me to enumerate the many Difficulties and Hardships that accrued to me and the Soldiers during this Tedious Passage, which consisted of five months and five days; But I assure you, Sir, that the Navigation of the Mississippi is extremely difficult and intricate to those who have not been accustomed to the like Services, which was the Case of the Troops under my Command.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that the Scheme, that was concerted between you and me at Mobile, relative to the Chactaws and Chickasaws meeting me, has entirely answered our Expectations; three of the Eighty Chactaws, that accompanied Lieut: Ford to the Natches, came down and joined me at Iberville, where the Chilimashaws, Humas, and Alibamous visited me, they did not fail to tell them the reason of the many of their Nation assembling at Natchez, [p. 69] & were of great Service thereby; Mr. Mc Intosh likewise

met me at the Confluence of the River Margot with
125 Chickasaws; I assure you, Sir, that by this
judicious Management of these Indians, together
with their Natural Temper, no set of People
ever behaved better. Mr McIntosh & 14 of them
accompanied me to this Place, & were of great
Service in Hunting; & had it not been for
the Buffaloe Meat, they & some others Hunters
Supplied us with, the Expedition must have
failed, being above five Weeks short of Provis=
=ions; they were of great Service here likewise;
both French & Indians stand in great Awe of
them. I have made them join Hands with
the Illinois Indians; but it is only in con=
=sequence of their good behavior to the English.

The Cherokees according to your Desire
came to the mouth of the Ohio; but not find=
=ing me there, they proceeded to this place, &
have killed some French Men; They have like=
=wise carried off an Indian Woman of the
[44] Illinois Nation, which I could wish you would
send back with a Chief or two to make Peace,
which, according to their Request, I have prom=
=ised them. As we have now got Possession of
this place, it will be attended with bad Con=
=sequences, if the Cherokees continue to strike

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on this side of the River, as likewise upon the Ohio, as we expect to be furnished with Provis=ions from thence, which is a scarce Commod=ity in this Country, & by which River a com=munication from Fort Pitt will be opened in the Spring.

In my Passage up this River I dis=tributed considerable presents to the Chilima=chaws, Humas, Alibamous, Tonikas, Chactaws Chicka=saws & Arkansas, which last appear to be a faithfull Nation, and great Friends to the Eng=lish; I likewise gave considerable Presents to the party of the Illinois, that were at the Arkansa, who were well pleased at the treatment they received from me, & sent to inform their Na=tion of it, which circumstance I believe was a great means of my not being opposed on my Arrival here. About Six weeks before I arrived here, Captn Stirling with a Detach=ment of the 42d Regiment from Fort Pitt had taken Possession of this Place, & had it not been for that Circumstance, I have great reas=on to believe the Inhabitants here would have [p. 60] done their utmost endeavors / to have prevailed upon the Indians, here, to have opposed me; they tried all the Means they could to persuade

them to attack Captain Stirling, but had not sufficient time, as he arrived within a few Miles of the Fort before they discovered him.

I have wrote to his Excellency Gen.l Gage, that, in order to keep the different Nations Contiguous to this Place in Peace and quietness, it would be absolutely ne=cessary for some Indian Agent to come here early in the Spring, with a proper assort=ment of Presents for them. I cannot as yet inform you of their disposition; this being the Hunting Season; but some reports fly a=bout, that they intend to strike upon this place in the Spring.

I am sorry to inform you, that some time after my setting out from New Orleans great quantity of the Presents were damaged by the incessant Rains which we have had, & especially the blankets; but as I have not as yet had time to sur=vey them, I cannot let you know what quantity; but shall not fail to do it

[249] first opportunity.

The Assortments of Presents, which I had, were spoiled by Mr Sinnots not taking an Equal proportion of each kind; for which

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Reason I have been under the Necessity of pur=
=chasing others, an Account of which you will
receive from Lieutenant Henry.

I am,

Sir,

Your most Obedient and
most Humble Servant,
(Signed) Robt Farmar.

[p. 70]

Endorsed Copy of Major Farmar's | Letter, dated
Fort Cavendish | Illinois 16 Decr. 1765. | No. 43.

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Reason I have been under the Necessity of pur-
=chasing others, an Account of which you will
receive from Lieutenant Henry.

I am,

Sir,

Your most Obedient and
most Humble Servant,
(Signed) Robt. Farmar.

[f. 70]

Endorsed Copy of Major Farmar's / Letter, dated
Fort Cavendish / Illinois 16 Decr. 1765. / No. 43.

Copy. [K-78]

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John McIntosh Commissary in the Chickasaw Nation to Mr. Richardson then Acting Deputy Superintendent, dated Chickasaw 15th April 1766.

I had the Pleasure of yours of the 22d February by the Chickasaw Indians, and was glad to hear of your being well. In my last I informed you of the obstinate disorderly Behaviour of Messrs. Buckles and Goodwine, that they were spiteful fixt Enemys to all Order and the Quiet of this Nation, and they ought not on any Account to be allowed to return here. I likewise said enough of that corrupted Villain their Friend Pahemingo Elootse that he was the common Disturber of the Peace of this Nation, utterly despised by the Heads of it, and should be equally despised below, by every Gentleman of Power and Friendship to his Country, both to check his desponding Villany, and support Pahimastaka, who is an approved steady Friend of the English, and made Chieftain both by his own War Gradation, and the most solemn publick Ceremonies of a long Continuance lately renewed at Mobile; but should it prove true

as I hear. I hear (sic) that Paheminggo has been treated with Kindness, received Presents and Rum for his audacious Behaviour, and bullying you under a Garrison, what can I do for the Publick? Or some of these orderly Traders who have all along faithfully assisted me or our Friend Pahimataha, I suspect Confusion.

[p.40] That superlative good Subject Mr. Buckles perswaded the Indians, when I was gone to the Illinois with the Chickasaws, that I had decoyed them there to be killed by the Norward Indians; please to consider they are suspicious, and credulous of all Reports. It was calculated for the Centre of Ill; for had I escaped Danger and lost any of the Indians (as Times threatened) I must have been answerable for destroying them to Death. This spitefull dangerous Report confused them in such a Manner, that I was obliged to convene the Heads of the Nation, in Order to find out the Author of it, they fixed publickly on Mr. Buckles; when he found I was on my Way back he desired them to bury the Speech deep in the Ground, otherwise he was afraid I should tie (sic) him; what does such a Traytor deserve? If He does (sic) thereby forfeit his Life, should he not be prevented from disburding (sic) the

Publick Tranquility? His Associate Goodwin swore before many People, with the most wrathfull Bitterness, that he would make a new Hell of this Place after his Return to it; if I am not supported in doing Good for my King and Country, I am no more than a Shadow, and dark Shadows will ensue.

As to Mr. Alexander Mc. Intosh, since I committed his Partner and Hireling, he was run[p. 75] /on in Despite to all Law and Order, just as Devils who despair. He sent to the Chactaws for no less than 26 Keggs of Rum, sold it to the Indians chiefly for raw Skins, inebriated them for a long Time to the Damage of the Traders, the Quiet and Security of the Nation, and by his and his lawless Hire=lings Speeches abates those triffling Towns, that should be dependant on Pahimataha.

I must request you to desire his Excellency the Governor to send up Summons for the Chickasaw Traders to appear against Messrs. Mc. Intosh, Buckles and Goodwin, and other lawless People who infest this Nation.

[p. 76]

Endorsed Copy of the Extract of a /Letter from Mr. John Mackintosh Commissary/ in the Chickasaw Nation 15 April 1766. / No. 44.

Copy:/

Extract of a Letter from His Excellency Governor Wright, dated at Savannah 10th July 1766. To John Stuart Esq.

I had not the Pleasure to receive yours of the 24th June last till the 7th Inst: had before observed the Settlements of the Cherokees Line by Mr Bull's Proclamation, and heard of the Murder of Mr Boyd and those with him.

On the 11th of June I received a Talk from the Wolf King in Answer to ours sent up in January last, a Copy of which you have inclosed; but no Notice taken or Answer but by the Lower Creeks that I know of, or have received - I at the same Time received a Copy of a Talk sent by the Creeks to Governor Johnstone by Way of an Answer to one from him, demanding Satisfaction for the Murder of John Kemp in August 1765, and by that Answer he will find, that he has the Merit of the War between the Creeks and Chactaws; you have doubtless received a Copy of this Talk.

I am very clear that the Creeks are most insolent and ripe for Mischief, and from many Pieces of Intelligence, find they want to enter into a close Union with the Cherokees, which I wish could be prevented; for it is more than probable,

that if they can accomplish this, we may feel the ill Effect of it.

The Footing that the Indian Trade is upon now by Virtue of His Majesty's Royal Proclamation

[p. 70] of the 7th October 1763 is certainly improper, and a sore Mischief / brewing. The general Power in Governors to grant Licences every where out of their Provinces, and the general Right that every Man has by that Proclamation, to demand a Licence to Trade where he pleases, has carried such a Number of Trad=ers and Goods amongst them as will and must in my Opinion raise Disturbance and occasion Mischief; for the well known Consequence of Indians being overstocked with Goods in their Nation is Insolence, Wantonness and Mischief be=sides the Irregularities and Abuses committed by the Traders and Packhorsemen, and who you know are generally the worst sort of People, has a very bad Effect. I have so long ago as August 1764 wrote my Sentiments on this Matter to the Lords of Trade, and again lately, and see clear=ly we shall have some Embarrassment with them next Spring, if not before.

As to my Sentiments on the Matter you are pleased to mention, I conceive that Humanity and Generosity dictate to us, to give the Cherokees

that Relief and Assistance they have applied for with Respect to contributing towards a Reconciliation be=:tween them and the Northern Indians; but consider=:ing the Nature of Indians, and the present Cir= [f. 79]
=:cumstances and Situation of Affairs between us/and them, Policy and Self Preservation forbids us to ex=:ercise what Humanity and Generosity dictate; and altho' I should not, but to avoid the utmost Dis=:tress and Necessity, choose to promote, or be the first immediate Cause of Wars and Bloodshed be=:tween and amongst them, yet on the other Hand, if we do not feed the War, I think it by no means our Business, or adviseable to interpose and prevent them. They are restless Wretches, who delight in Cru=:elty and Bloodshed; and if we interpose and settle a firm Peace amongst them, 'tis more than probable we may draw the Evil from them a=:gainst and upon ourselves, as Gratitude and Generosity is not to be lookt for from or amongst Indians.

[f. 80]

Endorsed Copy of the Extract of /a Letter from Gov.r /Wright to John Stuart/Esq.r dated Sa=:vannah / 10 July 1766. / N.o 45.

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Copy./

The Wolf King's Answer to a joint Talk received from His Excellency James Wright Governor of Georgia and John Stuart Esqr. Superintendant of Indian Affairs, dated at Mucolassee 29th. April 1766.

"My Good Friends,

"I am not insensible of the Justice and "Integrity you have excercised toward my Nation, "and I am sorry it is out of my Power to ren=:der you the same Justice and Satisfaction with "Regard to the Loss of your People.

"Our Nation is all in Tribes, and the "Murderes have some of their Tribe in our Town; "whenever there is any Satisfaction demanded, the "whole Tribe join together, and say when they are "all killed, let the Talk be made Streight. So "that we few head Men cannot withstand those "Rebels, or attempt to take Satisfaction by Force.

"I must inform you, that any Thing the "Head Men advance is entirely disregarded; and "let what will happen, I find it will answer no "good Purpose to send any Talk into this Nation; "whereby you demand Satisfaction for Abuses and "Trespasses on the White People, or their Property.

"I have considered what Means is necessary

"for Curbing and Humbling the Rebellious Set in "our Nation. and find it is to be effected in no other Way than putting a Stop to the Trade "for two Years. In that Time they will be so "humble, that you may have any Satisfaction "you choose to require, and they will use "the Traders well, when you think proper to "let them return.

"Such a Step will be a considerable "Check upon them in future. They do not "get the Arms which they use to kill the "English with from the French or Spaniards; "but from the English themselves.

"If any Indian should at any Time "come to your Place, and converse with you "in a flattering Way, believe him not, but "rather look upon him or them as Enemies; "for there is Nothing but Deceit and Lies "founded in the red People for many Years "past.

"I have not been at any of the Treaties "or Congresses lately held; but I heard what "was agreed upon, and like it well.

"When your Talk came under our Consi= "=deration, "Devals Landlord was present and, "said, at the Congress at Augusta, the Head

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Men of the Upper Towns were not allowed to speak one [p. 93]
Word, and that what was agreed upon was by
the Head Men of the Lower Towns and it was of
them the Satisfaction should be required."

The above is the true Substance of the Wolf
Kings Answer to the Talk sent up by Governor
Wright and John Stuart Esqr. Superintendt.

signed James Germany Interpreter

Endorsed Copy of the Wolf Kings Answer to a [p. 94]
Talk from Govr. Wright and Mr. Stuart April 29
1766, No. 46.

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[f. 003]

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburn, One of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State &ca

May It please Your Lordship

The Petitioners in the Inclosed Petition named, beg leave most sincerely to assure Your Lordship, that their real unhappy situation from the true Cause in the said Petition set forth could only in=duce them to sue to his Majesty and his Honour=able Privy Council for relief, or occasion them to give your Lordship this trouble, but from Your Lordships high Character it is, that the Petitioners Humbly hope for your humane favour in presenting their Petition; And of Your Lordships Kind endeavour to obtain for each of them, such a Quantity of Land as may be sufficent to alleviate their present dif=ficulties from being out of the Service without any the least provision whatever

Mr. James Syme of London Merchant, will with permision attend on your Lordship to Act in the Business as you may be pleased to direct; And _ this Application is the only means from whence the Petitioners can expect redress, they again most sincerely pray Your Lordship to give them such Assistance, as their hard case in Your Lordships opinion requires, which the

Petitioners will for Ever gratefully acknowledge, And with due respect Subscribe themselves

Your Lordships very Dutiful
And very humble Servants

Signed for ourselves & the rest of the Pet^rs } John Kerr
James Mc Millan
Jno Cooke

City of New York
23^d May 1767 -

[p. 606] Endorsed New York. 23^d May 1767. / Memorial of Messrs Kerr, / Mc Millan & Cooke. / R^d 1st July. / This with the 4. Inclosures / referred to Lords of Trade / Novr 14. 1767.

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[p. 607]

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York, on Wednesday the Thirteenth Day of May 1767.

Present

His Excellency Sir Henry Moore Baronet Captain General &c.

Mr. Horsmanden	Mr. De Lancey
Mr. Smith	Mr. Apthorpe
Mr. Watts	Mr. Reade

The Petition of John Kerr, James McMillan, John Cook, and John Trotter in behalf of themselves and other reduced Deputy Commissaries of Stores and Provisions, who served in America during the late War, was presented to the Board and Read; referring to a former Petition of the 19th. December last, and praying his Excellency will be pleased by his Majesty's Letters Patent to Grant unto each of the Petitioners, such Quan=tity of Land as to his Excellency and Council may seem meet, upon the Terms prescribed by his Majesty's Proclamation of the 7th. October 1763.

His Excellency requiring the advice of the Council thereupon, The Council were of Opinion that the Case of the Petitioners is is not within the meaning of his Majesty's said Proclamation, and therefore that they are

not in virtue thereof intitled to any Grant of Land

A true Copy Exam^d by
Geo Banyar D Cl Con

Ex^d

[f. 610] Endorsed Minute of the Council of | New York. | In Messrs Kerr & others | Mem^l of the 23^d May 1767.

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To the Kings most Excellent Majesty
And, the Right Honourable the Privy
Council of great Britain in Council
Convened –

The most Dutiful and earnest Petition of
James Scott John Kerr, John Gough, Con-
-stantine McMahan Michael Byrn, David
[illegible]augh, James McMillan John Cooke, Aneas
Mackay, Robert Moore, John Askin, Dugald
Campbell, Adam Mitchell, Godlieb Switzer
and John Trotter of the City of New York
and places adjacent in North America

Humbly Sheweth

That the Petitioners did severally serve during the late War, as Deputy Commissaries of Stores and Provisions in different parts of America as by the Memorial of Robert Leake Esqr. Your Majestys Commissary General, presented the 29th. of November last to his Excellency the Honourable Thomas Gage Major General and Commander in Chief of Your Majesty's Forces in North America &ca, and his Excellency's Certificate of the 6th of December last (both hereunto annexed) will fully appear

That in consequence of his Excellency's Certificate, the Petitioners on the 19th. of December, presented a Memorial to his Excellency Sir Henry

Moore Baronet Your Majesty's Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New York and Your Majesty's Territories depending thereon in America Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same &c.a, setting forth the above mentioned Memorial of Commissary Leake and Certificate of General Gage, and that their Trust had been considerably great in the Station they bore in the Army as aforesaid, and their pay at Five Shillings Sterling per day and from thence humbly presumed their Rank in the Army was equal with Subaltern, and Warrant Officers who by Your Majesty's Proclamation of the 7th of October 1763 are intituled to Two Thousand Acres of Land beside their half pay; And in consideration that the Memorialists were Totally reduced, without any pay whatever, they most humbly prayed that his Excellency the Governor, and Your Majesty's Honourable Council for the said province of New York would be pleased to allow them Three Thousand Acres of Land each, as by the said Memorial hereunto annexed will more fully appear.

[4612] That at a Council held, at Fort George in the City of New York on Wednesday the thirteenth Day of May 1767, His Excellency the Governor, and such of Your Majesty's Honourable Council as were then present (whose Advice his Excellency

had required on the Subject Matter of the Petitioners Memorial) were of Opinion, that the Case of Petitioners was not within the meaning of Your Majesty's Royal Proclamation of 7th of October 1763 as aforesaid, and that the Petitioners were not, by Virtue thereof Intituled to any Grant of Land, which Resolve is likewise hereunto annexed

Wherefore the Petitioners under these, their truly hard Circumstances, and the urging necessity of themselves, and their respective Familys (from being so reduced without any the least pay or allowance whatsoever) in the most earnest manner thus Prostrate at Your Majesty's Royal Feet humbly implore the Consideration of Your Majesty and your Right Honourable Privy Council, that their Distress may be alleviated by Your Majesty's Order to his Excellency the Governor of New York to grant unto each of Your Petitioners, such Quanity of Land, as to Your Majesty and your Right Honourable Council shall seem meet; for which high favour, and Humanity The Petitioners, as in humble Duty bound will forever, most fervently pray. &ca.

Signed for ourselves & the rest of the Petitrs.

John Kerr
James McMillan
Jno. Cooke

City of New York
In North America 23d May 1767

[p. 6m] Endorsed To the Kings most Excellent | Majesty. And the Right Honourable | the Privy Council of great Britain | in Council convened - | In Mess.rs Kerr & Others Meml of the 23d May 1764.

To His Excellency the Honourable Thomas Gage [p 618]
Major General and Commander in Chief of all His
Majesty's Forces in North America &ca. &ca. &ca. —

The Memorial of Robert Leake Commissary of Stores and Provisions.

Humbly Sheweth.

That in Consequence of His most Gracious Majesty's Royal Proclamation of the 7th. October 1763 in favour of Reduced Officers and Soldiers who have served during the late War in North America, are to have Grants of Land in any of the Provinces on the Continent of North America Your Excellency's Memorialist humbly recommends the following Gentlemen for Certificates of their having served during the late War in North America as Deputy Commissaries of Stores and Provisions, and that they were Reduc'd at the Conclusion thereof Vizt.- James Scott, John Kerr, John Gough, Constantine McMahon, Michael Byrne. David Waugh, James McMullan, John Cooke Aneas Mackay, Robert Moore, John Askin, Dugald Campbell, Adam Mitchell, Godliel Sweitzer, and John Trotter.

Your Excellency's Memorialist is the more solicitous on behalf of those Gentlemen as there has not the least provision been made for them after their many Years faithful Services done for their King and Country; during which they were

equally exposed with His Majesty's Troops to fatigues, Dan=gers, Losses &ca. and their Health much impaired, which has reduced many of them to very necessitous conditions.

Your Memorialist confidently relies on Your Ex=cellency's own good disposition to see the deserving rewarded, agreable to the Royal sense and approbation testified by the said Proclamation; which will give the greatest satisfaction to Your Memorialist and for ever bind those Gentlemen to pray for Your Excellency's Welfare and happiness.

Robt. Leake. Comy &ca.

New York 29th Novemr. 1766.

These are to Certify to all whom it may Concern, that James Scott; John Kerr, John Gough, Con=stantine McMahon, Michael Byrne, David Waugh, James McMillan, John Cooke, Æneas Mackay, Robert Moore, John Askin, Dugald Campbell, Adam Mitchell, Godlieb Sweitzer, and John Trotter, have Served in America during the War as above Set forth, and were Reduced at the Conclusion thereof.

Given under my Hand at Head Quarters in New York, this 6th. Day of December 1766.

Thos. Gage

[p. 610] Endorsed Mr Leake's Memorial / To / His Excellency the Commander in Chief &c. / in behalf of his Reduced Deputies / In Messrs. Kerr & others Meml. / of the 23d. May 1767.

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To His Excellency Sir Henry Moore Baronet, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Pro-=vince of New York and the Territories all pend-=ing thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same.—

The Memorial of John Kerr, James McMillan, John Cooke, Godliab Switzer and John Trottor in behalf of them-=selves and Ten other Reduced Deputy Commissaries of Stores and Provisions.

Humbly Sheweth

That Your Excellency's Memorialists having served in the Army during the late War in America as Deputy Commissaries of Stores and Pro-=visions, as by His Excellency Major General Gage's Certificate of the 6th. Instant at the Bottom of the Commissary General Robert Leake Esquire's Memorial to him (Reference being thereunto had) will more fully appear—

Your Excellencys Memorialists humbly beg leave, by way of information only, to represent that as their Trust has been considerably great in the Station they bore in the Army as aforesaid, and their Pay at 5s. Sterling per day, it is humbly pre-=sumed from thence, that their Rank in the Army has been equal at least with Warrant Officers and

Subalterns: the Reduced of which being Allowed 2000 Acres each with their half Pay.

But as Your Excellency's Memorialists have been totally Reduced without the benefit of half Pay, these Considerations they further humbly presume will have some Weight with Your Excellency and His Majesty's Council and Allow them Three Thousand Acres of Land Each: and Your Memorialists as in Duty bound shall ever Pray.

John Kerr
James McMillan
Jno. Cooke
Godlieb Sweitzer
John Trotter
Michl. Byrne

New York 19th. December 1766.

[4 622] Endorsed A Memorial of the Reduced / Deputy Commissaries / To / His Excellency Sir Henry Moore Baronet / Captain General & Governor in Chief / of the Province of New York &ca. / [illegible] / In Messrs. Kerr & others Meml. / of the 23d May 1767.

Copy.

Proceedings at a Congress with Pon:diac and Chiefs of the Ottawaes, Pou:tawattamies, Hurons & Chippewaes begun Tuesday July 23d 1766.

Present.

Sir William Johnson Baronet
Captns Rogers
Claus
Butler
Lieutt Shalthe of the Royal Artillery
Hay - Comd at Detroit
Ensign Banks
Normand MacLeod Commissy Int. Affairs at Ontario, Sundry other Gentn & Traders

Sir William opened the Congress.

1st.. with 3 Strings of Wampum performed the usual Ceremony at Meeting.

2d Condoled the Death of Aughstaghregi, Chief of all the Hurons in the usual Form and gave three Black Strowds &ca

3d.. Cover'd his Grave with a Black Belt of Wampum.

Then Adjourned for that Day, the remainder of which was Spent in Private Conferences with the Chiefs of the Several Nations there Assembled.

[p.132]

At a Congress with Pondiac
Oba July 24th 1766.
Present as before,

The Chiefs being all seated Sir William Caused Pondiac's Pipe to be lighted, which after having been handed round by the Interpreter to all present, he address'd them, as follows.

Children,

My own bad State of health and the uncertainty of your coming (not having heard from you since May last till your arrival here) prevented me from Meeting you Sooner, I now however bid you all heartily Welcome to this place, and I hope the great Spirit will enable and allow us to meet and see each other often in this Country, as I have now open'd the Door and made the Road Clear, smooth, and easy for you, and all friendly Indians, who chuse to make use of it; and you may be assured it will not be our faults should the Road [p.133] be obstructed, this I confirm on behalf of the English with this Belt of Wampum, and I desire you will make it known to all the Nations even to the Setting of the Sun. A Belt.

Children,

It gave me much pleasure to find, that you, who are present, behaved so well last year, and

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treated in so friendly a manner with Mr Croghan, one of my Deputys: and that you express'd such Concern for the base behavior of those, who in or=der to obstruct the good Work of Peace, assaulted, and Wounded him, and murdered some of his party both Whites & Indians, a thing before un=known & contrary to the Laws and Customs of all Nations, and what would have drawn up=on those Nations, that were guilty of so heinous a Crime, Our Resentment, as also that of many Nations; but for the Lenity and great humanity of your Father, who pities you and does not de=light in Spilling or suffering his Children's Blood to be Spilt, when they make a proper acknow=ledgement & Submission. Mr Croghan is now on his way to the Illinois, in order to Settle all matters in that Quarter on a proper footing, when I expect that those two Nations, who last year behaved so ill, will give us and the [p.134] Indian Nations whom they have struck, a far=ther proof of their Sincere repentance, and it is incumbent upon you to support him in it, and see that he returns without the least Molestation.

A Belt.

Children,

I have now, with the Approbation of General

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Gage. (your Father's chief Warrior in this Country.) invited you here, in order to confirm & Strengthen your proceedings with Mr Croghan last year; I hope you will remember all that then pass'd and I desire that you will often repeat them to your young People, and keep them fresh in your Minds, as we shall do on our parts, as a proof of which here are your Calumets, and Belts, which Mr Croghan sent me from you; the rest are safe in his possession; <u>here produced their Calumets, Belts, &ca.</u> and over and besides we commit every thing that passes between us to writing, so that our Words cannot be lost or forgotten; and I do by this Belt recommend it to you to be punctual & faithfull in all your Engagements with your Father, and not [p 138] think of trifling with him. A Belt.

Children,

You begin already to see and feel the fruits of Peace from the Number of Traders and plenty of Goods at all the Garrison'd Posts; and our enjoying the peacable possession of the <u>Illinois</u> will be found of great advantage to the Indians in that Country; you likewise now see, that proper Officers, Men of Honor and Probity, are appointed to reside at the Posts to prevent abuses in trade; to hear your Complaints, and such of them as they cannot

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redress they are to lay before me; Interpreters are likewise sent for the assistance of each of them, and Smiths are sent to the Posts to repair your Arms and implements — this which is attended with a great Expence, is now done by the Great King, your Father as a proof of his regard — so that casting from you all Jealousies & apprehensions you should now Strive with each other who should demon=strate the most Gratitude for this best of Princes. — I do therefore now Confirm the assurances I gave you of his Majesty's good Will, and do insist upon your casting away all bad thoughts, and shut=ting your ears against all flying Idle reports of bad People, who would be glad you lost our favor.

A Belt. (p. 106)

Children,

As I have your Interest much at heart, I fell great concern at finding that some of your People of late began to forget their Engagements, and murder'd two of the King's Soldiers near Detroit in the time of profound peace; for which two of the Pontawattamies are yet in Confinement at the Detroit they are safe and well taken care of; but it was judged necessary that they, being of the same Na=tion, Should be apprehended & kept safe, untill those who had been guilty of the crime were deliver'd

up to Justice, and that is agreeable to their own Engagements enter'd into two years ago. But not=
=withstanding you have not done so yet, and not doubting but that (on duly considering your Promises) you will fulfill them, The General and I, from the regard we have for those who remain'd true to their Engagements, have thought proper to release them, and an order will be now sent for their Enlarge=
=ment, and they will be restored to their People on your return to Detroit. I therefore expect, that you will in return see that proper Satisfaction is
[1409] immediately made for the Murder of the two Sol=
=diers, and / that you will deliver up such of our People as may yet be in your Nations, and as to the Murder committed lately by a Negro on two of your Women at Detroit, you know he is of a different Color and disposition from us, so that his Action can not be attributed to the English; on the Contrary he will meet with the punishment ade=
=quate to the Crime, and your People may be pres=
=ent to see it inflicted. A Belt.

Children,

It is with infinite concern that the great men at the head of Affairs in this Country have heard of the Murder of some Indians by a parcel of Lawless Banditti on some of the Frontiers; these

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mad People were possibly induced thereto from the Cruelties exercised upon some of their Friends during the late War; and probably many of the Indians have acted indiscreetly since towards them, but be the cause of their Conduct what it will, his Majesty highly resents it, and his great men in this Country (particularly by the General) are determin'd to find them out and to prosecute them with the utmost Severity, so as to deter others from being guilty of the like; let this therefore give you no farther concern, as it is not a National thing; but rest assured of our Inclination to do you Jus- [p 100] tice, and Detestation of those, who, by Acts like these, would disturb the publick tranquillity so happily Establish'd now for your Interests. A Belt.

Children,

I assure you of the King my master's Esteem for all faithfull good Indians, who duly regard their Engagements, and that he will by no means Suffer them to be ill used; so that whenever you have any Reason to complain, you are to lay the matter candidly before one of the Commissaries, or other of my Officers in your Country, who, if he cannot do you Justice, will report it faithfully to me, who, having the entire Management of your affairs, and the most ready Inclination to serve you,

will always Study your Interest, and Exert myself to procure you the Satisfaction you may Deserve. I desire you will for the future wait patiently for Redress without suffering your Heads to turn, and give an immediate Check to any of your People, should they get drunk and forget their Engage=ments. Should any of your People be guilty of [illegible] Murder, you will deliver them up to us, in order to have their Trial / in like manner as his Majesty's English Subjects; in such case you shall meet with the like Satisfaction from us, and as his Majesty is sincerely disposed to Support you, and to have no dealings with your Enemies; you will in return break off all Connections with any Na=tion, who may by a Quarrel with us Disturb the public Tranquillity, and you will assist us if we desire it, in bringing them to Punishment.

A Belt.

Children,

I earnestly recommend Hunting and Trade to you, which will now be more to your Advan=tage and the Happiness of your Families than ever before, as I have already told you, that Men of Probity and experience are solely appointed to have the particular Inspection of it, & to redress Griev-ances, these Gentlemen are to reside at the Posts,

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that they may be the better enabled to get Justice enforced, and I desire you will all pay a due respect to them: but whilst traders ramble through your Countries without any Check, you cannot be surprized, that some Frauds will be committed; and [p. 140] I/Expect, that all Traders and other His Majesty's Subjects, whose business calls them to the Posts, may meet with your Protection. A Belt.

Children,

I now with this Belt turn your Eyes to the Sun rising, where you will always find me to be your Sincere friend; and from me you may depend upon hearing what is true and Good, and I charge you never more to listen to those bad Birds, who come with false Stories to lead you astray, and to make you break the Solemn engagements you have in the presence of the great Spirit (who detests Lyars) entered into with the great King your Father and his People; and I exhort you all to be Strong, and to lay fast hold of this Chain of Friendship with the Eng=
=lish, that your Children seeing the Advantage [p. 141] of it/may follow your Example, and may be a happy People, which I should rejoice to see.

Then Pondiac Spoke.

Father,

Your Children heartily thanks you for

what you have said to them to day. and have heard every thing with pleasure, as every thing is good, and will give an answer to every Article of it to morrow; if we should forget any thing, beg you will remind us of our Omission, as we would be sorry to forget any part of it.

Then Sir William deliver'd a Copy of the Speech to the Interpreter to be again repeated to them at their Quarters, and adjourned for this day

At a Congress

July 26th

Present as before

Teata Chief of the Hurons spoke.

[A102] Father,

We are come here to day to open our minds to you the Kings representative, and hope you'll Excuse us in case we are not able to make a minute Answer to every thing you have said to us. Father, when we get home to our Village, we shall shew you, by our Conduct, the unanimity of our Opinion; you Expect perhaps, that we may give an Answer word for Word to what has been spoke to us; but we must content ourselves at this time to thank you for all your Goodness,

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or having opened the Roads, and made every thing smooth, and being Willing to assist us in promot=ing Peace, which is the only means we can have to see our Children Prosper. Be persuaded of our fidelity and Determination to follow your good Advice, as it is so much for our Benefit, and that of Posterity. You may be assured, that we won't Omit giving the proper Instructions to our Warriors and Children, that they may be filled with the Sentiments of Peace and they pray the Great Spirit to aid and assist them therein.

A Belt 9 Rows [p. 100]

Father, It is many Years since You (Sir William) first instilled good Things into our Minds, and you repeated the same sundry times particularly last Year by Your Deputy Mr. Croghan; We are very sensible of Your Kindness and good Advice, which we often repeat amongst our selves, that it may not be forgotten. We now perceive the Goodness of the King our Father in sending so many Traders to the different posts, and We shall do what we can to support them, and use them as our Brothers. I address my Speech to all our Brothers of all Nations, and advise them to behave in the same way we do; for in truth there is nothing upon Earth can perswade

us to do ill; for me, I am stedfast and re=solved to quit all Evil, and follow what's good, and I act with you as I did with my French Father. My Sentiments are to hold the Chain of Friendship as fast as I can, and I hope Yours are the same, and I advise all the rest of our Brethren to do the like, as its the only Method to keep us in Amity and Friendship.

A Belt 10 Rows.

Father,

We beg you will excuse us, if we do not explain ourselves properly; if our Language is deficient, our Hearts and Sentiments are not, [p. 140] and when we get to our Interpreters at home, we can explain things better. We heartily thanks you, Father, for having thought of every thing for our Advantage, for appointing Commissaries for each post, as we do for Your appointing Interpreters and Smiths; we beg You by this String of Wampum to order the latter to repair as well our Arms as all our other Imple=ments; and this we do in the Name of all the Nations about Detroit. Father, you see here before you Mr Crawford, whom You sent to Us, and who has ever since Spring applied him=self assiduously to his Duty; for which reason,

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and as Detroit is a place of great Rendezvous for several Nations, we should be glad he was appointed to assist the Commissary there.

A String.

Then Pondiac addressed Sir William.

Father,

I beg you will attend to what I have to say; and that you will make Allowance for my Want of Understanding. Father, we heartily thank the great Spirit for affording us so fine a day to meet upon such good Affairs. I speak [p. 105] on behalf of all the Nations to the westward whom I command, it is the Will of the great Spirit, that we should meet here to day; and before him and all present I take You by the hand, and never will part with it, and I call him to witness, that what I now say, I shall steadfastly perform; for since I took Col.^o Croghan, whom you sent to Us last Year, by the hand, I have not let it slip; from this day I am resolved to hold your hand faster than ever; for I perceive, that the great Spirit, who has made all these Lands about us, will have it so. Father, while my Father of France was in this Country, I held him by the hand, and never did any bad Action; now he is gone, I this day take

you by the hand in the Name of all the Nations,
of which I will acquaint those at home, and prom=
=ise, as long as I live, no ill shall ever happen
about Detroit, if in my Power to prevent it.

A Belt 7 Rows.

Father,

You told us Yesterday to have Sense and
to avoid those bad people, who delight in doing
Mischief, and disturbing the publick Tranquility; and
you may be assured, we shall observe what you
[1446] said; You likewise advised us of Mr. Croghan's Jour=
=ney to the Illinois, and desired we would take
Care, that he returned safe, Father be assured
he shall meet with no Insult; for on my Ar=
=rival at my Village, I'll send some of my War=
=riors to conduct him back in safety; You had
reason, Father, to be angry at the Disasters of
last Year; the Conduct of the Indians there was
without my Knowledge, and contrary to my Inclina=
=tions and Advice, which was to behave in the
most friendly manner to all the English they met
with; but their Minds were afterwards poisoned
by some other people, which has since given me
great Concern

A Belt 9 Rows.

Father

Father,

This day You have conferred a Signal Fa=vour on us by releasing two Poutawattamies, for which we all heartily thank you, and that Na=tion in particular. Father, it was contrary to my Advice, that the Poutawattamies acted this bad part; for I charged them the day I took Your Deputy Mr. Croghan by the hand, to lay aside all their hatred to the English; but they [h. my] have not observed / my Advice. Father, You told us yesterday, that when these Poutawattamies were delivered up to us, we should bring in every person belonging to You amongst us, and you may be assured, as soon as I return, I'll make a Search among the several Nations, and should any yet remain amongst us, they shall all be delivered up to the Commissary.

2 Belts 1 of 5 & 1 of 6 Rows.

Father,

We thank You for the Goodness You have for us in sending plenty of Merchandize to De=troit, this will be a great Means of promoting a good understanding between us, as it will enable us to cloath our Children well; we like=wise heartily thank You for not letting the Traders to straggle thro' the Woods to our Villages, but

to trade only at the posts under the Inspection of the Commissaries: it was not prudent to let them ramble, where they pleased; but as You have settled it, there will be no danger along the Waters to the Forts: & then we shall be justly dealt with.

A Belt 6 Rows.

Father,

Tho' You address me, yet it is the same as if you address all the different Nations. Father, this Belt is to cover and strengthen Your Chain of Friendship, and I lay it over Yours to shew you, that, if any Nation attacks You or would trouble the Earth, we shall feel it first and resent it. Father, yesterday You told us to turn our Eyes toward the Sun rising; I do, and when I get home I shall desire all the Nations to do the same, and there they will always see their Father, and, by stretching out their hands, they can always take hold of his:

A Belt 10 Rows.

Father,

We thank you for having appointed Mr. Hay our Commissary, as he is a Man we know and esteem. Father, here's a Man (meaning Mr. Crawford) who has made a Friendship

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with me, and for whom I have a great Regard, who brought me here, and who knows our Customs and Affairs. I beg therefore that, as Detroit is a place where much Business is transacted, you'l appoint Mr Crawford to be assisting to Mr Hay, at any rate we expect you'l permit him to return with us.

A Belt 6 Rows.

Sir William thanked them for their friendly Answers, and then informed, that he had a few Words more to say to them, which he would deliver the next day.

[p. 109]

Saturday 26th. The Bunt, Chief of Onondaga at the Head of a Party of Warriors, came to Sir William's Quarters, and desired a Hearing; on which Sir William accompanied him to the Arbour, with the Gentlemen, as before, when the Onondaga Speaker Teiawarunt made a long Speech concerning the party then present, who returned with a Scalp from the Cherokees. After painting the Scalp Belt of Wampum, which hung to it, &c they delivered it to Sir William to be disposed of, which he promised to do next day in presence of all the Nations; he returned them Thanks, gave them

Tobacco, Pipes & Liquor, and sent them over the River to their Encampment, where they danced the whole Night.

Sunday 27...... 10 a Clock.

Sir William summoned all the Western and other Nations to assemble, and being met in the Bower, spoke to them as follows.

Children,

The badness of the Weather yesterday pre=vented my calling You to Council as I intend=ed; I now acquaint you, that the greatest part of your Answer of the 25th was very satisfactory, and I hope it may be as sincere and well meant, as my Admonitions to you of the day before; if so, and that you continue in that good Disposition, you will be a happy People, and will always find the King a tender Parent, and His Subjects your firm Friends; this I assure You of by this Belt of Wampum. A Belt.

Children.

I think proper to acquaint you, that on my way hither, I received Letters from my De=[p.100]=puty Mr. Croghan with his proceedings at a Meeting held at Fort Pitt last Month with the Mingoes, Hurons of Sandusky, Shawanese & Delawares.

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at which they settled all Affairs in the most ami-
:cable Manner, and in Consequence thereof a con-
:siderable Number of each Nation is gone with him
to the Illinois, in order to treat with, and ar-
:range every thing there between us and the In-
:dians of that Country, as well as to make up
the Breach with the Kicapous and Musquetons, as
they have now expressed the greatest desire for
forgiveness, and for being received into the Friend-
:ship of the English and their Allies once more,
after which and what we have now done here,
I am hopeful, that we shall long enjoy the
Blessings of Peace: on your return to your sever-
:al Countries, you will be more fully informed of
what passed thereat. I am to acquaint you
also, that the Spaniards have given up a part
of their Country to the French King for new Or-
:leans, and that a Spanish Governor is now
arrived, & has taken possession thereof, and the
French who lived there, are at Liberty to remove
to any other part of the French King's Domin-
:ions they like; this is the true State of Af-
:fairs at present; if you are told otherwise,
you are imposed upon, with a view to lead
you and others into fresh Troubles, which by this
Belt I advise you carefully to avoid. A Belt.

[p.101]

Children.

I am glad my Appointment of Mr. Hay is so pleasing to your Nations; and as he has been many Years amongst You, and is pretty well acquainted with your Customs, Connections and Trade, I am certain he will render You all the Justice and Service in his Power. It pleases me also to find, that Mr. Crawford has taken proper Care of You in your way hither, and that he is so agreeable to You all, and so particular an Acquaintance of my Child Pon=diac, on whose Account, as well as his be=ing an honest Man, well versed in, and acquainted with the manners and Customs of Indians, I shall take proper Notice of, and make the best Provision I can for him, and that as soon as may be, in the mean time he will see you safe home, and take care that You do not lose any of your things by the Way.—

A Bunch of Wampum.

Children,

It would take up a great deal of Your and my time to make You sensible of the many Reasons, which your Father the great King of England had for limiting the Trade to the several Posts only; let it suffice at

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present, that I assure You it was intirely to pre=vent Fraud and Abuses therein, which cannot any other way be effected; these Gentlemen ap=pointed to superintend the Trade and other [p. 102] Your Affairs at the Posts would be/unnecess=ary, was evry Man to trade where he pleased; when You consider this properly, and impar=tially, You must certainly be convinced, that Your Father could not have taken a more ef=fectual Method of serving You; rest then satis=fied with the present Regulation; the Posts about You being so contiguous, it can be no Inconveniency to You to repair to them, when You have any Thing to trade, and there You will be sure of having Justice done You.

A Belt.

Children,

Having now gone so far thro' the Busi=ness of this Meeting to our mutual Satisfaction, I think it highly necessary, before we break up, to remove every thing, which has or may a=gain create the least uneasiness betwixt us; and as your whole Behaviour here has been dutiful and open, I can have no reason to doubt your ready Compliance. I am then to tell you, that I have seen several, and am

informed there are many more Belts of Wampum in Your Possession from bad people, and many from you in the hands of those, who boast [p. 180] of them.- As these all tend to what is bad, and to the Disturbance of Peace, now so hap=pily settled over this extensive Country, I must insist upon Your withdrawing all such Belts out of the Hands of those whom you sent them to in the time you were drunk; and return those which you received from those who were foolish enough to quarrel with their Brothers, and that as soon as possible. Then You will convince the great King Your Fa=ther of Your Duty to him, and me of the Regard You have for your solemn Engagements now entered into here in the presence of the Great Creator of this Earth, and also of the several Nations now present.

A Belt.

Sir William then told them he had finished what he had to say, on which Pondiac replied.

Father,

I thank you for every thing You have said, it being all very good and true, and meant for our Interest and Welfare; I think

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with you it is very necessary that all the Belts [p. 150] You mentioned should be withdrawn, and I thank you sincerely for your Advice; We shall now take every thing you said into Consideration, and to=morrow Morning answer You fully thereupon.

Then Teiawarunt the Onondaga Speaker stood up with a Cherokee Scalp, replaced Ganughsadega former Speaker of Onondaga in Sir William's Name, as he had given a large black Belt of Wampum for that purpose long ago the Scalp was taken by Karaghiagigo, an Onondago Warrior, and Friend of Sir William Johnson

Present as before Monday 28th. July
Pondiac speaks.

Father,

We thank you for the good Advice You have given us since we have been here, as it is all good & for our Benefit. Father, You may be assured we shall do every thing You have desired of us, we shall do nothing but what is good and reject every thing bad, not only me, but all the Nations of whom I am Master to the northward. You may be sure by this String I shall fulfill my promises.

A String of 4 Branches

[p.105]

|Father,

You tell me there are Belts this way as well as to the Northward, which I promise to re=call agreable to Your request; You have reason to desire me to call them in. I have but one amongst the Six Nations, which I should be glad they would deliver up, and I will send them theirs, or bring them to You. Father, all the Belts that are gone to the Northward passed by my Village, and came from the Senecas, and they are so dispersed, that it will take a good while to gather them, and when collected will be more than a Man can carry. I shall upon my Arrival at my Village gather them together, and send them to those to whom they belong, or from whom they came. I assure You, that there is but one of the aforesaid bad Belts belonging to me; and if any Indians say otherwise, they as=sert a falsehood, and I beg by this String of Wam=pum, that the six Nations my Brothers now present will return it to me, and I'll do the same by them.

A String 4 Branches.

[p.106]

|Father,

Yesterday you told me, that the Traders should all remain at the Posts, which gives me pleasure, as it is agreable to the great King Our Father's

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Orders; but we hope that the Trader who is at present at Fort Erie called Wale may be continued as it will prevent the Trouble we shall have in going over the carrying place; this is all I have now to say or ask.

A String of Wampum.

Teata of the Hurons spoke.

Father, We are extremely glad to hear the Speech delivered by Our Brother Pondiac, particularly as he is entirely of your Opinion, with whom we join, and return Thanks for the Goodness You have shewn for us — Father, we beg that You and the six Nations, who are here present, will hear us. We shall answer in a few Words to all the Articles that you proposed Yesterday, which we found to our Satisfaction; for which we thank You, and by [gave] this Belt we strengthen your Speeches, and assure You, that we (the Hurons) will never cease doing of what is right in support of the public Tranquility, and will hold fast the Chain of Friendship You have given us; You may be assured, that what we say is from the bottom of Our Hearts, and that God is Witness we don't speak from the Lips outward; and if we do otherwise than we say, we run a

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Risk of being punished for Our perfidy. be per=
=suaded, that upon Our Return to our Village,
we shall do every thing in our power, to unite
all Our Nation as far as to Sandusky, that
we may act in Conjunction in every thing
that is good; but as there are some, whose
Hearts are not well inclined, namely Sondescon
and Canvighka, who do nothing but strive to
disturb the Earth, we can't be answerable for
them; they are however a small Number, and
incapable of doing much harm. These are the
Sentiments of the Hurons. You, Father, must have
known us to be sincere, and a people who do
not listen to any thing tending to disturb the pub=
=lic Tranquility.

A Bell 13 Rows.

Father. We thank you for having thought of
every thing that is necessary for us, as Our
Country is a place of Consequence, as we are
liable to many Impositions in Our Castles, and
as the Commissaries would be needless, if the
Traders went in the different Rivers. we rest sat=
=isfied with your prudent Regulations, and we
hope you will regulate the prices of Goods.

3 Strings.

Father. We are convinced you have done

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every thing for Our Advantage, even to a Smith to mend our fire Arms Axes and Hoes; but as there are some better and abler Workmen than others, we beg You will allow us the one that suits us best, and he that has pleased us for these Twenty or thirty years past named Chauvin this we beg you'll not re=fuse us. This is all we have to say with Wampum 2 Strings [illegible]

We beg you may grant us the person (meaning Mr Crauford) who Pondiac ask'd for, to stay at Detroit under Mr Hay that when he has an Occasion to send any where, or should be by any Accident absent, we shall always be sure to find one, who we can apply to.

When this was done Sir William or=dered the Interpreter to ask the six Nations, if they were ready to answer to Pondiac's String. Upon which the Onondaga Speaker lighted a Calumet of Peace, which Sir William left in their hands many years ago for that use, and handed it about to the western Indians; after which the Speaker with a Bunch of Wampum addressed himself to the western Nations as follows. My Brothers, Sir William lighted a large

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Council, and desire a few of us to be Witness of the good works to be done at it, and we [p. 160] have with the utmost pleasure heard what is past, and found every thing to our Satisfaction, and rejoice to see the good work of peace so happily settled, and by this string of Wampum we wipe you from the Crown of your head to the Soles of the Feet, and we fix your hearts upright.

8 Strings of Wampum.

Brothers Ottawaes & Hurons,

You told us that after having put Matters on a proper footing between Sir William and you, he engaged You to recall all your Belts that are in Our Villages, & you told us by a string of Wampum, that you were afraid, that these Belts, if they were not taken up, might be the Cause of some bad Consequences hereafter, as we, some of the six Nations now assembled here are extremely satisfied with the Manner you have treated with him. We will now acquaint You, how we came by what Belts we have.

3 Branches Wampum to Pondiac.

[p. 161] Brothers, Here is a Belt we received two Years ago from the Miamis, when we were going to

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the Illinois with Captain Morris of the 17th Regi=
=ment, which was to prevent our proceeding fur=
=ther on Our rout, least we might be insulted on the way; We by this Belt thank the Miamies for their Belt, if well intended, and assure you, that we shall inform the Senecas of what you have said, regarding the Belt, you say you gave the Six Nations; as the Senecas keep all such Things, for they never come the length of Our Villages, neither would we suffer them to come to Our Council Fire, which you, (mean=
=ing Sir William) who know our Sentiments, may be convinced of

A Belt 7 Rows to Pondiac

Pondiac replyed.

Brothers, I shall return this Belt to the Mi=
=amies my Self, and tell them your Sentiments.

Then the Onondaga Chief Deiaquande spoke as follows.

[p.160]

|Here's a Belt by which we engage you to follow the example of Manitoo Chief of the Otto=
=was at Sandusky by which he proposed a general peace; and as it comes from Warriors this Speech is much stronger than those from old Chiefs, whose understandings are less clear; and we assure you, that we are of the same

Sentiments, and exhort you to maintain and sup=port the Engagements you have now entered into before the Master of Life and us (with your Father Sir William,) as it is the sure and only means to preserve & continue that Friendship and Amity, on which our mutual happiness depends.

A Belt to Pondiac.

Then addressing himself to Sir William he said,

[p. 100] Brothers. Here's a Branch of Wampum that Mr. Croghan gave us, and told us he was sent to the Illinois to settle all Matters with the Na=tions there, that he began last year, and as it was reported he ran a risk, in going, he beg'd us to look after him 'till he arrived there, and make a report to our Brother Sir William, as also if any accident should happen him.

5 Strings of Wampum.

Then he shewed a Belt, which had been sent from a Nation beyond the Chicasaws to the Shawanese, which they were desired as they spoke all Languges, to send round to all the Nations to exhort them to be steadfast in their Alliances, that the public Tranquility might not be disturbed.

Then Continued,

Brother. We of the Onondaga Nation, with this Belt, return you and the Mohawks many thanks

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for your good Advice & Consolation lately sent to us on the News of Kharaghiagigoe and his party being killed by some of your people at Fort Pitt, and we have now the pleasure to inform you, [p. 160] that the Account / sent us by the Senecas of that Affair is without Foundation, our people who were supposed lost having now returned with two Scalps from the Southward, and are here present and glad to see you.

A Belt 9 Rows.

Lastly requested, that the Frenchman, now trading there for Gensang, might be allowed to go among the Onondagas, Oneidas &c.ª along the Oneida Lake.

Then the Speaker produced a Scalp and gave it in the room of a Seneca named Cana-iadario; then finished.

Tuesday 29th July 1766.

The Indians being all assembled at the Bower, Sir William spoke to the Western Nations, as follows;

Children. I was in hopes, that after what I had said to you all the Day before yesterday relative to Trade and the several Reasons then given you for its being confin'd to the Posts, you

[p.165] would have rested satisfied, | your desire of having a Man to trade at Fort Erie, would be prejudi=cial to all the Traders at Niagara; and should they all go to, and trade at Fort Erie, as well as that Man, which they have an equal right to do, would not the Chippawas and Mississa=geys from the North Side of the Lake have great reason to complain, when they have no other place (as you have) to Trade at. this considered, I hope you will say no more on that Subject.

As to the price of our Merchandize and your Furrs and Skins at Detroit, they were settled by me when there, and if it is now (from Circumstances) found necessary to make any Alterations in them, the Commissary has power to do so, and will doubtless act for your Interest, as well as that of the Traders, and I dare say to your mutual Satisfaction.

I have it in view to employ Mr. Crawford as soon as an Opportunity offers, which I ex=pect will be soon, and I desire you may urge it no further, as he himself is well sat=isfied of | [p.166] my Inclination to serve him; here he is and he will tell you so.

A large Bunch of Wampum.

Brethern

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Bretheren of the Onondagas, Oneidas & Cayugaes,

It gave me a particular pleasure to hear you yesterday exculpate yourselves so clear=ly, and I wish Our Bretheren the Senecas could do the same, but as you observe it is very probable, that the Belt came no fur=ther than their Nation; if it is there, I ex=pect you will get it from them, and let it be returned to Pondiac, or to me, so that he may get it. I am also to tell you, that I am greatly pleased at the Admonitions, which you yesterday gave to the Western Nations now here, and hope You will be ever mindfull of the many Engagements entered into with me, and that you will keep up strictly to them. A Belt. [p. 167]

Bretheren. I am extremely happy to find, that the Report of four Onondagas being Killed by Our people proves false; indeed I thought as much at the Time, from the Circumstances then mentioned, well Knowing that none of the King's Officers or Troops in any of his Garrisons would be Guilty of so rash a thing. I put the General and several Governors to the Trouble of making an Enquiry about it, and Yesterday had a Letter from the former, acquainting

me that, after having made the strictest Enquiry about it at Fort Pitt, &c.a he could learn no=thing more than that Peace reigned every where as far as the Illinois. I shall on my return make the Mohawks acquainted with your Ans=wer to their and my Belt on that occasion, and I must desire that you do immediately recall your Belts, and undeceive those people, to whom you too precipitately sent the News.

A Belt.

Children of the Western Nations,

To You I now address myself in par=ticular, and desire your attention.

[p. 160] Having now finished the Business of this Congress to our mutual Satisfaction, as well as to that of my Bretheren the six Nations, and that without any Deaths or even Sick=ness on either Side since our meeting, which deserves our Thanks to the great Maker and Preserver of Mankind; I am now to assure you, that it affords me the utmost Satisfaction to see this Congress carried on with so much Sobriety, Prudence and Solemnity on your parts, as it not only looks well, but also denotes Sin=cerity and good Sense, which I must say (and that to your Credit) you have manifested thro'

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the whole, and which will appear well, when laid before the King your Father over the great Lake, and his chief Men here. There remains then, no=thing now for me to add or do in order to compleat the great work we met for, but to tell you that I do now strengthen and rat=ify all my Deputy's Transactions with you [A.149] last year, confirm all that I have / now said to you at this Congress, and bury in Oblivion all past Transactions disagreable to Our Remem=brance, never more to be thought of, so that we may all for the future live together in the strictest Friendship and Brotherly Love; and this I desire you to make public.

A large Belt.

Children, I have brought with me a Pres=ent for You, which you will accept of as a Mark of your Father's Bounty and Regard; it will be delivered to You to Morrow, and Mr. Crawford will take care of such part of it as you do not immediately use, 'till you ar=rive in your respective Countries. – And I recommend it to you all to be carefull of your Shares, that your Families may benefit thereby, and be Witnesses of your Father's Goodness.

Then the Onondaga Speaker replied with
returning the Belt Sir William spoke upon, with
respect of their having acquainted all the neigh:
[1170] :bouring Nations with the News of Carourghyahi: (sic)
:goas Death & said they never sent any such Mes:
:sage to any Nation, but kept their Mouths shut.
With regard to their withdrawing Pondiac's
Belt from the Senecas, he said, that they, the
Onondagaes never liked to have any thing to do
with any Belts which had caused any Disturb:
:ance and therefore would leave the withdrawing
of said Belt to the Cayugaes and Oneidas, be:
:ing determined never to let any Belt of the Kind
come to their Village, or into their Council.

handed the Belt to the Cayugaes.

After this Pondiac spoke as follows.

Father, You may be sure that all my
Brothers, to the westward, shall hear every thing
that has so happily passed here; and I will,
as long as I live, do nothing but what will
be agreable to my Father, and that all the
Nations, over whom I have any Influence, shall
do the same. I shall at all times do every
[1171] thing in my power to assist you (meaning Sir
William) to preserve the publie Tranquility from be:
:ing disturbed. Father, all Our Bretheren here present

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have heard your good Advice and are of the same Opinion with me, and promise since you have been so good to bury every thing that was or might be disagreeable to us, that we shall reject every thing that tends to Evil, and strive with each other, who shall be of the most Ser=vice in keeping up that Friendship that is so happily established between us. Father, it will take some time before I can make known to all the Nations what has passed here; but I will do it even from the rising of the Sun to the Setting, and from North to South. Father, we heartily thank you for your Present, and are well convinced thereby of the Good=ness of the great King Our Father, and shall follow your Advice in Conserving it in the man=ner you mention. Father, we acquiesce in every thing you have said, both as to Trade & every thing else being convinced you do every thing for our good. We heartily wish all the English may continue to use their promis'd Friendship, as we hope to convince you by our future Conduct, that we are thankfull for the good Advice we have received, and determined to fulfill Our Engagements.

The whole being finished, Sir William

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gave them a general Admonition, that he hoped that all that had passed during the Congress might have a deep Impression upon them all, and desired they would repeat it often amongst themselves, and hand it down to their posterity with great Care and under the strictest Injunctions, as on his part what was transacted could not be forgotten, being regularly entered into the Records of Indian Affairs.

Wednesday 30th delivered the Present to the Western Indians in 4 parts, which pleased them greatly, as it was at the Desire of their Chief Men.

[p. 178] Thursday 31st Sir William took leave of Pondiac and all the Chiefs, who with Pondiac informed him, that they proposed to wait upon him next Spring at his House, and hoped the English would keep open the Road of Peace for them, and not suffer any Ill News to come that way; but that they might come as Friends, and hear no Complaints from any Nation which might disturb the public Tranquility. Then shook hands and

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embarked; after which Sir William set out for Johnson-Hall.

The Foregoing is a true Copy of Sir William Johnson's Transactions at Ontario compared with the Records.

G. Johnson Deputy Agent
Actg. as Secy.

[illegible]

Endorsed Copy of Sr William / Johnson's Transactions / at the congress held / with Pondiac and / other Western Chiefs / at Ontario in July 1766. / No. 2. / Ry. Decr 1766.

[k 170]

Copy. Charles Town 23^d Septr 1766.

Sir,

I take the Liberty of troubling you with the inclosed Petition to the R^t Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, which I hope you will pardon, and if the Prayer of it appears to you to be Reasonable, may I hope for your good Offices, in inducing the Board to grant it, which will be the greatest Obligation conferred upon.

Sir,

Your most obedient and
most humble Servant,
John Stuart.

John Pownall Esqr

[k 170]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from | John Stuart Esquire, | Superintendant of | Indian Affairs for | the Southern District | of America to John | Pownall Esqr Secretary | to the Lords Commissioners | for Trade and Plantations, | dated Charles Town | 23^d September 1766. | N° 3. | R^d. Decr 1766 |

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Copy;

To the Rt. Honble the Lords
Commrs. of Trade & Plantations

The Petition of John Stuart Esqr.
His Majesty's Agent and Su=
=perintendant of Indian Affairs
in the Southern District
of North America,

Humbly Sheweth.

That your Lordships Petitioner has ~~resided~~ in America about Eighteen Years, during which time he has been most=
=ly Employed in His Majesty's Service.

That Your Lordships Petitioner never has had any Land granted by any of His Majesty's Governors to him=
=self, or Family, consisting of One Son and three Daughters.

Your Lordships Petitioner therefore humbly Prays,

That your Lordships will be pleased to recommend to His Majesty to order a Tract of Ten Thousand Acres of Land to be run out and granted to your Pe=
=titioner in the Province of East Florida,

under the usual Conditions of Cultivation and Quit Rents.

And your Petitioner, as in Duty bound, will ever Pray &c.^a

John Stuart.

Endorsed Copy of a Petition of | Mr. Stuart to the Lords | Commissioners for Trade | & Plan-tations. | No. 4. | Rj. Decr 1766

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[p.183]

Sir,

The 28th of last Month I had the hon=
=or to introduce my Self to you by an Ac=
=count of the State of Affairs here with re=
=gard to the Indian Department which I hope
You will receive, and that the nature of
the Subject will apologize for the freedom
I have used on that occasion.

I beg leave now to address You on a
different Subject at the request of Several
Gentlemen of fortune & Character in the pro=
=vince of Pensilvania, who have transmitted
to me the enclosed proposals for erecting a
Colony at the Illinois, and Earnestly desired
I should referr it to you with my thoughts
upon the Subject.

As the Scheme appears to me so reas=
=onable and so well calculated for the mu=
=tual Interests of great Brittain & its Colonies,
I could not refuse their request, and I am
persuaded that if it is duly conducted with
the approbation of the Indians and a due [p.184]
regard to their Rights, it will answer many
good purposes, and prove a means of Check=
=ing the Attempts of the French or Spaniards
towards establishing a Colony on the other

side of the Mississipi which might draw off our new acquired Allies, and deprive us of the great benifits we may expect from a Commerce with so many Nations, Whilst at the same time it will tend to the security of our Southeren Frontiers. & enhance the public Revenue.–

I shall be happy, Sir, if my thoughts on this Subject may coincide with yours, and I flatter myself with your pardon for the liberty I now take, as it is intended for a public Benifit, & proposed by Men of whose Motives I can have no doubt.–

I have the Honor to be
with the most profound Respect
Sir
Your most Obedient
& most Humble Servant
W. Johnson

Johnson Hall
July 10th 1766
The Right Honrble
Henry S. Conway Esqr.
Principal Secretary of State.

[f.106]

Endorsed Johnson Hall. 10th July 1766/ Sir William Johnson,/ Ry. 17th Septr. {From Genl Conway.

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[S. Indies July 10. 1766]

Reasons for establishing a British Colony at the Illinois with some Proposals for carrying the same into immediate Execution.

The Country of the Illinois on the Missisipi, is generally allowed to be the most fertile & pleasant Part of all the Western Territory now in Possession of the English in North America.

The French Canadians have long called it, The Terrestial Paradice.

It appears from the best Intelligence, That about Four hundred French Families are now Settled in that Country; & that, in all Probability it would have been the most considerable French Settlement in North America, had not the Inhabitants throughout Canada, and Louisiana particulary those living among, or near Indians, been Subjected to Military Command, liable to be taken from their Farms even in Time of Harvest, to go upon distant Expeditions, & to have the Product of their Labour seized for the use of the Army.

It has been the mistaken Policy of the French to aim at establishing Military, instead of Commercial, Colonies in North America. Their Views were to expel the English from all their

Settlements on the Sea-Coast and thereby to en=grosse the whole of the Continent.

In this, however they have, thro' Provi=dence been happily disappointed.

But had the French contented themselves with Settling & improving the Country they act=ually possessed they would have rivalled the English in their most valuable American Com=modities and have encreased the Commerce of France & consequently the French Power, to a very great Degree. For Instance,

The Lands in Louisiana produce To=bacco of a much superior Quality to any rais'd in either Maryland, or Virginia; and Rice & Indigo equal to the best of Carolina.

Those Articles, with Skins & Furs, are the principal Commodities which N. America has hitherto produced to any great Extent, for Euro=pean Consumption.

But were the Lands on the Missisipi well Settled, we should be enabled to supply all Europe with those Commodities, & at a far cheaper Rate than they could be afforded from any other Country.

But what is of the utmost Consequence to Great Britain, no Country in the known World

is better adapted than this for the Raising Hemp, Flax & Silk.

Of the former, indeed, there are immense Quantities growing spontaneously on the large exten=sive Plains of Louisiana. And this wild Sort ap=pears from some late Experiments, to have a firm=er Texture than that commonly cultivated. The Country likewise abounds with Mulberry Trees, & both native & foreign Silk Worms thrive extremely well there.–

/Great Britain might also be furnished from [4p. 100, n. 2] thence with Cotton, Copper, Iron, Pot-Ash, Wine, Salt-petre, a great variety of valuable Medicinal Drugs, and other Articles, which, with those mentioned before, make the great Balance of Trade against the Nation, & drain it of its Treasure.

From the Illinois we might likewise carry on a more extensive & advantageous Fur-Trade, with the numerous Indian Nations which reside near the Lakes & the different Branches of the Missisipi, than was ever known since the first Settlement of America; Supplying them with British Manu=factures to a vast Amount.

Nor will the French be able to rival us in this Trade, as we can transport our Goods through Pensylvania & Virginia to that

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Country much cheaper than can be done from New Orleans up the Missisipi. This is the only Passage the French have now left, and being all the Way against the Stream is extreamly difficult and tedious. Whereas the English have now a ready Communication from Virginia & Pensylvania to Fort Pitt on the Ohio, & from thence have Water Carriage with the Stream to the Missisipi; and when they have dis=posed of their Goods to the Indians in that Coun=try, they may easily transport the Commodities they receive in Return down the Missisipi to Mobile, and from thence Ship them to England.

For want of this Opening thro' the Mid=dle Provinces of N. America to the Missisipi the French never had it in their Power to reap so much Advantage from that Country as the English now may.

After several Disappointments & much Ex=pence & Trouble, the English have at length got Possession of all the French Posts on the East side of the Missisipi.

A Question arises. What will be the most efficacious Means of supporting these Posts, so dis=tant from every British Settlement, & yet so ne=cessary to maintain the British Interest amongst

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the numerous Indian Nations which inhabit that, and the adjacent Country?

It is answered, That there is no Way so effectual as to settle a Colony at the Il=:linois, under a good Civil Government.

This Colony being in one of the finest Corn Countries in the World, would have it in its Power, not only to Supply the different Posts in the Indian Country, but the two Floridas with Provisions. Several of the French Writers term it the Granary of Lousiana, and mention that at a Time when there hap=:pened to be a Scarcity at New-Orleans, the French Settlement at the Illinois, small as it then was - sent them upwards of 800,000 Weight of Flour.

If we have not a Colony on the Spot, to support the Posts we are now possessed of in that Country, the French who have a Fort & an encreasing Settlement on the opposite Shore of the Missisipi, will have it in their power, by means of their Influence with the Indians, to intercept our Supplies, interrupt our Trade, and ultimately cut off all Communication be=:tween the Illinois and the present English Colonies.

[illegible]

It is said, that many of the French in Canada, & Numbers of those settled on the East side of the Missisipi, near our Posts, intend to remove to the Settlement belonging to the French on on the opposite Shore.

Should the French succeed in establishing a Colony there (which they probably will, as it is in so fine a Country) and we have not another to balance it, in that Part of the World, the Consequences may be very prejudicial to the British Interest.

It may not be amiss to quote here the Sentiments of a late Writer very conversant with this Subject. In speaking of the Fineness of the Soil & Climate of the Country on each side the Missisipi, near the Illinois, he says "It is this that "has made the French undergo so many long "& perilous Voyages in North America, upwards of "Two Thousand Miles, against Currents, Cataracts, "& boisterous Winds on the Lakes, in order to "get to this Settlement of the Illinois, which is "nigh to the Forks of the Missisipi, the most "important Place in all the inland Parts of "North America, to which the French will sooner or later remove from Canada; and there "erect another Montreal, that will be much more

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"dangerous & prejudicial to us, than ever the other "in Canada was. They will here be in the Midst "of all their old Friends & Allies, & much more "convenient to carry on a Trade with them, to "Spirit them up against the English &c. than ever "they were at Montreal. To this Settlement, where "they likewise are not without good Hopes of "finding Mines, the French will forever be re-"moving, as long as any of them are left "in Canada".

The most likely Way to prevent these Mischiefs, & to enable the English to dispossess the French of the remaining Part of Louisiana, should a future War make it expedient, will be, it is thought, to establish a Colony there agreeable to the following Proposals, viz.

1. Let the Crown purchase of the Indians all their Right to that Tract of Country lying on the East Side of the River Missisipi, between the Illinois River & the River Ohio, & Fifty Miles back from the said River Mississipi.

Remarks.

This Tract includes Fort Chartres, Cahoki, & Kakasquias (three considerable French Settlements) and it is said, from good Authority, that the Indians have expressed an Inclination

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to part with it to the English on very mod=erate Terms, and that they might easily be persuaded to Sell all the Lands as far back as the Heads of the several Small Rivers which empty themselves into the Missisipi between the Illinois & the Ohio: They having a great=er Quantity of fin[e Hunting] country than they can ever have any use for. This would be a sufficient Tract to begin a Colony upon, & having a natural Boundary, would be the most preferable.

2. Let a Civil Government be established there, agreeable to the Principles of an English Constitution.

[p. 190]

3. Let the first Governor be a Person ex=perienced in the Management of Indian Affairs, & who has given Proofs of his Influence with the Savages.

Remark

This is a Matter of the utmost Consequence in the first Settlement of a Colony surround=ed by Indians: And for want of a due Attention to it, many Undertakings of the like kind have either entirely failed, or been great=ly impeded.

4. Let all the Lands which may be granted

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within the first Twenty Years be laid out in Town-ships, after the Manner practis'd in some of the New England Colonies, or according to the Plan laid down in the <u>Historical Account of the Expedition under Col. Boquet</u>, lately publish'd [quod vide]

Remark

The Advantages of this Mode of Settling in a Country surrounded by Savages, who may one day become Enemies, are to obvious to need mentioning.

5 Let Grants of Land in this Country be offered to the <u>Provincial</u> Officers, & Soldiers who served in the late War in America, on the following Terms, vizt

100 Acres to every common Soldier.
150 Acres to every Corporal & Serjeant.
250 Acres to every Ensign.
350 Acres to every Lieutenant.
350 Acres to every Surgeon.
350 Acres to every Chaplain.
500 Acres to every Captain.
750 Acres to every Major.
1,000 Acres to every Lieut Colonel.
12,00 Acres to every Colonel.

The Soldiers, Corporals & Serjeants who have served more Campaigns than one to have <u>Ten</u>

Acres besides for each Campaign after the first. The Ensigns, Lieutenants, Surgeons, Chaplains, & Captains, Thirty; and the Ma:jors, Lieut Colonels, & Colonels, Fifty Acres, in like Man:ner. - Each General Officer (of which there were Two or Three) to have a Grant of 5.000 Acres. The whole to be granted in Fee, and to be exempt from Quit Rent for a certain Term of Years, or for, & during the natural Lives of the said Officers & Soldiers; and then to be liable to the same only as is reserved in Virginia. No Grant to be made to any Officer or Soldier under Fifty Years of Age, who does not appear in Person at the Illinois (with a Certificate from the Governor, or Command:er in Chief of the Province in whose Employ he was, Specifying his Station, & the Number of Campaigns he was in the Service) and actually make a Settlement on the Lands for which he shall receive a Warrant of Survey. - But such Officers & Soldiers as are Fifty Years of Age & up:wards, & who may not incline, or be able to re:move to the Illinois, should be allowed either to dispose of their Rights to Grants of Lands to such Persons as will settle them, or to place Tenants [57] thereon, as may be most convenient to themselves. Provided; That every Officer & Soldier, who does not make, or cause to be made, a Settlement &

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Improvement on the Lands he may be entitled to, within Six Years after the Arrival of an English Governor at the Illinois in order to establish a Colony there, shall forfeit all Right & Title thereto. Provided also that every Officer of the Rank of a Captain & upwards, shall at his own proper Cost & Expence settle upon his Grant at least One White Protestant Person for every hundred Acres thereof within Six Years next following the Date of (sic) his said Grant. Subject to the Forfeiture of such Proportion of the said Grant, as there shall be a (sic) deficiency of that Number of Settlers. It would be proper for the Crown to furnish the Soldiery with a few Implements of Husbandry at their first Arrival at the Illinois, and to allow all Settlers the use of the Kings Boats at Fort Pitt, & other Assistance, to transport themselves as far as the Missisipi.

Remark.

The giving Encouragement to these Men, who are Soldiers as well as Farmers, &c. to engage themselves, in the first Settlement of this Country, will be not only Right in Point of Policy, but be an Act of Justice. The Provincial Officers & Soldiers who have served in the several Campaigns during

the War in America, and who have under=
=gone equal Fatigues & run equal Hazards with the King's Troops think it extremely hard, that they should not be allowed, as well as the disbanded Regulars, a Grant of some of the Lands in that immense Tract of Country, which they have assisted in obtaining from the Enemy; especially as they had not equal Advantages when in Service. The Officers not being entitled to Half Pay nor the Men to Chelsea Hospital. — They were generally paid off & discharged, as soon as the Campaign was over. The giving these Persons Lands in proportion to their Rank, & the Number of Campaigns they have served, will be like=
=wise a great Encouragement to the Colonists to enter into the Military Service on any fu=
=ture Occasion. And, besides, it is said that at the Beginning of the late War, the Amer=
=icans were promised, or given to understand, that such of them as engaged in the Pro=
=vincial Service should, when the War was at an End, have some Gratification in Lands as is here proposed.

6. Let all Mines & Minerals belong to the Owners of the Land in which they may

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be found except those denominated Royal Mines. & of these let the Crown reserve a Fifth, clear of all Charges.

Remark.

This will encourage People to be at the Trouble & Expence of Searc[hing] for and working of Mines, but if the whole or too great a Part is reserved to the Crown, they will want the necessary Inducement to make Discoveries, whereby both the Crown & Nation may be prevented from receiving many Advantages.

7 Let there be 500 Acres reserved in every Township for the Maintenance of a Clergyman of the Established Church of England.

Remark. [p. 192 b. 6]

As it is the Interest of every Nation, that the Religion, it has thought proper to establish, should be the Religion most generally prevalent throughout its Dominions, this Matter ought to be particularly attended to in America, & the Church well supported there, otherwise Presbyterianism will become the Established Religion in that Country. It is much to be regretted, that the Crown did not reserve in each of the Colonies, Lands for this Purpose, at the Time of granting

their respective Charters. It is however not yet too late, for the Crown, to cause such Reservations to be made in many of the old settled Colonies, particu=larly Nova-Scotia, New York, Virginia, North and South Carolina & Georgia. Care should likewise be taken, in Time, to make the like Provision in our new Acquisitions, Canada, and the two Floridas.

8. Let the Bounds of the Colony be as follows, viz. From the Mouth of Ouisconsin (or Wisconsing) River down the Missisipi agreeable to Treaty, to the Forks, or Mouth of the Ohio. Then up the same River Ohio to the River Wabash, thence up the same River Wabash to the Portage at the Head thereof. Then by the said Portage to the River Miamis & down the said River Miamis to Lake Erie, Thence along the several Courses of the said Lake to Riviere al Ours (or Bear River) and up the said River to the Head thereof, & from thence in a Straight Line, or by the Portage of St. Joseph's River & down the same River to Lake Michigan, then along the several Courses of the said Lake on the South & West side thereof to the Point of Bay Puans, & along the several Courses on the East side of the said

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Bay to the mouth of Foxes River, thence up to the head thereof and from thence by a Portage to the Head of Ouisconsin River, & down the same to the Place of Beginning.

Remark.

These being natural Boundaries may be eas=ily ascertained. Altho no Persons should be allowed to settle on any Lands, but what are within the Bounds purchasd by the Crown of the Indians, Yet it will be highly proper that the Civil Jurisdic=tion of the Colony should extend much farther than will be probably purchased for many Years to come: Otherwise loose evil disposed Persons may straggle into those Parts, & commit Disorders, that may involve the Colony in Disputes with the Indians, and be attended with fatal Consequences. And it might have good Effects if a Civil Authority was likewise established at D'Etroit, to take Cognizance of all Misdemeanors com=mitted by British Subjects upon the Lakes and Country adjacent. [f. 193 p. 7]

9. But that a Colony may be speedily settled at the Illinois, & the Crown & Nation re=ceive the Advantages to be derived from it, without

Delay. a Company of Gentlemen of Character & For:
:tune are ready & willing to engage. That if the
Crown will make them a Grant. in Fee of
hundred Thousand Acres of Land free of Quit Rent
for Years to be located in one or more Places
as they shall chuse. within the Bounds above
mention'd They will at their own proper Cost &
Expence. Settle thereon at least One white Pro:
:testant Person for every hundred Acres within
Years next following the Date of their Grant, Sub:
:ject to the Forfeiture of such Proportion of the
unsettled Part of the said Grant as shall be
equal to a Deficiency of that Number of Settlers.
And the said Company will likewise engage
to settle at least 2,000 of the said Persons
on the Lands aforesaid within Years next
after the Date of the said Grant. or the Ar:
:rival of a Governor in the said Colony; Un:
:less an Indian War should happen to put
it out of their Power.

The Crown need not be put to much Ex:
:pence to procure the Settlement of this
advantageous Colony. The principal Charges
will be a Salary to the Governor, & some
other Officers of Government for a few Years.
when the Colonists will be enabled to support

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their own Civil Establishment.

And if there were two or three Com-
=panies of light Infantry, and one of light
Hor[se] raised & disciplined in the manner, &
on the Terms, recommended by Col. Boquet
in the Publication before mentioned, they
would not only be an effectual Security
for the Colony in its Infancy, but also
contribute greatly to the Protection of the
Frontiers of the old settled Colonies from
the Incursions of the Indians; and they
would likewise be of infinite Service in case
of a future War with the French. This
Corps might be raised & disciplined with-
=in a Year, or two at farthest; when the
Regiment now posted there might be em-
=ploy'd upon other service more suitable
to such Troops unless indeed it should
be thought necessary to keep a few of
them to do Garrison Duty for some Time
longer. The Officers, who served during the War in
America, in the Corps of light Infantry and
Rangers would [be] the most proper to raise
& discipline the Foot Companies; but for
the light Horse it will be necessary that
Officers should be sent from England, who

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have been accustomed to that service. Horses of a good Sort are to be had in great Plenty at the Ilinois. If a Company [or] two of this kind of Soldiery were also to be kept at each of our principal Posts in the Indian Country. it would be the most likely Means of deterring the Indians from going to War with us in future.

[illegible]

Endorsed Reasons for Establishing / a British Colony at the Ilinois / with some proposals there=on Dec / 1766 / In Sr. William Johnson's July 10th 1766.

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Charlestown 8 August 1766

Sir,

I had the honor of writing you jointly with Governor Grant from St Augustine the 9 December with full Accounts of our Transactions with the Creeks at the Congress of that Nation held at Picolata.

The Situation of Affairs in the Cherokee Nation at that time required particular At=tention, and rendered my Return to this Province necessary; The encroachments made on the Hunting Grounds of those Indians gave uneasiness, not only to them but to all the Tribes in this Department, and they would not Consent to have the Line Run out as pro=posed by Lieutenant Governor Bull till they should hear from me on that Subject, but upon my writing to them, & sending my De=puty Mr Cameron to be present with their Headmen in marking the Boundary, it was effected in April last, to their Satisfaction so far as related to this Province. They re=quest that the Line may be continued be=hind North Carolina & Virginia, upon which Subject I have applied to the Respective Gov=ernors, and propose going immediately to North

Carolina to forward that Bussiness.

The Government of Virginia were not able to bring the Murderers of nine Cherokees in Augusta County of that Province, to Justice, and as they have neglected to Satisfy the Relations of the deceased that Affair cannot be considered as Settled, The Relations of the Murdered can only be Satisfied by punishing the Murderers or Paying for each Indian killed a Certain Value to his Relations, This will Account for the death of Mr Boyd lately killed by some Cherokees as he was returning to Virginia, from whence he had been sent to the Cherokee Nation to transact some Bussiness for that Government. My Deputy Mr Cameron by my directions publickly upbraided them for this Action, but they dis=owned, it, and said it was perpetrated by a party of the Northern Tribes who are at War with them.

The Cherokees are greatly harrass'd by perpetual incursions of the Northern Indians, and Strongly sollicit our Mediation to obtain peace for them, The Government of Virginia applied to Sir William Johnson in behalf of the Chero=kees, on this Subject, which he Communicated to me; as these Indians are much under the

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Influence of the Creeks who have been Assiduous in inflaming their resentment for the Murder of their People, and who have been endeavouring to form a Confederacy among the great Nations, and to dispose them to a general Rupture with us; however the dictates of Humanity might incline me to contribute to their Relief, yet in a political point of View I conceived that it would be improper for us to be Active in mediating between them & their Enemies. As this Matter concerns the peace of the Provinces contiguous to the Cherokees, I have applied to the Respective Governors for their Opinions, that I may be thereby directed in the Steps I shall take and Request of Sir William Johnson to pursue [p. 207] to whom I shall accordingly write.

Notwithstanding the repeated Engagements of the Creeks at the different Congresses they are Still very insolent & greatly disposed to be Troublesome since the Congress at Pensacola they have committed Murders without giving any Satisfaction their Emissaries have been in all the great Tribes to dispose them to a General Rupture with us & to form a Confederacy.

The Mortar Warrior now called Otis Mico

is at the head of the dissatisfied Party in his Nation, notwithstanding his warm professions of friendship at Pensacola. the Reason of his dis=content I find to be that at the Congress he proposed such an Abatement of the Prices of goods as was impracticable & was consequently refus=ed, at that time he thought nothing too great a price for his Friendship, and his not being gratified greatly Mortified his pride. It will be very difficult to Satisfy the Creeks in this particular especially as Affairs are now cir=cumstanced, every Indian Nation is filled with Traders from the different Provinces under very different Regulations, & without being Subjected to any general Jurisdiction the Consequences of which are the greatest disorder and Confusion; The Competition & Jealousies amongst themselves divide the Indians into Parties, upon whom they prac=tise every imaginable trick and Fraud, such practices when detected amongst Savages, naturally [p 209] bring on those Acts of Violent Resentment so much complaind of / by which we are constantly in danger of having a War with all the Na=tions, against which our greatest Security is the Animosities that Subsist amongst themselves.

[The general Licences & unlimited Power of

substitution granted to the Traders from this pro=
=vince have filled all the Nations with People
that could not or would not choose to reside
in any Society subjected to Laws and by their
Licences They are not Subjected to pay any
obedience to the Superintendant or his Officers.
& they are entirely remote from every Juris=
=diction or Authority by which they may be
kept in order and their Enormities punished.

It is true Sir, Traders act under general
Licences in the Northern Department, but by their
Bonds they Subject themselves to observe the In=
=structions and pay obedience to the Authority of the
Superintendant and to reside at some particular
Post under the immediate Power & Inspection of
proper Officers, but in this department there are
no Posts in the great Nations, except Fort Prince
George near the Cherokees and Tombeckby near
the Chactaws and none of the Governors except Mr.
Johnstone have thought Proper to insert any Clause
in the Security Bonds given by the Traders, sub=
=jecting them to the Orders of the Superintendant
or His Officers. The Traders, their Substitutes & Pack=
=horsemen wander where they please to Every Na=
=tion & through every Village. I beg Leave hum=
=bly to Suggest the immediate Necessity of some

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[p. 209] regular Plan being concerted / and carried into execution, establishing a Jurisdiction which may extend to, and operate in every Nation, by which the Traders may be rendered Responsible for their Enormities, & Justice may be procured to the Indians - which if done in time may be very conducive to keep Peace and avoid the Trouble which may Otherwise reasonably be expected. And if the Number of Traders were limited, & the Power of granting Licences vested in the Superintendant, or the Governors restricted to grant them in certain Districts only the prices of goods would admitt of such Reasonable Abatement as might Satisfy the Indians, and Indian Countries would no longer be a Receptacle for Vagabonds & Enemies to all Order, and that local interfering of Provinces & the Competition between Traders acting under different Licences & regulations would be avoided, and in Case of Necessity stopping the Trade from any Nation of Indians would be rendered practicable which is not the Case at present.

And I likewise humbly propose that the degree of Attention to be paid by the respective Governors to the representations of the Superintendant be ascertained as my Letters upon Bussiness of Importance in my department may Often

not be answered by the Governors who have no Instructions to Consult or Correspond with me in matters merely Relative to the Management of Indians.

[b 010]

The Indian Nation in this department are fewer, than in the Northern but they consist of greater numbers of men, live more Compactly & contiguous to our Provinces, and more in Com=munity with each other than the Northern Tribes & the Provinces in this department are much weaker & less able to support themselves in the Event of an Indian War than those in the other department.

Should the Creeks break out their At=tack would be on the two Floridas & Georgia, which have not force enough to act Offensively, and a defensive War with Indians will al=ways be favourable to them and disadvanta=geous to us. and to attack such a Nation as the Creeks in their Towns would be at=tended with many great difficulties & very great Expence. None of their Towns are accessible by Water, except four or five detached Villages in the Neighbourhood of St Marks, Appalatche, and on Chatahootche River the farthest up of which Chiscatalofa is one Hundred & Thirty Miles from

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the nearest of the Coweta or Lower Towns.

The whole Nation contains at a moderate Calculation 3500 or more Gun men & their Towns are about 350 Miles from Augusta in Georgia above 400 Miles from St Augustine, many great Rivers to Cross and 180 or 200 Miles from Pensacola, I mean the Towns most Contiguous to each Province, and they Live afterwards dispersed thro' [new] a Space of near 300 Miles — Any force marching against them must Carry Necessaries / And provisions of every sort, no resource or Supply can be Expected from the day they sett out till they return. There are no roads made that would admitt of Waggons; Stores & Provisions of all Sorts must be Carried on Horses and the Number necessary on such Occasion would be very great, as the Least they could sett out with would be 3 months Provisions & the Common Load for a Horse in this Country is One Hundred & Fifty weight. The necessary Number of Horses for such an Expedition could not be found in the Floridas, and as no forage could be provided, they could only subsist in the Summer time when Grass is plenty in the Woods, which on Account of the Heat would be very inconvenient for the People.

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I therefore presume it will be more agree=able to Government to palliate & soften Matters till proper Regulations can be Concerted & take place. by which They may be brought to their Senses, or should more Vigourous Measures be taken or determined on as the best Alternative, time will be necessary for making the proper preparations.

I hope for your Pardon Sir for presum=ing to Offer my opinion on these Matters but I conceive it to be my duty to impart to you such Considerations as naturally arise from my Knowledge of those Indians & their Country.

The Chactaw Nation is now at War (h.in) with the Creeks which may probably divert the Attention of the Latter from attempting any act of hostility against the Provinces for some time & is a favourable Circumstance, I have directed my Deputy in West Florida to take no Steps which may tend to promote a Re=conciliation but by all means in his power to Cultivate a firm Friendship with the Former.

I have Likewise sent Talks to the Chero=kees & Chickasaws, who as well as the Chac=taws were very assisting to the 34 Regiment in taking Possession of the Illinois, & posts on

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the Mississippi each Nation furnishd a Body of 100 Warriors some of whom flanked the Regiment, scoured the Banks of the Mississippi & furnished the Troops with fresh Provisions, while others sur-rounded the Illinois Villages & diverted their Attention.

I shall use my utmost Endeavors to pre-serve Those Nations firm in their Attachment to us, as far as Circumstances will Admitt. The Chactaws look for the annual gratuity they used to Receive from the French, & the Cherokees have not been taken Notice of Since the general Congress at Augusta, which they interpret to be disrespect.

I have the Honor of submitting to the Board of Trade an Estimate of presents which would annually serve for all Occasions with-in this Department and I begg leave to give
[f. [illegible]] it as my Opinion that they are now very necessary to Secure the Chactaws, / Cherokees & Chickasaws in our Interest, reward their past Services, and prepare them for such as may be required of them in Case of need —

X (sic) [I humbly hope his Majesty will be gra-ciously pleased to entrust me with the proper Powers of treating with Indians & carrying on the Bussiness

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of this in the same Manner as is done by the Superintendant of the Northern Department, that my Right of Acting in Cases of emergency may not be disputed, which probably will be the Case without such Authority, and the Business to be transacted is of full as great moment as any with the Indians to the Northward. A Confederacy of the great Nations in this Department would be very Troblesome & require great Force to get the Better of, as the Government of New Orleans may still be Looked upon as French & the Inhabitants as assiduous in making Parties & Intriguing with the Indians as ever.]

I have the Honor of being with the greatest Respect

Sir

Your most Obedient and
Most humble Servant
John Stuart

[p. 226]

Endorsed Charles-Town. 8th Augt 1766. | Mr Stuart. Superintendt | for Indian affairs in the | Southern District of America. | Ry 13th Octr

[f. 229]

Copy.

Extract of a Letter from His Excellency General Gage Commander in Chief in North America dated at New York 30 August 1766

I am favoured with your Letter of the 2 and 8 August, with their several in=closures: The Cherokees seem pleased with the Line you have Run in South Carolina, and I hope the same will be done to their Satis=faction as well in North Carolina as Vir=ginia; the Situation of Affairs required we should do what is agreeable to them; but they should be kept in Suspence as to the Peace they desire, thro' our Mediation, with their Northern Enemies. If we can bring them, with the hopes of obtaining peace there, and every other Means in our power, to declare against the Creeks, we should en=deavour to Negotiate for them with the Six [f. 230] Nations, Shawnese, &c. but not / otherwise as their Conduct by your Account Seems somewhat Suspicious. The Chactaws would be Spirited up, till they get too deeply engaged to retreat; and if the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Catawbaws, &c can be also prevailed upon to Act against the

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Creeks a few Provincials and regulars, properly em=ployed with their Allies in their incursions against the Common Enemy, will soon bring the Creeks to Reason. Another thing to be Considered is, that it can't be imagind Goverment would be willing to enter into such Costly Operations at the Sole Expence of the Crown, but expect, that such Provinces, as are Able to Bear it, should be at the Expence themselves. What I have mentioned seems to me the best thing we can do, if Affairs must absolutely come to a Rup=ture; but if the Creeks see such preparations [p. [illegible]] making against them, more I imagine than |they will be able to withstand, it is more than probable, that their pride and Insolence will abate, and they will be glad to Terminate all dif=ferences with us in an Amicable way without pushing these Affairs to Extremity. And this in my opinion is the most Eligible thing we can do, if it can be brought about; for we can Never be gainers by a War with Indians.

[p. [illegible]] Endorsed Extract of a Letter | from His Excellency | General Gage Commander in Chief in | North America dated | at New York 30 Augst. | 1766.

[p. 363]

To the Earl of Shelburne one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The Memorial of Peter Hasenclever and Company of London Merchants in behalf of themselves & others

Humbly Sheweth

That in the Year 1763 they entered into agreement to purchase in joint concern such tracts of Land in the Province of New York or in New Jersey as should be convenient for erecting Furnaces, Forges, & other Buildings, requisite for establishing a Manufactory for making Pig, & Bar Iron for supply of the Mother Country: apprehending that from such improvements as appeared to them to be practicable in the methods of carrying on that business they should bring American Barr Iron to such perfection as render it fit for all uses as well in the Royal Navy as for private Trade; and thereby Lessen the great demands made for this Article from Sweeden, Spain, & Russia, and also to import the same at less prices than at present paid for Iron from Sweeden, whence the Largest

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Quantity & best sorts are received.

That previous to making these purchases your Memorialists undertook to procure, & did actually obtain a considerable Number of Germans accus=tomed to work in Iron Factories, whom they sent at their own charge with their Wives & Families amounting to upwards of Three Hundred.

That Mr. Hasenclever who is a German by birth, & skill'd in the process of working Iron from the Mine, went over to America, & by the time of Arrival of ye said number of [A. 300] Germans which was in July 1764 had pur=chas'd several Parcels of Lands whereon Furnaces, Forges & other necessary Buildings have been since erected at an expence of not less than Sixty Thousand Pounds Sterling, & from which Works having satisfactorily evinc'd the improvements they set out upon in respect of quality the Memorialists doubt not of being able in a Year or two at most to import Iron in great Quan=tities of as good quality, as the best sorts brought from Sweeden: and as fit for the pur=poses of making Steel.

But your Lordship's Memorialists find that notwithstanding their endeavours to purchase Lands adapted to these designs they cannot

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procure sufficient extent in convenient Situations to afford constant Employ for the Number of People depending on them: therefore under this circumstance have caused enquiry to be made for Lands in some other of His Majesties American Colonies, whereon to make an additional Settlement, & are advised that the place most likely to answer the intention is St Maurice, about three Leagues from the town of Trois Rivieres bordering upon the River of that name which river discharges itself into the river St Laurence

Your Lordships Memorialists have been inform'd that an Iron Work was formerly attempted to be carried on at the place for the French King's Account; and that upon ye reduction of Montreal, the Establishment consisting of one Furnace Two Forges, Workmens Houses, a Stable, Sheds for Wood & the Like (being then in a State of decay) were deliverd into the charge of Lieut General Amherst for His Majesty's Use. –

Your Memorialists conceiving that this Situation is suited for an extension of their Plan, now become unavoidable as well that the People they have sent out may be rendred

more usefull Subjects _ also that ye Proprietors may have have a more probable expectation of reaping the Benefits expected from their Services and conceiving Likewise that His Majesty out of His great desire of giving Protection to all his Subjects in their Endeavours to advance the Trade of these Nations will be pleased to see your [p. 365] Memorialists in particular, deserving of that pro=tection, on account of the great / Sums they have already disbursd: the increase of Subjects procured through their means and expence: and the advan=tages that must derive from a pursuit of their project to these Kingdoms: From these several reasons.

Your Memorialists pray that Your Lordships will be pleased to recommend them to His Majesty for a Grant of the aforesaid Establishment of Trois Rivieres for y^e purpose of Founding an Iron Factory; together with the Buildings that may be remaining on the premises, & the right of the Rivulet whereon the same are said to be Built, from its Sourse, being about Two miles above the said Buildings._

And your Memorialists will ever pray &c._

London

[p. 366] The 28 January 1767._

Endorsed Memorial / of Peter Hasenclever & Co.

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[p. 069]

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council

The Humble Memorial of Phineas Lyman Esqr. on behalf of himself and the rest of the Officers and Soldiers of the several Corps of American Provincial Troops raised in the late War for your Majestys Service and since disbanded; and also on behalf of Four Thousand three hundred and twenty Persons who in the Year 1755 Subscribed under one Mr. Samuel Hazzard of Philadelphia to Petition his late Majesty for a Tract of Land to be formed into a Government on the Ohio and to settle the same; which Plan was in the same Year communicated to the Right Honble the Earl of Hallifax; also on the behalf of a number of other Subscribers under the Name of Military Adventurers for the Settlement of a new Government in some of the Conquered Lands in America.

Humbly Sheweth

That Your Memorialist has served your Majesty and Your Royal Grandfather his late Majesty King George the Second through the whole

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of the late War from the Year 1755 to the Year 1762 inclusive and was present at the Action of Lake George the first of those Years, and at the taking of the Havanna the last, as well as at many other Engagements with the Enemy; and that the rest of the said Officers and Sol=diers have served through the whole or great=er part of the said War.

Your Memorialist begs leave humbly to refer your Majesty, to your Majestys able and brave Officers, who have commanded the Brit=ish Troops in America; for Testimony of the Zeal and Affection, with which Your Memorialist, and the other American Officers and Soldiers have done their duty.

That your Memorialist and many of the said American Officers, left very profitable professions, and other beneficial branches of Busi=ness, which would have enabled them to have made ample Provisions for themselves and their ffamilys, and many of them have sold Landed Estates in Order to Equip themselves for the Military Service when they first engaged in it; that their Pay while in Service was very small, and yet always ended with the Campaign: That they never have received pay

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through the Winter; and that they are now without half Pay or any other Similar Provision usually made in time of Peace by all the Euro=pean Nations for Officers who in time of War leave permanent and Established Employments to engage in the Military Service of their Country

That they were Encouraged to continue in the Service notwithstanding the insufficiency of their Pay and without expectation of its Con=tinuance beyond the War, from the consider=ation that if the War terminated favourably your Majesty would generously reward those who served him faithfully with Grants, of part, of the conquered Land, which would be at once a reward for the fatigues and hardships suffered in your Majestys Service; and by Settleing the same would be the only way to render those Lands of Publick Utility, or a National benefit; and the conquered Lands are more peculiarly fit for such reward as the greatest part of those Provincial fforces are destitute of support but by returning to the business of Husbandry to which most of them have been brought up.

That the late Orders generously given [p. 468] by your Majesty to the Governors in/America

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to make Grants of Land to the reduced Officers and Soldiers who had served Your Majesty in the late Wars in that part of the World, as a reward for their Services, has been understood by the Governors to whom your Majestys Orders were sent, to exclude all your Majestys Provincial Troops and under these Orders all the Valuable Lands within the Northern Governments have been granted out so that the whole Body of Provincial fforces are distinguished from the Europeans by being ex=cluded from any part of Your Majestys Bounty though they have served during the War for a much less Pecuniary Pay and were frequently Encouraged by Your Majestys Generals to expect a Recompence in Lands and were besides by their Educations much the best fitted for the Purpose of reducing a Wilderness Country to a state of Cultivation and to render it profitable to them=selves and their Mother Country, and this with=out any Imputation, on the Affection Zeal and Fidelity with which they have served Your Ma=jesty and your Royal Grandfather

That a very large Tract of Land Situate on the East Side of the River Mississipi from about 300 Miles South of the Mouth of the Ohio to as far North of the same and for a very

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great extent Eastward; is a very rich Soil, and a very fine healthy Climate, the Soil produces grain in great plenty and is besides particularly fit for the growth of Hemp, Flax, Silk, Cotton, Indico, and Tobacco, all very good Staple Commodities for an European Trade, and the Winters are so mild as to consume but little of what the Peasant earns in the Summer, and Consequently allows much more time to grow those Articles of Trade, than the Northern Colonies where the Length and Severity of the Winter consumes almost every thing the Peasants can earn in the Summer besides the Soil of the Northern Colonies is by no means so suitable for the growth of any Articles fit for an European Trade

Your Memorialist therefore humbly begs leave to Petition your Majesty to Establish a Colony on some part of the above Tract of Land; and humbly begs leave to represent to Your Majesty that there are many large Tracts where it will be agreeable to the Indians in General Inhabiting that Country and in particular to those Indians who own the Soil, that there should be an European Settlement, and where they will with readiness, undertake

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jointly with the Settlers to defend the Settlement against the Attack of any Enemy whatsoever.

That great part of the said Land lye utterly useless being neither Inhabited by In=dians nor even used by them as Hunt=ing Ground and that the Establishing a Colony on the same, at the same time it was highly acceptable to the neighbouring Tribes of Indians would restrain them from the disposition of commenceing Hostilitys on light Occasions against the Maritine Provinces, as well as prevent the facility with which an European Enemy may now seduce them from his Majestys Allegiance, and afterwards supply them with Arms and Ammunition.

That there are several Thousand ffrench ffamilys already settled in that Country a Cir=cumstance which your Memorialist thinks ffur=nishes another strong inducement for the Es=tablishing a Superiour fforce of his Majestys nat=ural Born Protestant Subjects and which if it could have been done immediately on the Cession of that Country by the Peace would probably have prevented the late Calamitous In=dian War which first broke out in that part.

That this Country is and ever must

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be very dangerously circumstanced by reason of the Jealousy of its Inhabitants while we keep at the present distance from them and leave only a Military fforce to awe them, which tends rather to increase than lessen their Jealousy and while the Country is thus Circumstanced their Temper may easily be blown up to a blaze by an Enemy and they in Arms before we know any thing of it.

That this Country abounds with Iron and is perfectly fit for the production of Hemp, and Flax. That many of your Memorialists have been accustomed to the Cultivation of these Commodities in their former Possessions, but that the Consumption of Hemp is so great in the Maritime Provinces of America that there is no Probability that there will be a surplus for an Exportation from thence to Great Britain; in many Years, and considering the Soil in the other Provinces and the length of the Winter the Exportation from thence can never be great.

That almost the whole of that Commodity that shall grow in the above Country may be brought to Great Britain down

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the Mississippi (because there will be but little Consumption for it in the Country of its Growth) with almost the same ease that it can be carried to any of the Trading Provinces in America that not only Hemp, fflax, Silk, Cotten, Indico, and Tobacco, but Iron, though bulky and Heavy may be brought down the River at lit=tle Expence and the commodities of Great Brit=ain may be carried up on Terms sufficiently easy because they are for the most part more Valuable in proportion to their Weight and Bulk.

That such a Settlement will greatly en=large the Fur and Peltry Trade because it will not only secure the Trade of the Inhabitants of that Country, but must draw the Trade of all the Indians on the Western Branches which Em=pty into the Mississippi North of such Settlement

That it is a mistaken notion that a Settlement, in what has been called the Indian Country, is likely to produce an Indian War, or even to give Jealousy or uneasiness to the Indians, that on the Contrary such a Settlement so that it be undertaken with the Consent of such as laim the Country to be Settled which consent when Asked for in the Case of a Coun=try which the Indians do not usually Inhabit

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or Hunt on is easily obtained for a small price and is even fondly embraced and very often Sought for by the Indians themselves as bring=ing to them nearer home many Conveniences that result from the Neighbourhood of Euro=peans and is the most effectual means of preserving the Friendship of the Indians, not only by aweing them through the knowledge we attain of their usual dwellings Hunting and ffishing Places as well as Accustomed re=treat in time of Danger; but likewise by the Habitual necessity those Indians acquire of European assistance and the Supply of European Goods, so that by Degrees they be=came insensibly altogether dependant on the European Nation that Settles among them.

That Your Memorialist could offer to your Majesty other Reasons for Establishing a Colony as proposed, drawn as well from his own experience of the Tempers and Disposition of the Indians as from the Geography of the Country, but is un=willing unnecessarily to take up too much of your Majestys time upon a Sub=ject already fully known to your Majesty

That Your Memorialist and those on whose behalf he approaches Your Majesty are desirous of undertaking the Settlement with the full consent of the Indians interested therein, at their own Expence without any additional Burthen to the Crown.

And Your Memorialist shall ever pray.

P Lyman

[p. 240]

Endorsed Memorial of General Lyman

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[S. Index - 1767]

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The petition of Thomas Mant, Lieutenant in Your Majesty's late seventy seventh Regiment of Foot,

Humbly sheweth,

That your Petitioner served during the late War in North America.

That after the Regiment he served in was reduced and returned to Europe at the Expence of Government, he made a Campaign at a considerable Expence, under the Command of Colonel Bradstreet as his Aid de Camp & Brigade Major, of which Service he hath provided himself with a Certificate, and for which Service he hath received no Allowance.

That he was obliged to return to England at his own Expence; and

That, being charged with Dispatches to your Majesty's Secretary of State, he had not time to apply for the Bounty of Your Majesty's Royal Proclamation.

Therefore most humbly prays your Majesty would graciously order him a Grant of those Islands lying between the Lakes Erie & St. Claire, (containing about ten thousand Acres of Land), agreable to the annexed Plan, ceded

to your Majesty by the Treaty of Peace concluded with the Indians of that Country by Colonel Bradsheet in the Summer 1764.

Should your Petitioner be indulged in his Request, he apprehends he may be enabled to put those Islands in such a State of Culti=vation as to supply the Garrison of Detroit, and the Shipping on the Lakes, with fresh Provision, at a moderate Expence, so as to produce a Saving to the Government of ten thousand Pounds Sterling per annum, and up=wards; and

From the Culture of Hemp he is humbly of Opinion that a sufficient Quantity might be raised on those Islands for the Use of your Majesty's Vessels employed on the upper Lakes, so as to produce a considerable Saving.

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[B. Gladwin - Detroit, 1767]

A Memorial was presented to the King and Council, and from thence referred to the Board of Trade, signed by Sixty Officers who had served in the Campaign of 1764, on the upper Lakes under Colonel Bradstreet, and by him recommended, praying His Majesty would graciously allow them to transport at their own Expence, to the Settlement of Detroit, Six hundred Families, on Condition they might receive a grant for each Family so trans=ported of one hundred and fifty Acres of Land on the Banks of the River Detroit, and a further Grant for themselves respectively, such as His Majesty should think fit.

To which was added the following De=scription of Detroit, its Soil, produce, &c &c.

Detroit, the Country so called, is the Streight which forms the Communication be=tween the Lake St Clair, and Lake Erie; the Improvements on the Eastern Bank extend North and South about nine Miles, and along the Western Bank North & South about Seven; the Purity and wholesomness of its Air, and rich=ness of Soil equal, if not excell any the best part of America: every European Grain flourishes

here in its utmost Perfection, and Hemp and Flax might be raised to the greatest Advantage: every where the Woods are filled with Vines of spontaneous Growth, and their Grape yields a Juice of most excellent Flavour.

English Inhabitants there, are at present but few; the French are computed to be about Six hundred, Women and Children included: The Men are healthy and robust; They are well instructed in the Use of Fire Arms, and all those capable to assist in the Defence of the Settlement are enrolled, and formed into three Companies of Militia properly Officer'd: the Oaths of Allegiance have been administered, and they seem entirely disposed to partake the Bless=
=ings of Your Majesty's happy Government.

The Savages hereabout, of whose Con=
=fidence the French have entirely possessed themselves, are very numerous; their Steps in
[A.311 / 43] this particular it is absolutely necessary we should follow, by practicing all the conciliating Me=
=thods, and shewing them every possible Act of Kindness: in order to this part of the Indian trade that is Arms and Ammunition should be entirely taken into the hands of Government, for the Villanies practised by private Adventurers

have ever been, and were in particular almost the sole Cause of the late War with them. these Articles being good in their Kind, and reasonable in their prices would give an high Idea of Our national Honour, and produce a very profitable Return of immense quantities of their Furr; and the other Part of their Trade should be superintended by a Person appointed by Government of approved Fidelity.

The Petitioner begs to be understood, that though an uniform honesty in our Dealings with them, may be almost the only Way to gain their Affections, yet nothing can thoroughly secure the Friendship of so unstable a People, but a respectable Force to over-awe them; that particular will be effectually supplied by the Number of Families (which the Petitioner and His Associates, have by their Petition proposed to establish on the Spot, should it meet with Your Majesty's gracious Approbation.

Now as from the number of Families proposed to be sent thither, the Settlement will be prodigiously enlarged, and will from its immense distance from the inhabited parts stand almost wholly unconnected with the Continent, it will be impossible to preserve peace and

good Order, without some Institution of civil Polity, as likewise some Regulations for military Discipline since the defence of their Families and Property from the Attacks of Savages, should such happen, must in a great measure depend on themselves, as the Garrison is very inadequate to the Number of Indians surrounding it.

It remains for the Petitioner with all Duty and respect on behalf of himself and his Associates, [illegible] to pray Your Majesty would graciously cause the Settlement of Detroit to be erected into a Species of distinct Goverment; for the present rotation of military Duty may not always afford Officers of Abilities equal to so important a Trust.

An Answer was received from the Earl of Dartmouth at a Board of Trade, that complying with the above Memorial might, perhaps, interfere with a general Plan they had under their Consideration respecting the Indian Trade; they therefore defered reporting upon it, and they did not know they had any power to grant the Lands petitioned for, it being beyond the Limits, prescribed by His Majestys Proclamation. It also was objected, that the great Distance Detroit is from the Sea,

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the Difficulty of Navigation on the Lakes and Rivers from the inhabited Country, and the Want of a staple Commodity to make their Returns for what Necessaries the Settlers may want, would induce them to find out Methods to manufacture so many of those Commodities their Situation would allow, and what they could not supply themselves with, they would endeavour to do without; consequently they would be of [+ see p.6] no Benefit / to the State, and would have it in their Power, from the difficulty of Access, to throw off all dependance on their Mother Country, and instead of being beneficial by an Increase of People, they would lay a Foundation for future Empire.

How far the Plan in Question may interfere with the general Plan of their Lordships, is not for me to enquire; But it will appear, they have a certain Right to dispose of the Lands petitioned for, from the Treaty concluded with the Savages of that Country by Colonel Bradstreet at Detroit in the Summer 1764, a Copy of which is as followeth.

turn over

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[p.411]

Copy/ Pensacola 1st October 1766.

Sir,

The day after the Packet Sailed Surman the Interpreter and one Long an Indian Trad=er, who had been at Fort London with you, arrived here from the Creek Nation; they bring a Confirmation of the late Murder of Goodwine & Davies being done by the Creeks: inclosed I send the Names of the Murderers, with the Towns they belong to. The account they give is, that a party of Creeks being out against the Chactaws divided themselves into small scalp=ing parties. One party consisting of Seven lay in wait near the Chickesaw Path, when the two Traders appeared driving their pack horses; One of the Indians proposed killing them, saying they were carrying Amunition to their Enemies, and that they should think no more of them, than of any other Dog (a Name they commonly give the Chactaws) which was accordingly done, they scalped | [p 412] the unfor=tunate Wretches, and rode away on their Horses with an Intention to join the other Gangs at the Camp of rendezvous having disfigured the Scalps to make them appear like Indian ones, but being way-laid by a party of Chactaws,

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two of them were killed. the rest rode into a Thicket in a Swamp, where they lay in safety till Night, (it being a maxim with Indians, as I am told, never to pursue their Enemy into a Bush where they can not see them; the reason why I presume proceeds more from fear than Custom) When they made their Escape, notwithstanding the Vigilance of the Enemy, who Surrounded the Bush. leaving the Horses, &c.ª and when they returned into the Nation the Affair soon became Publick and Certain; and a meeting was to be held 2. Days after Surman and Long came away to consult what should be done. Some of the head Men were for apprehending them immediately Dead or alive, and [p. 413] to give them up. of which they had private notice, and keep out of the Way. The whole Nation according to the Report of Surman and Long are very uneasy about it. and fear our Resentment.

His Excellency Governor Johnstone Writes You by this opportunity: he is of opinion, that a Rupture between Us and them, is not only necessary but inevitable, and hopes you will take such Measures to Chastize them. as will prove effectual, as he thinks it lies with you being

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at the head of Indian Affairs.

I beg leave to ask you one question for information sake relative to this Affair. Should we declare for the Chactaws, and the Creeks have address enough to make a peace with them, which is not impossible, and shou'd the Chickesaws and Cherokees chuse to stand aloof, or should a part of either, as there is no depending on Indians, be brought to favour any Intention they may have when united against the White Peo= [p. 416] =ple, what will be the consequence.

(signed)

Charles Stuart.

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / Charles Stuart [p. 418] Esq[r]. to / John Stuart Esq[r]. / dated Pensacola Oct[r]. 1. / 1766. / In M[r]. Pownalls of the. / 2[d] Feb[y] 1767.

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Copy./ Pensacola Sept.r 30th 1766.

Sir,

I have endeavoured to Communicate to you, in various Letters for some time past, the situation of Our Neighbours the Creeks with a mind much disposed to favour them; their Conduct might formerly admitted of some palli=ation to occasion a doubt, at present I con=ceive it beyond the power of any one, justly acquainted with the passions of mankind, to offer any Argument in their favour, that would not disgrace the motives of Action in a dig=nified people, as well as every Officer em=ployed by that Nation in the Management of their Affairs. After the Sharp Talks that pass=ed between us, after the humiliating and sub=missive propositions which they made, they have nevertheless lately killed 3 of his Majesty's Sub=jects without any provocation; If this is to be the Course they are to Run without Pun=ishment or Satisfaction, you will naturally a=gree with me, that the Money, distributed on Indian Affairs, is the most useless that ever was thrown away by any Nation, pretending to in=dependency, much more by those who pretend to dominion. On other Occasions you have alleged

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Copy./ Pensacola Sept.r 30th 1766.

Sir,

I have endeavoured to Communicate to you, in various Letters for some time past, the situation of Our Neighbours the Creeks with a mind much disposed to favour them; their Conduct might formerly admitted of some palli=ation to occasion a doubt, at present I con=ceive it beyond the power of any one, justly acquainted with the passions of mankind, to offer any Argument in their favour, that would not disgrace the motives of Action in a dig=nified people, as well as every Officer em=ployed by that Nation in the Management of their Affairs. After the Sharp Talks that pass=ed between us, after the humiliating and sub=missive propositions which they made, they have nevertheless lately killed 3 of his Majesty's Sub=jects without any provocation; If this is to be the Course they are to Run without Pun=ishment or Satisfaction, you will naturally a=gree with me, that the Money, distributed on Indian Affairs, is the most useless that ever was thrown away by any Nation, pretending to in=dependency, much more by those who pretend to dominion. On other Occasions you have alleged

(not without reason) some failure of Justice on our part. With respect to West Florida I defy the slightest imputation of the kind; the Imbecility of Our Government (as well as of your power) must appear, if these matters are again hud=dled up by an Expensive, tedious & useless Congress which I must call the former. If they were not intended to be regarded, it will be sealing Our Contracts with the Blood of our fellow=Subjects indeed, if this first transgression is pass=ed over. For my part I must ever bear in re=membrance the unalterable Conduct of that mag=nanimous Nation, who thereby justly became the
[p.421] Masters of the World, and who rather deliver=ed their Consuls to the Samnites than sub=mit or Accept of a shameful Treaty. There is no Nation, who, by the Constitution of its Govern=ment, bears a greater respect to the Life of the Sub=ject than the British, and yet it is notorious, that the Creeks have in Cold Blood Murdered 138 without any satisfaction being given. This must be owing to the Weak Representations, which have been made by People intrusted in those De=partments; otherwise no Ministry cou'd withstand a tame Conduct on such Occasions, while the Liberty of Parliament Exists. We have seen the Nation

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Involved in the late War for the imprisoning of 4 Men, and sending them to France: We have seen £70,000 Expended for the hanging of a Mad Peer for a single Murder; and is it to be im=agined then, that the same Government will permit the Murder of her Subjects by Dozens, from a Nation, who actually exists by her Boun= [p. [illegible]] =ty, without Redress? You are /conscious from whence this redress must come, and how it must be Conducted; it is not by a partial Ex=ertion of an Infant Province, but by a general Exertion of all His Majesty's Subjects connected in the Cause, and particularly within the Sphere of your Superintendancy There certainly was never a time when the proper Chastize=ment (even if thought necessary to extend to Extirpation) cou'd be so easily inflicted. The Chactaws are perfectly engaged, and their equals the Chickesaws are ready to Act; & surely with these, without laying any great Stress on your great influence with the Cherokees, we might be able to obtain Justice, and fix Se=curity to our Lives & Properties in future.

For my part in the divided Situation of Government, I can do little more than represent. The Management of Indians is in you. The power

[illegible]

to Chastise them and / defend Us, is in the Briga-
=dier. It is therefore I have stated my Opinion to the one and the other in Terms that can admit of no doubt, according to the Trust reposed in me, not in the least proposing thereby to place my Judgement in Competition with either; but fondly hoping, that both will pardon me, where I differ, in assurance that it Springs from a Conviction of my Conscience in regarding not only the hon-
=or and prosperity of my Country, but the Cause of Humanity.

I am, &c.ª

(signed)

G: Johnstone.

[illegible]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from / Gov.r Johnstone to John / Stuart Esq.r dated Pensacola / Sept.r 30. 1766 / In Mr Pownalls of the / 2.d Feby 1767.

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Copy./

Abstract of a Letter from Mr. George Galphin dated 26 Novr. 1766.

I suppose you heard of the two White Men the Creeks killed going from the Chac=:taws to Mobile; a party of Chactaws were sent out and came up with them fellows, who killed the whitemen and killed two of them; the rest, when they got home, said they had an Engagement with the Chactaws, and lost two men of a side; they had black'd the white=:men's Scalps; but a few days after news Came in=:to the Nation, there were two white men Scalp'd; they went to that town and look'd at the Scalps and found they were white Men's; the Head-men all met, and a fellow that was with them said, they were kill'd by the leader's order; the headmen gave orders to have them killed; a few days after he was killed, an Agent came up/ from Governor Johnstone to have him killed; they told him he was killed, he sent some White Men to see him, which they Confirmed.

Endorsed Copy./ Abstract of a Letter from Mr. George Galphin,/ dated 26 Novr. 1766./ In Mr. Pownalls of the/ 2d Feby. 1767.

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[A.3M p.4]

Transactions of a Congress held with the Chiefs of the Ottawas and Chippewa Nations, with several others hereafter mentioned

Wassong Chief of the Chippewas;

What I am going to say is in the Name of myself, Attawatty, and all the young Warriors of the Ottawas and Chippewas; we do not mean to give Offence, and this String of Wampum, is to open your Ears, and we expect to be heard patiently, we are extremely glad to find ourselves so well received, and hope You will give Us Peace; In the Name of the two Nations of Ottawas and Chippewas we thank you for having Compassion on Ourselves, Our Wives, and Families. — Gave a String of Wampum repeating their Thanks.

Wassong then spoke on a green Belt; Brother. I beg you would hearken to Wassong, Attawaky, Shammindawa, Outawany, Apockess and Abetto. Last Year God forsook Us, God has now opened Our Eyes, and We desire to be heard; tis Gods will Our Hearts are

[A.3M p.5]

alter'd. twas Gods will you had such fine Weather to come to Us; It is Gods Will also there should be Peace and Tranquility all over the Face

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of the Earth, and of the Waters: Every Thing that was done last Year bad, was done by the old Warriors without Cause; we have therefore turned them on one Side; the young Warriors are determined to settle every thing themselves, and prevent for the future any Mischief that might be intended: the young Warriors, as well as the old Sachems thank you, and are glad to see the good Disposition You are in. Now the young People have the direction of Affairs, they hope every thing may be settled peaceably, and that they may be permitted to shake Hands with You and Your Officers as Brothers.

This day the young Chiefs break all their old Chiefs, they shall never be allowed to act, but Attention will be paid to what they say.

You have forgiven Us, but Our Offences are so great we must again ask it, in the Name [illegible] of Our Wives & Children / We also pray that all your Troops will have Compassion on them and Us, and hope they will remove any ill Opinion they may have of them and us; and we thank the great King for allowing you to forgive Us, and grant us Peace; we say this not in our Name only, but in the Name of all the Inhabitants round this Country.

Shook Hands.

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Wassong then spoke on a string of purple and white Wampum painted green and blue.

Wassong. Brother attend. In the Name of the Miamis I speak, They thank God for opening their Eyes, they will use their utmost Endeavours to re=store Tranquility, 'tis Gods Will there shall be peace all over the Earth, and you shall hear nothing Ill of them, they thank you. and are extremely glad to hear by the People you sent that you will grant them Peace; on their Return the Vil=lage will be overjoyed as they are at the Peace with the Shawanese &c.

They once more thank God for opening their Eyes; so soon as they get home every thing will be established on the ancient Foot=ing of Peace and Friendship; That their Senti=ments are the same as the Ottawas and Chip=pewas, and hope that your Army will throw aside all Resentment against them, and that they may be allowed to shake hands as Broth=ers; Again they ask for Peace in the Names of their Wives and Children.

— Gave the String.

Then Shamindawa spoke: When Captain Morris arrived at the Miamis, Pondiac spoke to him on a Belt of Wampum, saying he was

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heartily ashamed of what had happned, and if he could be forgiven he should be very thank=ful, and do all the Service in his Power to the English, and that it gave him great Pleas=ure to find he (Captain Morris) was going on a Business that would give Peace and quietness to the Inhabitants of the Earth; that he would pray for his Success, and re=main quiet himself; and that when Captain Morris returns, should he succeed he will thank God for it and hopes to be forgiven. [illegible]

Colonel Badsheets Answer

The ingenuous Confession of your Folly last Year without any provocation from the Eng=lish, affords me Pleasure, as it gives me Reas=on to believe your Submission, sincere, and that your Requests for Mercy and Forgiveness comes from your Heart; I shall take Compassion on your Distress, and grant you Peace on the following terms.

First_ Yourselves and the Nations You represent must acknowledge that you are the Subjects and Children of His Majesty George the third of Great Britain, France and Ire=land King, Defender of the Faith, and that he has the sole Right of Sovereignty over all

and every part of this Country, in as full and ample a Manner as in any part of his other Dominions whatever.

Second. — If any Nation or Tribe of Indians herein comprehended dare violate this Peace, the others shall look on themselves bound to make [p. 506 b. 12] War upon the Offenders seperately or jointly with the English and / their Allies at all times when they shall be commanded by His Majesty, His General, or Officer appointed for that Purpose and reduce to reason the Offenders, or extirpate them; and that You will whenever commanded take up Arms and join His Majestys Troops, or other His Subjects against any of His Enemies whatever, and use your utmost Endeavours to execute the Orders that may be given you for that Purpose, and you may be assured of the Protection of the King Your Father, and what Assistance you may stand in need of at all times.

Third. —— That you may shew further Proofs of your Duty and Obedience to the King your Father, should it happen that any Indians be=longing to the herein mentioned Nations plunder, or kill any of his Majestys Subjects in this or any other of His Colonies now settled, or that

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hereafter may be settled you are voluntarily and imme=diately to deliver the Offenders up to the Officer commanding this Garrison, to be tried and pun=[illegible] ished agreeable | to the Laws and Customs of this Colony at that time in Force.

Fourth. —— You must deliver up all Prisoners and Deserters that you have as soon as pos=sible, should any white people desert to you, You are to send them immediatly prisoners to the post or Settlement nearest to you, but when any Families come to settle by permission of the King You are to esteem them Friends and Brothers.

Fifth. —— The French commanding Officers have at Times granted Lands on some of your Villages, to give Testimony to my Intentions, and of do=ing you the greatest Justice I will oblige all Persons settled on such Lands to remove immediatly.

Sixth. —— At the Request of Captain Morris whom I have sent round to all the Southern Nations, respecting the general Peace and also on Account of Pondiac's Submission, and prom=ise of future good Behaviour and Friendship to the English, I do hereby pardon him, and he may meet Me in the utmost Safety at [illegible] Sandusky. | By the power and Authority to me

given and granted by his Excellency the Honble Major General Thomas Gage Commander in Chief of all His Majestys Forces in North America, the above are the Terms on which I grant Peace to the Nations heretofore mention'd that is to say the Ottawas and Chippewas and others hereunto subscribing.

Given under my hand and
Seal at Detroit the Seventh day
of September 1764

Seal

Signed

John Bradstreet

By the Power to us given by the Nations we represent, we do in their Names, together with ourselves, most gratefully accept the Terms above granted and We do most solemnly bind Our=selves & them to a true Performance of each Article in every respect. In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto affixed the Arms of the Nations We represent at Detroit this 7th day of Sep=tember 1764, and in the 4th Year of the Reign of / Our now Sovereign Lord King George &c

The Signatures are a Stork, an Eel, & a Stag.

We hereunto subscribing and several

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principal Men of Our Nation of Hurons, being pres=ent at the above Submission made by the Otta=was and Chippewas and at the peace grant=ed them, and being unanimously of Opinion that nothing can tend so much to the real Safety and Happiness of all the Indians on this Continent as following their Example, beg=ging the Protection and making themselves the Subjects of His Majesty King George the third, and at all times obeying his Will and Com=mand, and strictly keeping up to every Ar=ticle of the Peace concluded with the Otta=was and Chippewas and the Nation we represent to be received, considerd, and com=prehended in every Article of the Submission made by the Chippewas and Ottawas, and the peace granted to them as fully and as and (sic) as amply as the said Ottawas and Chippewas promising most faithfully never to [page 2] violate or depart from any Article | therein containd. In Witness thereof We have set the Arms of the Nations of Hurons this 7th Day of Sept.r 1764 and in the fourth year &c &c.

The Signature a Deer with a Cross.

I the Subscriber being a Chief of the

Miamis and being sent to be present at what should pass between the English, the Ottawas and Chippewas, and also being directed by the Nation I represent, if a peace should be granted to them, to implore the Miamis might be comprehended therein, in every respect as fully as the said Ottawas and Chippewas; which being granted to me, I do in the Name of the Nation I represent bind myself and them in the most solemn Manner to the true per=formance of each Article in every respect, as the Ottawas and Chippewas have done.

In Witness thereof I do affix the Arms of the Nation I represent this 7th day of Sept.r 1764 and in the Reign &c &c

The Signature ...

We the Subscribers Chiefs of the Potta=wattamie and Siake Nations, having come too late to be present at the Submission made by the Ottawas & Chippewas, and the Peace granted them, which having been fully ex=plain'd to Us, and we approving every part thereof, having the same just sense of this good Work as the Hurons; And whereas Peace is granted to Us on the same Conditions, we do

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most gratefully accept it, and, hereby bind our=
=selves, and the whole of each Nation We repre=
=sent to the true performance of each Article in every respect, by hereunto affixing the Arms of our respective Nations at Detroit this 7th day Septr 1764, and in the fourth Year &c &c

The Signature a Fox an Eel and a Bear.

This day being the 9th Septr 1764 Wapa=
=comagat with 90 young Warriors came to Detroit, and desired to have Admittance to Colonel Bradstreet, which was granted and af=
=ter the usual Compliments, he, Wapacomagat desired Col. Bradstreet would explain to him and his people the Contents of what had pass=
ed between him and the several Nations of Indians with whom he had made Peace, [illegible] which being also complied with, Wapacomagat got up & declared that it gave him infinite pleasure to find that the Indians had put themselves into the Arms of the great King of England, and that they were now his Subjects and Children, and begged that He and all the Nations of Massassagues might be received and comprehended in that Submission and Peace, in as full and ample Manner as those who

had subscribed to it; which being granted Wapacom=
=agat in the presence of One hundred Warriors set the Arms of their Nation to these the 10th Instant, declaring he did it at the unanimous Consent and request of all his people present, and that he they and the rest of the Nation were solemnly bound to fulfill, obey, and observe every part of the Submission and Articles of Peace made at Detroit by the Nations thereunto subscribing bearing Date the 7 Septr. 1764.

Signature an Eagle with a Medal round its Neck.

From the above Peace it appears that the [illegible] whole Right & Sovereignty | of the Country of the Indian Nations respectively signing it, is vested in the King, and in regard to the difficulty of Navigation on the Lakes and Rivers to Detroit, that will be obviated in proportion to the In=
=crease of the Inhabitants on those Lakes and Rivers; the Desire of mutual Intercourse will spur them on to seek Convenience; Gain will excite them to Industry; a people so disposed in a Country so fertile can never want some Pro=
=duce of their own which they may exchange for Commodities their Necessity or convenience may re=
=quire, imported from their Mother Country, producing

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a reciprocal Interest. Hemp and Flax are raised here in great Perfection, which will bring a return of many British Manufactures the Inhabitants may want, besides Hides Cattle and Flour &c

It is thought necessary there should be a Garrison at Detroit. the Luxuriancy of the Soil & temperature of the Climate encourages the breeding of Cattle, and a prodigious Increase of every kind of Grain, hence the Garrison may be supplied with provision at a plentiful Market, each Soldier paying for his own Subsistance, instead of the enormous Expence to Government of victualling the Garrison, which is little less than ten thousand Pounds Sterling per Annum. [p.390 / p.29]

Why have we been at so much Expence to conquer this Country if we do not pursue the means to make it beneficial? without the Acquisition of Subjects with Territory, and the Encouragement of Trade to a commercial Nation, Territory can be of no benefit; and the Apprehension that the Settlers which may be transported to Detroit will endeavour to throw off Dependance, must be merely ideal; for so long as they cannot supply their

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own wants they must be dependant, and particu=
=larly in every Article of the Woollen Branch, for
it is impossible any Manufactory of that kind
can be established for want of Materialls.

There is much greater Reason to be ap=
=prehensive of the present Inhabitants in Conjunc=
=tion with the Indians, than from any Increase
of Inhabitants; for as (doubtless) they will be
more loyal, they will be a Check on any En=
=terprize the French may attempt and by their
mixing with the original Inhabitants may by
conciliating methods bring them to esteem the Eng=
[p. 393 p. 21] =lish, and in some Measure break the strong
connection / those People have with the French,
and prevent any more of those horrid and ex=
=pensive Wars from which we have so recently
been relieved; besides should there be no Atten=
=tion paid to the present Inhabitants of Detroit,
it will be a strong Inducement to them to form
themselves into some Kind of Government, or take
some Method to secure their Property from the
Outrage of uncontrouled Licentiousness. — Remove them
from thence we cannot, without violating the Treaty
which gave us Possession; and had we ever so
great an Inclination to an Attempt of that kind,
the certain Consequence would be the total Destruction

of all our commercial Interest in that Part of the World. and perhaps all the Forts west of On=
=tario; for as I have said before, the Indians are so intimately connected with the French, that they will oppose every means in their power to prevent its Execution. I have purposely avoided mentioning the beneficial Trade carried on with the Indians at Detroit; I suppose Ten thousand Blankets are disposed of annually, besides Shrouds, gartering, and every other In=
=dian Article, to the Amount of between Forty and Fifty Thousand pounds, in Exchange for which we receive their Furr &c. an Increase [p.946] |of English Settlers there would probably secure the whole Trade of the Country, which is very far from being in Our possession at present; for while the French are in possession of the Il=
=linois, and we have no Forts to secure Our Trade, or obstruct that of the French from New Orleans the greater part will be carried on by the French, and so long as the French can barter their peltry with the French for what Goods they may want, they will never deal with the English; hence it often happens we pay in Specie to the French Traders for Furrs we otherways should get by an Exchange for English Manufactures.

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It is said the French have exchanged New Orleans with Spain, and that there is little to be apprehended from their interfering with Our Indian trade.

Altho' New Orleans be given to Spain, it cannot be called a Spanish Settlement, the same people remain there as when it was govern'd by France assuredly they will pursue the same lucrative Traffick which they have been so successfully employed in, unless methods are taken to prevent them. – those which appear to me effectual are the establishing Posts to secure Our Right of Trade on this Side the Mississippi, at the Illinois, Miamis, and other places which might be thought convenient, and the Increase of the Inhabitants of Detroit.

Thos.s Mant
Aid de Camp
to Col. Bradstreet

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Copy. Charlestown 24th Novemr. 1766.

Sir,

I did myself the Honor to write you the 10th February last ℘ favor of Peter Randolph Esquire, of which I now send a Duplicate, altho' I cannot doubt of the Originals having reached your Hands, notwithstanding you have not been pleased to favor me with an Answer.

The Cherokees expected to have heard from me relative to the Continuance of the Line proposed for dividing the Lands, reserved for hunting Grounds, from the Settlements of your Province, as well as the Woman supposed to have been carried away by the Nottaways; and I could have wished to have been enabled to have said something to them on those Subjects, as I have Business of Importance to His Majestys Service, and the general Management of Indians within this Department to transact with them, which might have been facilitated by my being enabled to satisfy them in such an interresting Matter, as ascertaining their boundary Line.

[1-4-28]

The Line behind this Province was compleated last Spring to the Satisfaction of the Indians as well as the Government; and Governor

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Tryon of North Carolina agreed to the Continuation of it behind his Province in a North Course from Reedy River, where the Line behind South Carolina terminates, to the Mountains; and the Cherokees propose to have it extended a streight Direction across the Mountains to Colonel Chiswell's Mines on the great Kannawah or New River, which was to have been carried into Execution, so far as relates to North Carolina, in October last; but the Sickness and Mortality, which prevailed among the Indians, occasioned the postponing that Service to the Spring, before which Time I hope to be made acquainted with your Determination on this Matter, so far as relates to your Province, for the Sense of the Indians please be referred to the inclosed Talks.

I lately received from Mr Cameron Com=missary in the Cherokee Nation, Abstracts of the Letters which you wrote to Mr Hammerer of 28th April and 6th August last upon Indian Affairs: my Letter of 10th February contained a Paragraph relative to the Woman supposed to be made Prisoner by the Nottaways, which was partly the Subjects of your Letters to that Gentleman. The Establishment of Commissaries in the different Indian Nations, ac=cording to the Idea of the Board of Trade in their

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Plan for the future Management of Indians, which no doubt was communicated to you as well as the other Governors, appeared to be essentially Ne=cessary for the Preservation of Peace, checking the Enormities and Abuses of the Traders, and transacting Business with greater Success and Certainty with Indian Nations that I thought it my Duty to appoint such Officers, they are paid by His Majesty, who has been graciously pleased not to disapprove of the Measures I have pursued. I beg leave to represent to you, Sir, that transacting Business with Indians through any other Channel than His Majesty's Officers employed in the Indian Department, must prove prejudicial to the Service as having a ten=dency to lessen the Influence and Weight of the Commissary with the Indians, and to weaken his Authority over the Traders, by destroying that Subordination essential to good Order, and the due Discharge of his Duty: for which Reason I must conclude the Carrying on Business in the respective Nations within this Department through any other Channel, to be contrary to the Intention of Government in constituting Indian Departments; and as the Commissaries have Instructions to pay the greatest Attention to any Matters which the

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Governors may have to transact regarding their respective Provinces, there cannot be any apparent Necessity for Subjecting the Service to such Inconveniencies.

Your application to Sir William Johnson for procuring, under his Mediation, a Peace for the Cherokees from their Northern Enemies he of Course communicated to me, as a matter immediately belonging to my Department, as Superintendant. My Attention to Sir William Johnson in such Affairs always has been and shall be reciprocal I doubt not, Sir, but you was actuated with Principles of Compassion and Humanity in taking this Step: the same Principles would have directed me in contributing to the Relief of the Cherokees, but the Situation of Indian Affairs at that Time required, that my Attention should be extended to other Objects as well, as to their Safety and Conveniency. The Creeks had been for some Time dissatisfied and Insolent; their Emissaries had been sounding the Inclinations of all the neighbouring Tribes to a general Rupture; the Cherokees, sore from their late Chastisement by us, and harassed by their Enemies, durst not openly avow their Discontent on Account of the late Murders in Augusta County, and the Encroachments of the different Provinces; but they kept on a secret

Correspondence with the disaffected Creeks, and a [p.xxx] general Rupture was planned (and greatly to be apprehended: in such Circumstances I considered it as my Duty to consult the different Governors of Provinces, immediately Contiguous and connected with the Creeks, and equally interested in the Affairs of the Cherokees with your Government. it was likewise indispensably Incumbent on me to submit this Matter to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces: inclosed you have an Abstract of General Gage's Letter on that Subject. as well as the present State of Indian Affairs.

The Discontent of the Creeks is principally owing to the Prices at which they are furnished with Goods by the Traders. This Province lowered the Prices of Goods in the Cherokee Nation during the Government of Mr. Glen, since which Time all the Traders to that Country have been Bankrupts. and the Creeks expect the same Indulgence. which is impracticable. [p.xxx]

(Altho' the opulent Provinces of Virginia and South Carolina can undertake to supply the Indians contiguous to them with Goods at such Rates, as will barely defray the Expences of carrying on the Trade, yet I should disapprove

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of such a Measure.

The Creeks, Chactaws, Chickasaws, and small Nations on the Mississippi, which are remote from both, will be dissatisfied, if they have not Trade upon the same Terms, in which they can only be gratified by the Parliament of Great Britain, The infant Provinces of the Floridas and Georgia being incapable of such an Undertaking. I therefore beg Leave to recommend, that the Traders to the Cherokees from your Province be instructed not to sell Goods for less than the usual Prices settled by this Province in that Nation; and that it be made a Condition in the Traders Bonds, when licensed by you, to conform to such Regulations, as they may from Time to Time receive from the Superintendant by his Deputys, or the Commissaries residing in the respective Nations.

[illegible] |By last Opportunity from West Florida I received Dispatches from Charles Stuart Esqr. Deputy Superintendant in that District. The inclosed Abstract of his Letter will communicate to you the Murder of two English Traders by the Creeks: and Governor Johnstone writes me by the same Vessel, that a Rupture with them is not only necessary, but unavoidable.

Upon receiving some former alarming Accounts

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of the Insolence of that Nation, I had the Honor of writing fully to the Board of Trade, and to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces. Mr. Gage's Opinion of the Steps to be pursued, in order to bring those Indians to reason, are contained in the Abstract of his Letter already mentioned.

I have communicated the Intelligence which [now] I have received, as well as the Generals Sentiments, to the different Governors. I have sent off Instructions to the Commissaries residing in the different Nations to regulate their Conduct at this Juncture, and I am sending a Person properly Authorised by me to demand Satisfaction of the Creeks, and, in case of a Refusal, I shall apply to have the Trade to their Nation stopped from the different Provinces: the Effect of my Demand I shall communicate to you as soon as I can, relative to which as well as the other Matters contained in this Letter, I hope to be honored with your Answer, as Benefit may therefrom Result to His Majesty's Service, by my being informed of what may be depended upon from your Province, which will help to direct me in the Measure

I am to pursue.

I am respectfully,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(signed) John Stuart.

[illegible]

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from | John Stuart Esqr. to | Francis Fauquier Esqr. L^t. | Govr. of Virginia, dated | Charles Town 24 Nov^r. | 1766. | In M^r. Pownall's of the | 2^d. Feby. 1767.

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[to John Stuart]

[p.449]

Copy: Tuquch 27 Augt. 1766—

The Carpenter is still as stanch a Friend as ever, and Testenenea keeps his Town under very good discipline—

They behave all pretty well, considering every thing, and particularly the Example given to them by the Traders. No Nation was ever so infested with such a set of Villains, and horse thieves they were enough to create disturbances among the most Civilized Nations.

Among the many bad Customs that the Traders have lately introduced that of appointing Indian Factors, is a very Material One. A Trader in Order to make himself the more respected by his Deputy, he will invent and tell a thousand Lies, and he is indefatigable in stirring [p.450] up against | all other White Persons, whom he Judges his Rivals in Trade—

[p.450]

Endorsed Copy.| Abstract of a Letter | from Alexr. Cameron Esqr. | Commissary in the | Cherokee Nation, dated | 27 August 1766. | In Mr. Pownalls of the | 2d. Feby. 1767.

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[p.005]

Copy/

Abstract of a Letter from Ensign George Price Commanding at Fort Prince George dated 6 November 1766.

We have a report here from the Middle Settlements, that the Chickasaws & Chactaws have in Conjunction cutt off two or three large Towns of the upper Creeks, and that the Mortar fall=ing in with some of them was killed. with most of his Party.

[p.006]

Endorsed Copy./ Abstract of a Letter/from Ensign George Price/commanding at Fort Prince/George, dated 6 Novr 1766.

Copy/

Pousha Mattaha, alias Charles Great Warrior to Pai Mattaha, and second Chief of the Chickesaw Nation his Talk to the D: Superintendant.

Mobille 21st June 1766.

Elder Brother,

I have been a very long Journey, and I came here very much fatigued, as are all these Warriors, who have been with me; but now I see you and our beloved Man Mr. Mc Intosh, whom we thought was Dead, Our Hearts are glad, and we forgot Our Pains; we thought to see the great beloved Man of Charlestown; but as you are his Younger Brother, we hold your hand, & will hold fast your talk as we wou'd do his.

I am not a Man of the Mouth and therefore will not tire you with a long Talk. I am a Warrior, and am come to tell you & our beloved Man, what we have been about.

The beloved Man sent me with these Warriors three Moons ago to buy and make peace with the Nations at the Fort on the great River Mississippi, Where the English now

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are I accordingly went, and I took the following Nations by the Hand, Viz.t the Chaquamias, Cas=kaskias, Machaquamias, Puvalies, Cawachkias, Cha=pouoias, and the Missouris. The Matawais who live at the head of the Ouabache sent and took me by the hand. The Ouachouiachas sent de=siring to make peace with me; their Nation are now at War with ours; The Kickapoux were to have sent a peace Talk ten day after I came away; but I could not stay for it; they are the Nation, that we suspect to have killed and taken the Nineteen people of our Nation; these are all the Nations I have taken by the hand; but they are to carry my Talk to every other Nation, & they all said, that they look'd on my talk & that of the English as one, that now it should become longer and broader than ever

[p.456] it had done. The Nations, who some/time ago said, that the English never should hold that Fort, are now most desirous of being their Friends.

The Shawanese neither came nor sent to the Talks; but that all the other Nations said they would hold fast by the English by Pai Mattaha & by my Talk.

This is the first time that ever I or any of my Warriors saw you or this Town; we are very

tired and very hungry; We will stay a few days, if you will let us & rest ourselves, and then go home; and when you or the beloved Man wants us, to go any where, we will be more Cunning than the Fox, and swifter than the Deer.

There is some bad Talks in our Nation; but I hope to make all straight again, bad White Men make bad red Men; and you should not be surprized, that red Men are bad, when you can not make your Traders good.

I have no more to say, but that the beloved Man may return again to our Nation; for we love him and he loves Us; he will tell you that we are poor for every thing, and that we were not here, when Pai Mattaha was at the great Talk. My Warriors have no Guns, and the Path is not good just now.

The D: Superintendant's Answer.

Friends & Brothers,

I have heard your Talk which pleases me much; it gives me great Pleasure to find you have succeeded so well in your late Embassy; the Tranquillity you have thereby secured to your own Nation, which has for a long time been ex=posed to the Ravages of so many Nations, most

of whom are equal in number to yourselves, must of course afford great Pleasure to your old and firm Friends the English.

The great beloved Man in Charles Town has sent me here to take Care of all his red Children in these parts in his Absence, and desired I would inform him of all their trans=actions, he will be very glad to hear, that his Friends the Chikesaws have obeyed the beloved Man he sent into their Nation, and that they love him; It will shew him, that they are con=vinced it is for their good he sent him. I wish that all the Nations you have taken by the hand may hold your Talks fast, and that you may live in peace, that your Children may grow up, and your Nation become as strong as ever they were. I am glad to find, that the Nations near Fort Chartres are desirous of being Friends with the English; the French are going away; they do not love the Spaniards, and it is their Interest to be Friends with the Eng=lish. The Shawanese are still distracted by the French traders, who go up the Ohio into their Nation, but they will soon see their Error.

I am always glad to see my Friends the Chikesaws, but there are Chikesaws who are

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not my Friends, which you all know; they will not hearken to the beloved Man, nor to the Great and only Leader Pai Mattaha, but hear bad talks and distract the whole [p. 406] Nation; When any Chikesaw wants | to come and see me, let him get a paper from the be=loved Man; then I will know him for my Friend, and will take him by the hand. I hope Charles will make every thing straight in the Nation, and I will write to the great beloved Man to remove all the bad white Men, of whom they Complain.

I recommend to you, while you stay here, to behave like Chikesaw Warriors. You shall not be poor for any thing I can give you, to let you see that the English are not ungrateful. Mr Mc Intosh will take care of you while you stay, and will return with you when you go home.

[p. 407]

Endorsed Copy of Poucha Mattaha's | Talk to the Deputy | Superintendant, and the | Deputy Superintend=ants | Answer. | In Mr Pownall's of | the 2d Feby 1767.

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Copy/

A Memorandum of some material Heads of what was lately transacted in the Chickasaw Nation.

While the Commissary was accompany-ing some of the Chickasaws to the Illinois, some ill minded Persons slily introduced to the Indians that their People were to be killed as soon as they arrived there, in order to procure Peace for the English.

Had any of the Chickasaws been killed by those old frenchified Indians, as thirteen of them lately were near this place, his Life must have answer'd according to their old Law, for decoying them to their Death.

It seemed so pointed at the Commis-sary & the publick Tranquility, that soon af-ter he returned here, he convened the Indians on that Account; and they blamed Mr Buckles as the Author of it, and said, when the Com-missary sent previous Notice of his returning safe, he desired them not to mention it in his Name, lest he should be tried & sent down.

Mess.rs McIntosh & Buckles, with the As-sistance of two of their disorderly Hirelings, con-vened the Indians in the dead hours of the

Night at the House of a disaffected Head-man, who is Pakemingo's brother in law; persuaded them to believe they brought up the beloved Speech fresh with them from Mobile; That his Excellency the Governor revoked all he spoke so strongly out of his long broad Paper to the Indians at Mobile against the usefulness & goodness of the Indians drinking Rum as it refreshes them after the fa=tigues of hunting, & makes their Hearts glad. That he allowed them by word of Mouth as they weighed heavy with him, to sell it to the Indians either for raw or drest Deer Skins, just as it best suited each Party; and that they did not stand in the least Awe of our beloved Man, meaning the Commissary, any more than the Indians did. This is the concurring Report of the whole Nation, and that Mr. Alexander Mc. Intosh was the chief Contriver and Abettor of their cunning, low-lived, unfair System, appear=ed plain to the trading People, from the known Capacity of the others; besides that (when the Commissary went with the Traders to his House to number the raw Skins taken) he was then busily employed in branding a great number of undrest Deer Skins they had taken in the afore=said Indian's | House at a considerable distance

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off, contrary to the former usage of Mr Buckles's unfair trading, so that the one planned & the other executed, by the help of their lawless half Savages.

They inebriated the Indians with spirit=uous Liquors for a long time, tho' Mr Alex=ander Mc. Intosh laid the whole blame of it on Mr Buckles, protesting solemnly to the Com=missary in my hearing, that the other had that very day broke open the Store, and given the Indians a Cagg of Rum in his absence, and that he kept commonly drunk; but that on the Faith of Man he would endeavour to prevent such Disorders for the time to come.

It was still repeated, while the Indians [p.40] had any Skins, and when Mr Buckles was taken into Custody for their joint disorderly behaviour, he told the Commissary, that his Partner's accusation was ungenerous and unjust; as he never did any material thing in Trade without his Consent, which seems to have been matter of Fact; for after the Com=mitment the other sent to the Chactaws for a great quantity of Rum, debauched the Indians with it to the uneasiness & disquiet of orderly Traders, the loss of their numerous out=

=standing Debts, and every chance of fair Trade; and this he did in open defiance of all Laws and order: for the Commissary strictly forbade him from disposing of it, or any part of it to the Indians, as he should answer at his peril for default.

[illegible] While Mr. Buckles was here a prisoner, Mr. Alexander Mc Intosh / came to the House of the Commissary, used him with threatning un=genteel Language, and swore with all the Agitation of a bitter wrathfull Voice, that this was a lawless place; that Law or Justice never reached it, and that he had no lawfull Power to commit the two prisoners to Mobile, neither should he.

And he almost put his threats into execution; for that very Night he gave Pake=mingo (Mr Buckles's friend) and his Associates one keg of Rum, which, with his supposed ill Speeches, irritated them to that pitch of Distrac=tion, as to incite them to break open the Com=missary's door in the dead Hours of the Night, with a Hatchet, when they could not perswade him by their deceitfull Language to rise & let them in; when he bounded up, they ran off.

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[p.660]

I heard Mr Alexr. McIntosh at the Com=missary's to acknowledge John Goodwin to be in his employment, and the said Goodwin to de=clare to the Commissary, that, in his manner of trading with the Indians, he strictly observed his employer's instructions. I have reason to be=lieve he proved faithfull to his black Trust, in his Arabian-like Method of plundering the In=dians; for when I accompanied the Commissary to know the number of Deer Skins he had tak=en in the hair, one Indian in particular complained very loudly, that he had only 90 lb Leather allowed him for 70 raw Skins, which would have weighed chiefly from 2 to 4 lb each, according to the description of the In=dian; and many of them said, he cheated them in the same manner [p.661] with his madden=ing Rum, & lying fair Speeches; likewise that their hearts would be glad, if he was tied and carried off entirely from being able to cheat them any more; and one Cabene and those who carried him to Mobile, assure me they heard him, on his way there in the Chac=taws to swear bitterly, that when he return'd here he would make a new Hell of this Place; he and another half Savage here with their

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Employers, whom I should have placed in the Van, have strongly attempted it, but it is to be hoped, that by going thro' Purgatory properly, they'll be pre=vented from renewing their spitefull dangerous at=

[p.469] =tempt for the time to come, by being compelled to get their Bread in that Sphere, where they might help to contribute to the publick Good, & that of private Individuals, instead of hazzarding the one and damaging the other; & that the Government will likewise support the Gentlemen they lately sent here as Commissary to inforce an observance of those Regulations agreed upon last Spring at Mobile, under the most solemn Sanction of publick Treaty with the Chickasaws and Chactaws; otherways adieu to all future publick Faith.

signed, James Adair.

Chickasaws
Feby: 26.d 1766

May 17th I can solemnly attest to the truth of the Contents &c.

signed, James Adair.

[p.470]
Endorsed Copy of Mr. James Adair's | Memorandum of some | material heads of what | was lately transacted | in the Chickasaw Nation. | In Mr Pownall's of the | 2d Feby 1767.

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[447]

Copy

Shoûloüstamastabe, alias Red-Shoes, his Talk to the Deputy Superintendant.
Mobile 4th July 1766.

Elder Brother,

My Heart is now very light, it grew light when I heard the great beloved Man had sent you here, because we have been like a Nation of young Men without a Chief, ever since Captain Stuart went away. I remember seeing you at Major Fermers, and you say you saw me in Capt. Stuart's House in Charles Town, after I had seen the Governors toward the ris=ing Sun. I am now gladder than ever I was to see you here, for I shall never forget what the English told me, when I first took them by the Hand, that I should be poor for no=thing: But I am sorry to find I am poor for Amunition, while I am surrounded with Ene=mies who are supplied with it by the Eng=lish toward the rising Sun, which gives them every Advantage they can wish for over us. I do not tell you that I want it to go to War; the Creeks are your Children as well as we; but you must not let one Child kill another, [447] nor give the one Powder, and the other none.

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It grieves me to see the Creeks come and take away our Scalps with Impunity.

I remember very well what Capt Stuart and the four Governors told me at Augusta, that when the English wou'd get to Mobile, the red Men shou'd want for nothing; I now want nothing but Ammunition, and if you chuse to give me and my Warriors, (for I have only brought a few to shew you I only came to see you and tell you my elder Brother all my Sorrows) any little present, or some Rum, you may do as you please; very soon I hope you will hear that all the Chactaws are not old Women

The D. Superintendants Answer.

Brother,

I do remember very well to have seen you, both at Captain Stuarts and Major Fermors; and I am now very glad to see you here, because I will tell you my Mind in a few Words, as you have told me yours, and because I know you to be a good Friend to the English, and that you keep your Word, and have a Value for that Medal at your Breast.

If the Chactaws want powder and Ball,

it is their own fault; why do they forget the solemn promises they made at the Congress, that [p.490] they would always keep fast by the English only? Why do they carry all the Skins they kill with English powder to the French? Why do they hearken to the bad Talks given them by the French against the English? Why do they come here and get presents and provisions, and when they go away, they carry away the Horses and Cattle of those people, who have been so very kind to them? I do not say that the Chiefs do this, but the Chiefs see it done, and do not prevent it, which is every bit as bad; and all our Traders complain, that the Chactaws owe them many Skins, because they say they get powder and Ball from us, and give the Skins to the French, which must not be any longer so; besides the Chactaws have been guilty of plundering some of our Traders, which no doubt you know. I tell you all this that you may tell your people of it, and tell them, that now I am come here, I expect to hear no more of such proceedings, for I am resolved to punish every white Man that steals from a red Man, and the red Men must expect to be punished, if they steal from a white Man, or

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offer him any Injury.

I will give you some Ammunition, and I hope you will make a good use of it. The more you kill with it, the better for yourselves. I have now only to observe, that I expect some of the Arkansa Indians to come and take me by the Hand; they must come through your Town, and I hope you will not offer them any Insult.

[illegible]

Endorsed Copy / Shouloustamastabe, / alias Redshoes. his Talk / to the Dy Superintendant / and Dy Super=intendant's / Answer. / Mobile 4th July 1766. / In Mr Pownalls of / 2d Feby 1767.

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[to 61 [illegible] Stuart, and his answer]

Copy

Topoye alias the Fighter, small Medal Chief and Chief of the Cussadoes, his Talk to the Deputy Superintendant.

Mobile, 23^d June, 1766.

Father,

I call you Father, because you are sent by our common Father, to take Care of his red Children; and we are glad to see you.

When I was made a Medal Chief, I was desired to assist the English; I have done so whenever I cou'd, and wou'd do so still: for Tomatle Mingo told him, when he was dying, to hold fast the Words of the English, who were wise Men, cou'd do every thing, and only cou'd supply the red Men with what they wanted, and without which they must live like Deer; that the Chactaws and Creeks are now going to war; that each party are continually harrassing him to go to war; but he never spilt the Blood of a white Man, and does not want to kill any red Man, but desires to be neuter; but that Shutustamastabe, Opopaye, and Taskamaskabe are always stealing his Horses, and he hopes I will put a Stop to it, by desiring all red Men to let him live at peace; for the continual Insults

offered him by the Creeks and Chactaws had obliged him and his people to quit their Settlements at Tombeckby, and to come near to Mobile, to be under the protection of the English. Several of my Warriors have left me, and gone to the Creeks, who are now obliged, as they say themselves, to turn the Bows and Arrows, they were preparing against the English, on the Chactaws, for which I think they are a mad people for thinking any harm against the English, who alone can supply them with every thing they wanted, and without whom they must live like wild Beasts, and cover their Wives and Children with Skins.

The French have sent two Paccana Indians to invite me and my Village to go and settle near them; but I sent them Word that I had already a Medal and Commission, and wanted no other; that I only wanted to live in peace and under the Colours of the English.

I hope the great beloved Man has desired you to give us some presents and Amunition; for all we got at the Congress is out long ago, and we are very poor. I have no more to say, but to repeat that we are now come to put ourselves under your protection, and we hope you will let us settle at Nanihaba which is two

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days Journey up the River, and that you will acquaint the Governor at pensacola of it.

Ockehoya Mico, a leading Man of the Ockehoyas, who lives with the Cussadoes, says, That what the Fighter says is the Speech of his Heart, and that the French wanted him and his people to go with them when they went away, but that he loved his own Ground, and now loved the English, who are not such people as the French told him. My young Men are poor for Guns and Amunition, and our Women are very poor; I present them to you, who is their Father The Creeks and Chactaws are at war, you must desire them to let us alone, [470] and if we hear or see them hurt a white Man, we will let you know it. When you write to the great Man in Carolina, let him know we are poor, and will send us some presents. We are very hungry, and we expect you will give us some Victuals and some of your good Milk.

The D. Superintendants Answer.
Friends and Brethren,

The great beloved Man in Charles Town, when he left this Country, to go and see his other red Children, as he is the common Father

of all red Men, left Mr. Monbereaut to take Care of his Children in those parts; but he has been obliged to go away and live with the French at New Orleans. I am therefore sent here in his place, and I am very glad to see the Cussadoes, Okehoyas, so well and peaceably disposed towards the English; your own Sense must inform you, that you are right, and that none but mad Men wou'd think of taking up the Hatchet against people who alone can supply them with all necessaries, without which they cannot subsist; but it is not their own Disposition, they are set on by bad white Men, whose Talks they should not hearken to; they should only hearken to the Talks of beloved Men, who alone have a right to give Talks.

I am sorry the Creeks & Chactaws insult you, they shall be told not to do so any more, and I hope they will desist. I am glad you did not accept of the Invitation given you by the French, you wou'd have repented it very much; for now you see they are going away, and wou'd have left you under the Spaniards, whom all Indians say they cannot love.

I will remember all you have said, and will endeavour to redress all your Complaints;

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the beloved Man shall be told all, and the Gov-
=ernor at Pensacola shal be consulted about your
setting at Nanihaba; and when I know their
Resolutions, you shall be informed of them. [illegible]

We desire nothing more than / to live in
peace with the red Men, and to allow them to
enjoy the Benefit of a quiet and fair Trade with
us, which is the only Means of distinguishing
them from the Beasts they kill, as you your-
=selves allow; but if they are so blind as to
deprive themselves of that Blessing, and make
their best Friends their greatest Foes, by giving
bad and threating Talks, they must naturally
conclude, that we will withdraw that Trade from
amongst them and leave them poor as their
forefathers were before they knew white people. The
Creeks have red Enemies enough; they shou'd there-
=fore court the white people, if they were a
wise people, than give them Cause to be angry
with them; but I cannot think they will ever
be so mad. I have no more to say, but to de-
=sire that you will think of what I tell you, that
you may not by either party be led to your
own Ruin. [illegible]

I hope while you stay / in Town to get
your Guns &c mended, you will behave like Men,

and not disturb the people in Town, and that you will not allow any of your young thoughtless Men to take away any Horses or Cattle, or use any bad Talks to the white people, because I shall be sorry to be obliged to punish a red Man.

[p 422]

Endorsed Copy / Topoye alias the Fighter / small Medal Chief, & Chief / of the Cussadoes. his / Talk to the Deputy / Superintendant &c Mobile. 23d June / 1766 / In Mr Pownalls of the 2d Feby 1767.

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[to Charles Stuart & his answer]

Copy.

Tomatle Mingo, Great Medal Chief of Sepeacha his Talk to the Deputy Superintendant,

Mobile 12th July 1766.

Brother,

I am come to see you, and take you by the Hand, hearing you was come to take Care of all red Men in Absence of the great beloved Man. I love to see my Brothers the English, that they may not suspect me of loving the French; I am not come to beg, as most Indians do, I have always kept the Talk given me by the English at the Congress, and I only want some Ammunition, for my people are very poor.

The French are turning the Brains of me and my Warriors, by telling us that the English are soon to quit Mobile, that we shall then be left poor, and be lookt upon as Dogs for having been their Friends; but I am not a Child that loves every new Thing; I am resolved to hold fast by the English, as long as they hold fast by me; I have never gone to Orleans, tho' my young people do go and carry their Skins that way. I will always remember, what Johnny Mc. Intosh told me, when he lived in the

Chickasaws, to hold fast the Hand of the English;
[p. 500] for I wou'd find in time that their Hand was
the only one that wou'd support / me, which I
find to be true; but while my people go to
New Orleans and get bad Talks there, it will
be impossible for me to keep them in Order;
I am ashamed of their Behaviour, and do
every thing in my power to put a Stop
to it. I am surprized, that the English, who
are stronger than the French, wou'd allow them
to do as they do.

I have brought my broken Guns &c. to be
mended; when they are done, I will go Home,
and tell my people that you are come here
to be their Father. I hope you will keep them
in Order.

My people often ask me, when they are
to have their presents, and we wish you wou'd
tell us.

The Deputy Superintendant's Answer.

Brother,

Before I saw you, I heard you was a
good Friend to the English, and that you kept
fast the Talk you got when you accepted that
Medal. I am sorry your people have not followed

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your Example, but I will only say that they will very soon be sorry for it, they may see that the [p.501] French have not only left all the Country towards the rising Sun but they have also given away to the Spaniards (whom the red Men never loved) the only spot they had left; but if your young Men will shut their Eyes and their Ears to what is true and good, and only hearken to what is false and bad, they will be sorry for it, when it will be too late. I know the Names of all who go to Orleans; I know all they say, and what the French say to them, and what they get. I will no doubt remember my Friends, and distinguish them from my Foes. You was told at the Congress that the English had but one Talk; have you found it otherwise? Do they expect that we will give them presents and Amunition, and that we will allow them at the same time to injure our Traders? They are mistaken, they must either be french or English; for I will not have people who have two Tongues come and take me by the Hand; but if they will behave well, and obey you their Chief, they will always be well received here when they come.

I know the Six Villages are the only Towns

who behave ill; and I must tell you, that if all [p.502] the Chactaws do not join against their common Enemy the Creeks, but are of different Ways of thinking, they must fall under their Enemy's Feet.

I only desire that my Talk may not be thrown away, that I may hear no more Complaints. I will give you some Amunition to kill Deer, and will mend your Guns, &c.

Endorsed Copy| Tomatle Mingo, great |Medal Chief of Sepeacha, |his Talk to the Deputy|Superintend=ant, and |Deputy Superintendant's |Answer, |Mobile 12th July 1766.| In Mr Pownall's of|2d Feby 1767.

Copy

Mingo Houma Chito of Imongoulasha of the East. His Talk to the Deputy Superintendant.

Mobile. 27th July. 1766.

Brother,

This is the first time I have come to trouble my white Brothers since the Congress; but hearing you was come, I came with only a few Warriors to guard me, notwithstanding the path is full of Creeks. I am not a Man of many Words; my extreme poverty alone obliges me to come and trouble you this Day, particularly Amunition, as for want of it I may have my Head cut off in my own Town, and not be able to help myself. When the French were at the Fort Tombeckby, I never wanted Amunition, nor a Shirt or Flap, &c. but now it is not so; but I do not blame you, for you have no Troops in the Fort as yet; but when you have, I hope every thing will be then very well.

I have no more to say, but to beg a little provision and some Amunition to carry home; then I will send some Work to my idle Warriors, who want it much.

The

[f.105]

|The Deputy Superintendant's Answer.

If I had not known your Character before, the Modesty of your Talk would have convinced me, that you was a good Man and a good Warrior. I am glad to see you, and will give you some Amunition and Provisions; and as we are going to take possession of the Fort, you will ac=quaint all your People, that I send Powder and Ball there, to be given them now and then to kill Deer, and to save them the Trouble of coming so far, as the path is not clear, and that they will carry Venison, &c. to them who will pay them for it.

You must acquaint your people, that all the white people here complain of their stealing their Horses, which I will not allow; so I hope I will have no more such Complaints, and I beg, if you do go to War, that you will keep as clear of the white peoples Ground as you can.

[f.106]

Endorsed Copy of Mingo Houma |Chito of Imongou=lasha's |Talk to the Deputy Superintendant, and the Dep.^y |Superintendant's Answer, | Mobille 27 July 1766.
In Mr Pownall's of |2^d Feby 1767.

[A.509]

Copy 26th July

The great beloved Man's Deputy.... to Pia Mattaha, great Leader of the Chickasaws.

When the great beloved Man at Charles Town sent me here to take Care of all his red Children in these parts, he particularly recommended to me to be kind to his good and strong Friends the Chickasaws, and said, his Heart was easy about them, while Pai Mattaha was at their Head, because he knew he was a Man, that had not two Hearts in one Breast, nor two Tongues in one Head, and that knew how to rule a Nation.

I was sorry, when I was told that pai Mattaha sent down his Commissions to the Governor of this Province, and that he suspected him of telling pai Mattaha a Lie. pai Mattaha will see by the Governor's Speech, that he never thought light of him, and will see the Governor's Reasons for behaving to pai Mingo Euluxy as he did. pai Mattaha should not have believ'd any one but the beloved Man Mr. Mc. Intosh, who he knew to be a Man and his Friend, and who the great beloved Man sent there as his Representative, and to whom alone he gave power

of giving his or other Talks to the Chickasaws, and of sending the Chickasaws Talks to him. Pai Mattaha must therefore put his aged Heart at Ease, and be assured, that we are his Friends, nor will we ever allow him to weigh light with his people. The Governor has sent back [illegible] his Commissions, and has sent him / some Pres=:ents to convince him of the Sincerity of his Heart.

I have also sent you some Presents as a Mark of my Friendship for you; and notwithstand=:ing that I came here with my Hands empty, I gave every Chickasaw that came here some Pres=:ents, which I bought from the Traders in this place, and they can testify that in all my Talks I recommended to them to hold fast the Talks of Pai Mattaha; and to love and obey Mr. McIntosh the beloved Man; not to hearken to the Talks of any other white Man in the Nation; for that no white Man in the Nation had a Right to give them any Talks but the beloved Man. Pai Mattaha was un=:easy about the beloved Man; but he had no Cause to be so; for when he came here, the Governor and every Man here were happy to take him by the Hand, and he returns again to remain with you. I must therefore desire, that you will tell your

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people not to hearken to the Talks of such Men as Mc. Intosh. Buckles. and Shouka Houma, but when they say any thing to distract your peo=ple, the beloved Man must be told of it, who will use them as they deserve.

I am very glad to see pousha Mattaha here. and to hear from his own Mouth that he had made peace with so many Nations. I wish to see the Chickasaws live in peace and become numerous: but I am sure, shou'd their Brothers the English be insulted by any Nation, they will never sit still and see it.

I told pai Mingo when he was/here [p.509], that I was very angry with pai Mingo Eu=luxy, and that the great beloved Man wou'd also be very angry when he heard, that any one in the Nation held pai Mattaha light. The Governor of this Province is very angry with him, and has thrown him off. because he told him a Lie. and promised him to obey pai Mat=taha, which he has not done, but has believed the bad Talks of bad Men before the Governor's Talks. I desired pai Mingo to command his Town, and that I wou'd write to the great beloved Man to get him a Medal. and I beg of pai Mattaha to assist the beloved Man in keeping his Nation

in peace among themselves, which is the only Means they have of getting Advantage over any Enemies they may have; many Nations are jealous of them, and will certainly take the Advantage of any Division among themselves to cut them intirely off. Pai Mattaha's good Sense and Experience, as a Warrior, will convince him of the Truth of what I say; and for any more, I leave him to the beloved Man Mr. Mc. Intosh, to whom I have told all my Mind; and who knows the Sentiments of the great beloved Man, who will never forsake his Children the Chickasaws. That you may live long and happy to see your Nation increase and become strong, is the sincere Wish of your Friend.

[A510] Endorsed Copy | The great beloved Man's | Deputy to Pai Mattaha | great Leader of the | Chickasaws, 26th July 1766 | In Mr Pownalls of | 2d Feby 1767.

Copy/

A talk from the Cherokee Chiefs & Head=
=men of the Nation to their Father in
Charles Town 22th September 1766.

Yesterday we received your talk for which we return you our thanks; but the times is so much Altered with us since we spoke to you last that we could not attend at the fixing of the Boundary Line before the Spring. We shall be at Reedy River with our Brother Mr. Cameron by the 10th of the 4th Moon (April;) before which time, We hope the Governor and beloved Men of Virginia will agree to settle the Line on the back of their Country, so as to make a final Conclusion of the whole at once. We request that you would thank the Governor of North Carolina for his readiness in agreeing with you to have the Line run this Winter; and altho' it is now so late in the Season, nothing but the Mortality that has seized our People would have prevented us from set=tling that important piece of business. But altho' we came yesterday to a resolution to set out with our Brother here on the 10th of next Moon for that Service, the dismal Scenes about us this Morning Weakened our resolutions; & we make no doubt but you will Admit of the following reasons as

a sufficient Apologie for our putting it off for this fall.

When I got up this Morning I cou'd hear nothing but the Cries of Women and Children for the loss of their Relations; in the Evenings there are nothing to be seen but smoak and houses on fire. the dwellings of the deceased; [p.227] I never remember to see any Sickness like the present, except the Small Pox; and if we shou'd attempt to go to run the Line We might have been taken sick in the Woods, & die, as several of our people have already been served, who At=tempted to escape this Devil of a Disorder. Be=sides the above, the Governor and beloved Men of Virginia have not yet agreed to extend it be=hind their Province, as proposed to them; and it is troublesome to be always going about it. Be=fore the Express cou'd reach North Carolina and the White Men be ready to join us on Reedy River, it wou'd be the Winter, and our horses wou'd perish for want of food; Now this is what we considered upon this Morning, & came to our Broth=er, that he might stop the Express that was to be sent to North Carolina.

We are sorry to hear of the murders that are committed on the White people; but we do

[p. 68]

not know any of the perpetrators / of it; The Woods have been full of the Northward Indians all this Summer; and it is more likely, that it was done by them than by any of our people, as we always give them good Talks; But we can not be answerable for the Acts of Rogues, whom you know will not at all times listen to our Injunctions, and especially when they are out in the Woods and meet with the White Men hunting on their Ground. But you may depend upon it, that we shall never hide any thing of that kind from you, when it comes to our Ears, and we promise to make a diligent search of any such Acts, in order to suppress them if possible.

You inform us, that the Creeks and Chactaws are at War with eachother; it is what they will: The Creeks loved War a long time, and thought there was no people that could Cope with them; and it is good that they should [p. 69] have enough of it; for our / part, we are tired of War; for our Enemys were too numerous, & we beg that you will not think it troublesome to sue for peace for us. We have sent you a Talk lately on that Subject.

Hear us now, Father; it is our intention

always to walk straight, and will endeavour to keep the path clear for that purpose; but if any bush should accidentally grow up on your Side of the Line, we hope that you will pull it up.

I thank you for the Flag which you pro=vided for the Town-House of Chote. What is it that's bad can disturb us, when we set under it. I hold you fast with both my Hands.

Signed | Kittagusta Head beloved
Man of the Cherokee Nation

[page]

Endorsed Copy of a Talk from the | Cherokee Chiefs & Headmen | of the Nation to their | Father in Charles Town | 22 Sept.r 1766. | In Mr Pownall's of | 2d Feb.y 1767.

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Copy.

A Talk from the Headmen and Warriors of the upper Cherokees to be sent to their Father Captain Stuart in Charles Town.

This day we are to talk to our Father, and the great Man above will listen to what we have to say. It is in Consequence of your late Talks to us that we now meet to return you our unfeigned Thanks, and next to speak to you concerning a Peace, of which we stand so much in need. It is through you only that we hope for it, and that as soon as possible. Our old Men, Women, and Children desire, that you would pity them, as they cannot go for a little Firewood, but they are shot at by the Enemy.

Your last papers were full of good Talks, and since we received them, the Sunbeams have pierced thro' our Town-House of Chote, illumines it at Midnight as at Noon day. We request that you will send up papers here, with strong and good Talks in them, that our Brother here may write the young Men's Names in them, (that will carry them to the different Tribes that we are at War with. We expect that the white Warrior that commands at the Illinois will hear of our Solicitations for peace, and that he will talk

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strong to the different Tribes about him, and procure a peace for us, so that our young Men may travel back and forward and hunt to pay their Debts. We beg that you will let us hear from you as soon as possible, that we may know what we have to depend upon.

We are anxious to have the Boundary Line run out, and we know that you want it shou'd be done, but the Governors of Virginia and North Carolina have already forgot the Kings Talks (about our Lands) at Augusta.

The Governor of Virginia and his beloved Men promised us Satisfaction for our people that was murdered in their Country, but it is now a long while, and they don't think of it any more, but their nearest Friends cannot forget it so soon. We shall at all times tell our Grievances to you, as we are convinced you will endeavour to redress them. I hold you fast with both my Hands.

signed

Kittagusta Head beloved Man
of the Cherokee Nation.

The

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The Names of the different Tribes that are at War with them.

Notouegaws
Savanugas
Twightwees
Tawaws
Yachtanues
Kicapoos
Tayonkisie

with some others whose Names I cannot pronounce.

signed
Alex.

[p. 490]

Endorsed Copy / Talk from the Warriors / and Head beloved Men / of the Cherokees. / to / their Father Capt Stuart / in Charles Town / Aug.t 22. 1766. / In Mr Pownall's of the / 12d. Feb. 1767.

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[S. Indians - Feb 2. 1764]

[4 pgs]

Copy.

A Talk from Ouconnastatah or the great Warrior, Attacullaculla, and other Head Warriors and beloved Men of the Cherokees, to be sent to the Honble John Stuart Esqr: their Father in Charles Town.

We have assembled at the Town-House of our beloved Town of Chote, to talk to our Brother Scotchie about affairs that concern our Nation, and we desire that he will send our Words to you as they are uttered from us.

The Warrior our Friend here told us that you promised yourself this Summer a Ride to Keowee, if you had received Letters from over the Great Water, that you long expected. It would give us great pleasure to see you once more in this Nation, and we Warriors and beloved Men shou'd all take you by the Hand, and it is what you wou'd, to shake Hands with our young Men.

Some of our young Men from Chilhowie and the great Island had been lately to War: [2 pgs] they returned a few days ago with one Scalp; and our Brother here says that it is a white Man's Hair; We cannot say against it, and we give it the more Credit, because they found a Watch

with him, and some other Trinkets that red Men are not accustomed to wear. The Fellows, that killed him, deny his being a white man, but that he was a half-breed, and his Head shaved in the Manner with other Indians; He was taken about the Illinois Fort, where they saw many white Men up and down in Canoes. There are two sorts of white people down there, they belong to our Father the Great King, and we did not want that any of his Children should be hurt.

We spoke a great deal to our young Men about it, and we are sorry for it, but I hope that you will not think hard of it, as it was done by Rogues. I hold you fast with both my Hands.

signed, Ouconnastatah, Speaker of the Assembly

[illegible]

Endorsed Copy / A Talk from Ouconnastatah / Great Warrior & other Head / Warriors and beloved Men / of the Cherokees, to be sent / to the Honble John Stuart Esqr / their little Father in / Charles Town 1766 / In Mr Pownalls of the / 2^d^ Feby 1767.

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Louisburg 6th Novem^r 1766.

Sir,

[illegible] I had the Honour of writing [illegible] way of Halifax to be forwarded by Lord Colville for England I gave you then a Relation of my Proceedings and thanked you for your kind Letter I have since labored very hard to compleat the Plan of the Island which I have now the pleasure of transmitting you with its Description and Remarks for the Honourable Board, and pray you will assure their Lordships that no Pains have been spared to make it as compleat as possible and I hope it will give them full Satisfaction.

I was during the whole Winter endeavouring to survey some small Rivers and Lakes, [illegible] with the Soundings of part of the West [illegible] Coast shall be inserted in my next Plan, the Weather and other Difficulties having oblig[ed] me to omit them in this. It gives me Satisfaction that, as Mr Howard, a Midshipman of the [illegible] intends going to England I can entrust him with the Care and Delivery of the Plan which will prevent any Accident that might have happened had it been sent along the Continent, without being in the Charge of some

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Gentlemen

Mess.rs Wright and Watts have wrote me from the Island of Anticosti acquainting me of their safe Arrival there and that they have begun preparing their Winter Quarters at a small Harbour where they can lay up their Schooner Boat conveniently in the Season. Mr Pringle is also landed at Percé near Chaleur Bay, where he is to take up his Winter Quarters. I hope from this Disposition of my Parties the Survey will be in great forwardness by Spring at which time I shall endeavour to join them as soon as possible, and, after finishing Chaleur Bay, work on towards Quebec. We have but one decked Boat, which is at present with Mr Wright, and must attend him, while he stays at Anticosti; and as it is impossible to keep my Provisions &c.a dry without a Boat having that Conveniency, in my part of the Survey, I have applied to Commodore Dean at Halifax, for another of that Kind, which I hope he will procure me, and I beg their Lordships will acquaint the Lords of the Admiralty therewith, that in case the Commodore cannot take this upon him, he may get proper Authority to do it, as I shall want it early in the Spring. My Lord Colville never made any Objection to replace what

Boats were destroyed by Stress of Weather, or were absolutely wanting for the Service.

When I left Quebec Governor Murray supplied me with Tents, Camp Kettles &c.ª out of the Royal Americans regimental Stores, but they have been partly lost with the Boats, and the rest worn out, besides some Articles of the same kind that I have been obliged to furnish so that I am in great want thereof, and must have recourse by you to the Honorable Board and beg a Supply from their Lordships according to the List I have sent Mr Cumberland, and when the Hardships and Dangers the Men are obliged to undergo are considered, these Necessaries will I am sure be granted As a Mark of Distinction and Attachment to the Rt Honorable Board, I [P.x] have agreed with the Gentlemen and Privates of my Party to wear a green Uniform with Leather Caps, which last are much more convenient and less troublesome than Hats, in our Excursions through the Woods and by Water. In the Front of the Caps We beg leave of their Lordships to have embossed the Emblem and Motto of Trade and Plantations; this Favor as well as some other Regulations which Mr

Cumberland will explain; and, when we come into a more cultivated part of the Continent, both show, that we think ourselves honored by the Service of the Right Honorable Board, and procure us Respect and Assistance; besides it will inspirit the Men with more Vigor and Emulation when they see themselves separated and distinguished from those of their own Level.

Concerning this as well as other Articles I have wrote to Mr Cumberland, desiring him to get them, and for the Clothing shall take care the Men have the Money ready to answer for it in my hands, indeed it will be a great Saving to them as they have hitherto been obliged to procure what they wanted at an exorbitant Rate and that for the most part of the Manufacture of New England, which for Example in their Shoes, 3 pairs are not equal to one made in England.

Until lately I have been obliged through Necessity to employ the Corporal of my Party, as my Clerk, but his being given to Drunkeness and other Debaucheries has made me no longer willing to intrust him, and have therefore applied to Mr Durbage for his Assistance, who is a Gentleman of

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good Education, well acquainted with Trade, and has several Civil Employments in this Province: with him, I have been able to get the Description &c. of this Island in order, as this Gentleman is desirous of distinguishing him-self and ambitious of being in His Majesty's Service, I have offered him my Recommenda-tions to their Lordships which he has very willingly agreed to, I shall therefore take him with me, and as from the Accumulation of Business many Things worthy of their Lord- (good) -ships Notice, are omitted for want of Leisure to regard them, he, by taking this Care upon him, will be always ready to regard this De-partment, as well as to join upon Occasion in Drawing, Surveying &c. particularly during this Winter, the surveying Parties being all out, and the Duplicates of St. John's, Magdalen, and this Island to get ready. I beg you will lay this before the Right Honorable Board, and as he is willing to attend for 5/ p.r Diem, until his Services shall recommend him to the further Notice of their Lordships, I hope these Reasons will be thought proper, and not esteemed as an Encroachment upon their Bounty, or any private Interest of mine, but, as it is intended,

to the Advantage of the Survey in particu-
lar, and the Publick in general, I desire
the favor of your Intercession in the above
Article, and also that you would acquaint
their Lordships that as, at my Arrival at Quebec,
I shall have the Plans of Anticosti, and the
remaining Parts unsurveyed of that Province to
draw as well as the making out of a Ledger
or Compilation of those Plans already done, (to be
refer'd and explained by an Index, similar to
that of Canada done by me last Year, only put
up in proper Volumes in a more compleat Man-
ner, for being lodged in the Office, for their
Lordships Perusal; and as the fitting up a Room
for this Occasion will be attended with great
Expence, besides being difficult to find of a Size
large enough; I hope they will permit me to have
the Liberty of any Conveniency of this kind in
the Jesuits College, the Intendants House, or any
other Publick Building belonging to His Majesty,
and that you will be so kind as send me an
Order for that Purpose.

Mr Urquhart is just arrived from St John's
Island, and informs me of a Vessel there being
ready to sail at his return for England, on Ac-
count of Messrs Spence & Co and not to lose this

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Opportunity, we have worked Day and Night to have the large Plan and Description ready to send under the Care of Mr Howard, deferring Meteorological and Astronomical Observations, until brought into more Order.

This Gentleman informs me, that many of those who came to St. John's Island to become Settlers, had left that Place, and that the rest talked of soon following them, unless something speedy was done as to the Distribution of Lands there, this Gentleman I had encouraged to stay on that Island, with the Intention of being my Superintendant of the part or Township, I was in hopes of obtaining either from the Honorable Board or Lord Egmont; but as my Lord is displeas'd with me (as I have before mentioned) for not acting according to his Desires (which would be incompatible with my Duty to their Lordships) and as no Notice has been given me otherwise, I fear I shall be a Loser, and be obliged to make some Consideration to Mr Urquhart as well as the Families he has made Proposals to on my account. It would give me much Pleasure if their Lordships will present him with a Tract for his own Account as his Capacity and Industry would make a

usefull Subject in such an Affair.

[1762] By way of Halifax or New York I send two small Plans with a Copy of the Description; these Plans are intended by way of Duplicates for the Honorable Board, should the large Survey miscarry; but, if the contrary, will, if their Lordships have no Objection to it, present one to the Admiralty for the Publick Service, and the other for my Benefactor the Duke of Richmond.

I have enclosed you the State of the Expences attending the Survey for this year.

Ensign George Sproule of the 59th Regiment my Deputy Surveyor in the room of the late Lieutenant Haldimand, has since his being of the Party much forwarded the Survey, and is greatly improved in that Business, as will appear by the Plan, having only the Indulgence of the commanding Officer to join me, I should be glad if his Leave was obtained fully for this Service from the Secretary at War; as I am afraid, on my Departure from this Place he may be ordered to remain here. I beg you will procure me this Favor so much for the Benefit of the Survey.

Louisburg

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Louisburg Novemr 20th 1766. [P.M.]

Since my writing the above Messrs Howard and Urquhart with the large Survey, on their Passage for St John's Island, have put back, and with great Difficulty made this Harbour. In the Interim there has arrived a Brig from New-foundland for Boston who will sail the first fair Wind for that Place I shall send the Plan therefore by this Opportunity, and charge Mr Howard to proceed in any Vessel shall be ready for England; and, if none there to go by Land to Rhode Island or New York, and there em-brace the first Occasion that shall offer, either of the Packet, or a Merchantman, or Man of War by which means I hope soon to have the plea-sure to hear of its being safe arrived at your Office.

I am

Sir Your most obliged and
very humble Servant,
Samuel Holland.

P.S. The abovementioned two Plans I send now with this Letter by way of Halifax_

John Pownall Esqr.

Explanation referring to each Township in

N° of the Townships	Quantity of Acres.	Boundaries and Extent				Quality of the Lands & Woods
		Bounded by the North.	Bounded by the South.	Bounded by the East	Bounded by the West.	
1.	20,000.	By the County division Line 2100 feet + 4080 feet of N° 4.	By the Sea Coast from the entrance of Stanhope River, East 2 Miles 2900 feet	By the Division Line of N° 2. 9 Miles 4800 feet	By the division Line of the County 9 Miles 4800 feet	Indifferent.
2.	20000.	By the division Line of N° 4. 3 Miles 2900 feet	By the Sea Coast from the Inlet of Barnsley Pond East 3 Miles, 2900 feet	By the division Line of N° 3, 10 Miles 1700 feet.	By the division Line of N° 1, 9 Miles 4800 feet	Tolerable
3	20,000	By the division Line of N° 5. 3 Miles 1700 feet	By the Sea Coast 3 Miles 1300 feet.	By the division Line of N° 6, 9 Miles 4800 feet.	By the division Line of N° 2 10 Miles 1700 feet.	The Lands and Woods Indifferent
4.	20000.	By St Andrew's Bay. from Maitland Point West, to the County division Line.	By part of the division Lines of N° 1, & 2. 4 Miles 1000 feet.	By the division Line of N° 5 8 Miles 3000 feet.	By the County division Line 6 miles. 500 feet.	The Lands & Woods are good.
5	20,000	By St Andrew's Bay from Maitland Point to Harvey Cove	By the division Line of N° 3 3 Miles 700 feet.	By the division Lines of N° 6. 9. 10. 10 Miles 1000 feet.	By the division Line of N° 4. 8 Miles 3000 feet.	The Lands & Woods are good in some parts.
6.	20,000	By the division Line of N° 10 3 Miles 3,200 feet.	By the Sea Coast from Orwell Inlet, 3 Miles 3200 feet.	By the division Line of N° 7 7 Miles 4500 feet.	By the division Line of N° 3. 9 Miles 4800 feet.	The Lands & Woods are good in some parts.

particular in Cousa County.

Remarks.

In Stanhope Cove a Fishery was formerly carried on; but, at present, that place is very unfit for the Business, the Entrance being choked up with Sand.

In the French time there were 15 Families settled to the West of Barnsley Lake and also a Fishery carried on with 60 Shallops; but, with Spirit, double that number might be employ-ed. Here is of cleared Lands about 100 Acres.

This Township is but of little Value, having no place where Fisheries can be carried on.

The Lands along St Andrews Bay, produce all kinds of Wood fit for constructing Vessels; and the Rivulets, that come down the Hills, are fit for Saw-mills.

This Township is the same as last mentioned, but has not Rivulets for Saw-Mills. Maitland Harbour is convenient for small Craft.

Along the Sea Coast the Lands are indifferent, and the Woods mostly small Spruce, but to the North of Orwell Pond the Woods become better.

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Explanation referring to each Township in

No. of the Townships	Quantity of Acres	Boundaries and Extent. Bounded by the North	Bounded by the South	Bounded by the East	Bounded by the West	Quality of the Lands & Woods
7.	20,000	By the division Line of No. 10. 4 Miles 600 feet	By the Sea Coast from the entrance of Orwell Pond 4 Miles 600 feet. East.	By the division Line of No. 8 8 Miles 1200 feet	By No. 6. 7 Miles 4500 feet	The Lands and Woods indifferent. tho' in some parts good.
8	20,000	By No. 10 from the head of Sylvester Lake, 1 Mile, 2700 feet; then by No. 11, 5 Miles 2700 feet to the sandy Neck at Bentinck Harbour.	By the Sea Coast from Pownall Harbour to Cape Portland.	By Portland Bay.	By the division Line of No. 7 8 Miles 1200 feet.	The Lands & Woods in general Bad.
9	20,000	By the division Lines of No. 16 & 17 from the entrance of Milward River 10 Miles 2800 feet West.	By the division Line of No. 10. 10 Miles	By Milward Lake 2 Miles 4700 feet	By the division Line of No. 5, 2 Miles 4700 feet.	The Woods & Lands good.
[illegible]	[illegible]	By the division [illegible] No. 9 10 Miles.	By the division [illegible] 8, 7 Miles 1100 feet.	By Milward Lake [illegible] Miles [illegible] feet	By the division Line of No. 5, 3 Miles 800 feet.	The same as No. 9.
11.	20,000	By Hary River & Milward Lake.	By the division Line of No. 8 5 Miles 2700 feet	By the division Line of No. 12 7 Miles 4400 feet.	By Milward Lake & a Line from Sylvester Lake 1 Mile 2700 feet.	The Lands & Woods are very good, along Milward Lake & the great Road

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particular in Louisa County

Remarks

The Sea Coast Barren, but is well situated for the Fishery; which was carried on by the French, in Tournall Harbour, to great Advantage; Orwell River may be likewise made convenient for that Business. There are some cleared Lands, which produce good Hay.

This Township is much cut by Lakes, Lands nothing but Swamps, with small Spruce; tho', on the Northern Parts, towards Sylvester Lake, the Woods are good; and as it has part of Tournall Harbour, it is of some value for the Fishery

Along the Banks of Meilward Lake, the Soil is fertile, and the Woods exceeding good; on the small Creek a Saw Mill can be erected.

The same as No 9

On the great Road of Comte de Reymond was a Village of Germans, as also another at the end of the same, near the Lake, of French Settlers, where Grain of all sorts was raised. In the German Village was a Saw Mill; the Woods here are open, with no Underwood or Brush, and affords all sorts of Timber; The Soil, in some places, a little stoney, but, in general, Good. There are about 120 Acres of cleared Land, some of which are overgrown with Brush. To the South, Portland Bay is a most convenient Harbour, well situated for the Fishery. Here some Accadians carry on this Business and employ 4 Shallops; here are also 4 Stages, and 6 Houses. Portland Island is clear of Woods, and contains about 40 Acres

No. of the Town-ships.	Quantity of Acres	Boundaries and Extent. Bounded by the North.	Bounded by the South.	Bounded by the East.	Bounded by the West.	Quality of the Lands & Woods.
12.	20,000	By Mary River 4 Miles 1900 feet due East & West.	By Portland Bay.	By the division Line of No. 13. 8 Miles 3200 feet.	By the division Line of No. 11. 7 Miles 4400 feet.	The Lands & Woods on the North side very good.
13.	20,000	By Pringle Lake 4 Miles due East & West.	By Portland Bay to Hennington Cove, from whence a Line N. 7. 4 Miles 4000 feet to Wilson Lake.	By No. 14, 5 Miles 4400 feet from Wilson Lake.	By No. 12. 8 Miles 3200 feet.	The Lands and Woods on the North Side are exceeding good, around Tulikin Lake.
14.	20,000	By No. 24 3 Miles.	By the Garrison & Louisburgh Town Lotts 10 Chains on each side of Tulikin River.	By No. 15 & 21 9 Miles 4000 feet, & crosses Mary River.	By No. 13 & 20 4 Miles 400 feet & crosses Mary River.	The Lands & Woods on both sides of Mary River are good, likewise at Fielding Lake, but bad on the South.
15	18,400 including Wolfe Island which cont.s 3100 acres	By Mary River & Gage Bay.	By the Sea from great Loran to Wallace Cape, including Gordon & Whale Harbours	By Wolfe Channel or the passage between Wolfe Island & Wolfe Bay.	By No. 14, 6 Miles 2000 feet, & by a Line drawn S. W. 1 Mile 4000 feet, bounding the Garrison Lott.	The Lands & Woods along Mary River, & Gage's Bay & Fielding Lake are good.
16	20,000	By St. Andrew's Bay from Harvey Cove to Sandy Pond.	By the division Line of No. 9 6 Miles.	By the division Line of No. 17 6 Miles 4000 feet	By the division Line of No. 5. 4 Miles 1300 feet.	The Lands and Woods good.

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Remarks

This Township, by being bounded on the South and North by Water, and Comte de Raymond's Road going thro' it, is of great Value, and no Lands can be better for Meadows than those on Mary River, when cleared.

No Lands can be better for Meadows than those on the Borders of Pringle Lake; The Woods afford Timber of all Sorts good for the construction of Vessels or other Buildings. Comte de Raymond's Road crosses this Township

This Township is granted, by the Province of Nova Scotia, to Monsr de Arrigrand; and laid down according to the Boundaries expressed in that Grant. There is one House, with cleared Land for a good Farm, at Mary River, and no Lands can be better for Meadows than the Banks of the aforementioned River tho' the Southern parts are barren and stony.

As this Township includes Menadou, or Wolfe Bason, Whale and Gordon Harbours, it is very advantageously situated for Fishery, and of great value; but the Coast is very barren for about 3 Miles in the Country round. Whale and Gordon Harbours is cleared Land, fit for Gardening, where formerly many Families were settled. Wolfe, or Scatari Island is barren, Nothing but Swamps, with small Spruce; but in the Coves considerable Fisheries were carried on in the French time.

The Lands along St. Andrews Bay, are manured by the Soil washed by the Rains down the Hills; which makes the Banks very fertile, fit for Improvements. There are several small Rivulets proper for Saw Mills

[1808]

N° of the Town-ships	Quantity of Acres	Boundaries and Extent. Bounded by the North.	Bounded by the South.	Bounded by the East.	Bounded by the West.	Quality of the Lands & Woods.
17	20000	By St Andrew's Bay & Cove to the County division Line of N° 57. 1 Mile 2500 feet.	By the division Line of N° 9 4 Miles.	By the division Line of N° 18. 8 Miles 2000 feet	By the division Line of N° 18 6 Miles 4000 feet	The same as above
18	20000	By the County division Line to the head of Dartmouth River 4 Miles 2000 feet.	By Milward Lake & Mary River	By N° 19. 6 Miles 3000 feet.	By N° 17. 7 Miles 2000 feet.	The same as above.
19	20,000	By Dartm° River & part of the division Line of N° 22. 1 Mile 200 feet.	By Mary River the East & West 4 Miles 700 feet.	By N° 20 8 Miles 700 feet	By N° 18. 6 Miles 3000 feet	The same as above.
20	20000	By N° 22. 4 Miles 700 feet.	By Mary River.	By N° 14. 23 & 24 8 Miles 1400 feet.	By N° 19. 8 Miles 700 feet.	The same as above.
21	20,000 including Gage Peninsula	By N° 24. 7 Miles 1000 feet.	By Mary River & Gage Bay.	By Granby Bay.	By N° 14 & part of N° 24. 3 Miles 1800 feet.	The Lands & Woods tolerable.
22	22,000	By part of Dartmouth Bay & the Sea Coast.	By part of N° 19 & 20. 3 Miles 700 feet, & by N° 23 from the head of Jenyns Inlet 2 Miles	By the Sea Coast from Flat Point to Jenyns Cape.	By Dartmouth Harbour.	The Lands & Woods along Dartm°: Harbour are good.
23	22000	By Jenyns Inlet & Bay	By N° 24 7 Miles and Dyson Pond	By the Sea Coast.	By N° 20 & 22. 5 Miles 2400 feet	The Lands & Woods along Jenyns Inlet & Dyson Pond are good.
24.	22,200	By N° 23. 7 Miles.	By N° 14. 3 Miles & by N° 21, 7 Miles 1000 feet.	By Granby Cape & Bay	By N° 20. 3 Miles 3000 feet.	The Lands along Dyson Pond good; the rest tolerable.

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Remarks.

Besides the abovementioned Advantages, this Township has Milward River running thro' the Southern part, where there are natural Meadows of great extent, which are manured by the Soil washed down the Hills.

No place can be better for Lands and Woods; and the fine natural Meadows on Milward River are of great value, where some remains of old Houses are, with several Creeks for Saw Mills, several of which were put to that use by the French.

This Township by being bounded by Mary and Dartmouth Rivers to the South and North makes it of great value, as the Woods and Soil are equally good on both Rivers, besides the Advantages of the water carriage.

This Township is valuable for the Lands and Woods; and there are two Farms with good Houses on Mary River, with about 60 Acres cleared Lands, which produce all sorts of Grain, and excellent garden Stuff

This Township includes Gage Peninsula. Here are the two most southern Coal-veins known; the only safe places for small Craft to anchor, are, behind Hussey Point, and in Mary River; but large Vessels must ride in Gage or Granby Bays which are both very insecure when the Wind comes from the Sea.

Besides the great value Dartmouth Harbour procures the Township, it has a fine fishing place at Jennyns Bay, where there are about 100 Acres of Land cleared, which I found this Summer, to produce exceeding fine hay; there are also some clear spots along Dartmouth Harbour and Jennyns Bay; the French employed to Shallops.

Here are three Coal Veins to be seen from the Sea side, but many more may be found; near Cape Dyson are the ruins of Fort William built by us the War before Last to cover the Coal Mines worked for the use of our Garrison at Louisbourg; but in the year 1752 the Mines were set on fire by the french Mutineers, and have continued burning until last year. To the south of the aforementioned Cape is another Coal Mine still burning which took Fire by Accident in the year 1763.

Here are 5 or 6 Coal Veins to be seen on the Coast, besides the King's Coal Mines worked for the use of the Garrison; but the Bay being so much exposed to the Sea, the Wharf for loading the Vessels is often broke down by the violence of the Waves. Here are about 300 Acres of Cleared Lands, but only fit for Gardening, and much over-grown with Brush.

explanation refering to each Township in

N° of each Township.	Quantity of Acres.	Boundaries and Extent. Bounded by the North	Bounded by the South.	Bounded by the East.	Bounded by the West.	Quality of the Woods & Lands
25	20,000 [illegible] Land & [illegible] included	By St Georges Lake [illegible] Miles 4400 feet from East to West	By the Entrance of Richmond Channel.	By N° 26 8 Miles 2800 feet.	By N° 32. 9 Miles 2000 feet.	The Lands & Woods on the North Side good.
26	20,000	By St George's Lake	By St Peter's Bay, and Frederick Town Lott 1 Mile 1100 feet	By St David's Bay and Channel	By N° 25. 8 Mile 2800 feet.	The Soil and Woods good
27	20000 St Family Island included	By St Davids Bay from East to West 3 Miles 4800 feet	By the Sea Coast.	By N° 28. 9 Miles 2000 feet.	By Frederick Town Lott 5 Miles 4000 feet.	The Lands & Woods are very good.
28	20000	By N° 29. 3 Miles 3000 feet.	By the Sea Coast.	By N° 1, or the County division Line, 8 Mile 2700 feet	By N° 27. 9 Mile 2000 feet.	On the North Side the Lands are good.
29	20,000	By St George's Bay.	By N° 28. 3 Miles 3000 feet, & by N° 1 & 2, 4 Miles 4100 feet.	By the County division Line or N° 4, 6 Miles 300 feet.	By St David's Bay.	Good in some part.

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particular in Chester County.

Remarks.

This Township is well situated, having Water Communication on the North and South side, on the former, the Soil and Lands are good, and by the Latter, the Fisheries can be carried on, having there several convenient Coves for that purpose.

As this Township is mostly surrounded by navigation, with the Advantage of good Soil, and Woods, and near Fredericks Town, it is of great Value.

This Township, having Water Communication on both sides, and the Lands and Woods exceeding good on the North Side and also convenient places for Fisheries on the south Side, is of great value. A small Fishery is carried on in Allen's Cove, the Lands and Soil here, not so good as on the north side.

The Lands on the South are indifferent, but up Stanhope River they become better, with Woods fit for Lumber and the building of small Vessels. Saw Mills could be conveniently erected at the upper end of this River.

Wilson and Moore Coves, are safe places for Vessels, and the Lands and Woods at the upper parts are good.

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No of each Town-ship	Quantity of Acres	Boundaries and Extent: Bounded by the North	Bounded by the South	Bounded by the East	Bounded by the West	Quality of the Lands & Woods
30	20000 Franklin Douglas Cochranes & Spry Islands including	By No 38 3 Miles 3300 feet.	By Richmond Channel.	By No 31 9 Miles 4800 feet.	By Franklin River.	In general good.
31	20000	By No 28 4 Miles 2000 feet West from Sylvester Point.	By Richmond Channel 3 Miles 1200 feet from East to West.	By No 32 7 Miles 500 feet. North from Charless Neck to Gordon Cove.	By No 30 9 Miles 4800 feet.	Good on the North Side, & tolerable on the South.
32	20000 Bentinck Isle & Egerton Islands included.	By St George's Lake 3 Miles from East to West.	By Richmond Channel.	By No 26 7 Miles 2000 feet.	By No 31. 7 Miles 800 feet.	Good in most parts.
33	15440 Lenox. March Darnly & Sage Islands included.	By Richmond Channel.	By the Sea & Darnly Harbour.	By the division Line of No 34 drawn from the Head of Darnly Harbour North 5 Miles 2400 feet.	By the Sea & the great Passage.	The Soil good at some distance from the Shore.
34	15440 Aubigny Mary & Grace Islands included	By Richmond Channel.	By March Bay & the Sea.	By Mary Bay & the Sea.	By the division Line of No 33 5 Miles 2400 feet.	As the above Aubigny Island is mostly barren.

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Remarks.

By the Water Communication of Franklin River and Bay, and the Advantage of exceeding good Lands and Woods up the River, where Saw Mills were in the French time, this Township is of much value, Besides the Advantages of being well situated for carrying on Decked Vessel Fishery as there is plenty of Timber for constructing of Vessels.

This Township having Water communication on the north and on the south Sides, must become of value

No Township could be better situated, having Water Communication to the South and North, with several safe Coves and Creeks for small Vessels to anchor in, where decked Vessel Fisheries may be carried on.

No Township can be better situated for the Fishery, having the conveniency of Darnly Harbour, which is fit for large Vessels, and several good Coves for small Craft. In Darnly Harbour a Fishery is at present carried on by 18 Shallops belonging to Guernsey, the Lands and Woods are good at some distance from the Sea Shore, where the Woods are scarce, as the Fuel for the French Garrison at Louisbourg has been cut here for many years.

As this Township includes the south side of Darnley Harbour, as also March Bay, it is exceedingly well situated for the Fishery, and at present are employed 12 Shallops by a Vessel from Jersey. The Woods, and Lands, as the abovementioned.

N° of each Township	Quantity of Acres	Boundaries and Extent. Bounded by the North.	Bounded by the South	Bounded by the East.	Bounded by the West.	Quality of the Lands & Woods.
35	20,000	By N° 37 4 Miles 1000 feet	By Francklin Point	By N° 36. 9 Miles 2000 feet North from Spry Cove.	By the Gut of Canso.	The Lands & Woods tolerable.
36	20000	By the uninhabitable Country 3 Miles 2600 feet.	By Douglas Bay	By Francklin River.	By N° 35 9 Miles 2000 feet.	The Lands & Woods mostly good.
37	20000	By N° 48 4 Miles 4800 feet	By N° 35 3 Miles 3600 feet.	By the uninhabitable Country.	By the Gulph of St Lawrence.	The Lands & Woods tolerable.
38	20000 Dean Islands included	By N° 39 & the wild Country 11 Miles	By N° 30 & 31 2 Miles 1400 feet.	By Dean Cove & St Georges Lake 3 Miles 3500 feet.	By N° 36 & the wild Country	Tolerable.
39	20000	By Carleton River & N° 40	By N° 38. 11 Miles.	By N° 43. 4 Miles 3500 feet.	By the uninhabitable Country 4 Miles 2000 feet.	Good in some Parts.
40	20000 Carleton Islands included	By N° 44 12 Miles.	By Carleton River.	By Carleton Coves & Lakes.	By the uninhabitable Country 4 Miles 800 feet.	as above.
41	20000	By N° 42 5 Miles 2000 feet & St Patrick's Lake.	By N° 40 12 Miles.	By Brocklesby River & the carrying Place.	By the uninhabited Country 2 Miles 4400 feet.	The Lands & Woods indifferent.
42	20000	By the uninhabitable Country 10 Miles 2000 feet.	By N° 41. 5 Miles 2000 feet, & St Patrick's Lake.	By the County division Line 2 Miles.	By the uninhabitable Country 3 Miles 2600 feet.	Good.

Remarks.

This Township having the Advantage of the Gut of Canso, with Mermaid and Plaster Coves, where the Soil is in several places good, as also in Spry Cove, and the Woods fit for constructing of Vessels, with the benefit of several Streams fit for Saw-Mills, it must become of value. In Plaster Cove is exceeding good Plaister Stone; and decked Vessel Fisheries might be carried on here. In Spry Cove is a fine Coal Vein lately discovered.

This Township having Francklin River and Douglass Bay for it's Water Communication, where the Soil and Woods are in general good, and principally at the head of the aforementioned River; where, also, a Saw-Mill was in the French time, with exceeding fine Timber for that purpose and building of Vessels. Here live two Acadian Families, who subsist in Summer by Fishing, and during the Winter by hunting Moose Deer which are here in great quantities; it is also well situated for carrying on decked Vessel Fisheries.

As this Township has no place for shelter of any Vessels, it cannot become of Advantage before Roads of Communication are made to the Gut of Canso, tho' the Lands are fit for improvements.

The Lands and Soil round the Cove, as also round Dean Islands, are good; and has safe places to anchor in.

The Lands and Woods along Carleton River are exceeding good.

The same as abovementioned, besides the advantage of several places for small Vessels to Anchor in.

As the Lands and Woods are but indifferent in this Township, it will be long before it can turn out to advantage.

As the Lands and Woods are good, with the Advantage of a safe place for small Vessels at St. Patrick's Cove, this Township is of value.

No of the Town-ship	Quantity of Acres.	Boundaries and Extent: Bounded by the North.	Bounded by the South.	Bounded by the East.	Bounded by the West.	Quality of the Lands & Woods.
43	20,000 [illegible] Peninsula & Island included, as also [illegible] Isles Islands included	By Charleston Lake & Channel	By St Georges Lake.	By the same Lake.	By No 39 4 miles 3500 feet.	The Islands & several other Places good.
44	20,000	By the Gulph of St Lawrence	By the uninhabitable Country 2 Miles 150 feet.	By the uninhabitable Country 13 Miles.	By Salmon River.	The Lands & Woods along the River good.
45	20,000	By the Gulph of St Lawrence	By the uninhabitable Country 4 Miles.	By Salmon River.	By the uninhabitable Country 6 Miles.	As the above-mention'd
46	20,000	By the Gulph of St Lawrence.	By the wild Country 6 Miles	By the wild Country 8 Miles 3600 feet.	By the Gulph of St Lawrence & No 47, 2 Miles 2600 feet.	The Lands & Woods tolerable.
47	20,000 Barrington Peninsula included.	By the Gulph of St Lawrence	By No 48 4 Miles 3000 feet.	By the wild Country 9 Miles.	By the Gulph of St Lawrence,	The Lands & Woods tolerable
48	20,000	By No 47 4 Miles 3000 feet.	By No 37 4 Miles 4800 feet.	By the wild Country 7 Miles 2400 feet.	By the Gulph of St Lawrence	as the above.
Frederick Town Lott.	8320 Colchester Island included	By St Davids Channel St Peters Bay & a Line 6000 feet East & West.	By Port Augustus & the Sea Coast from Frederick's Point to March Point.	By No 27. 5 Miles 4000 feet.	By Port Augustus St Peters Bay & a Line 3000 feet North of Frederick Cove.	The Lands & Woods are very good.

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Remarks

The Islands included in this Township are of a good Soil, and has several convenient Harbours which makes it of value, but the Woods and Lands on the Main are in general indifferent, tho' many spots good for improvement.

This and the following Township have the Advantage of Salmon River, which abounds with Salmon; in which, in the French times, a considerable Trade was carried on here. The Islands in the River afford fine Meadows, and the Woods and Lands on both sides the River are very good. Nothing but small Craft can enter the River, only at high Water, when it is a safe Harbour. Cod Fishery could be carried on here.

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Improvements might be made here, and a Fishery carried on to Advantage, but only small Craft can enter, that only when the Wind does not blow strong on the Shore, when the Sea, as well as at Salmon River, breaks with great force on the Bars before the entrance. There is a Coal Vein.

As this Township has the Advantage of Barrington Harbour, it is well situated for carrying on Fishery; this Harbour is open to the South but Vessels may ride safe near Barrington Peninsula, being covered by a sand Bank. There are the remains of a French Settlement, where several small decked Vessels were built.

Tho' the Lands are fit for Improvements, this Township will not be of value before those near them are settled: as there are no convenient places for small Craft to lay in with safety.

No place can be better situated for a trading Town than the Neck of Land, or carrying place, between Port Augustus and St Peter's Bay: and can be fortified without much Expence. The easy Communication by the inland Lakes, Richmond Channel and the Gut of Canso, makes it of great Value; besides the Advantage of a good Soil and Woods, there is about 300 Acres of cleared Lands, since overgrown with Brush. Vessels of about 130, or 150 Tons can enter it; as also well situated for a Decked Fishery

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Explanation refering to each Township in

No of the Townships.	Quantity of Acres.	Boundaries and Extent. Bounded by the North.	Bounded by the South.	Bounded by the East.	Bounded by the West.	Quality of the Lands & Woods
49	20000	By Shelburne Lake.	By St Andrews Lake	By No 50 9 Miles 700 feet.	By St George's Narrows.	The Lands & Woods good
50	20000	By St Andrew's Channel	By St Andrew's Bay	By No 51 6 Miles 3500 feet drawn South, 1500 feet to the East of Surveyors Point.	By No 49 9 Miles 700 feet.	The Lands & Woods good
51	20000	By St Andrew's Channel.	By St Andrew's Bay.	By No 52 8 Miles.	By No 50 6 Miles 3600 feet.	as the above
52	20000	as above.	as above.	By No 57 9 Miles	By No 51 8 Miles.	as the above
53	22,000	By St Andrew's Channel & Dartmouth Harbour.	By No 18 from the head of Dartmouth River, 4 Miles 2,000 feet.	By No 56 from the head of Sagg[illegible] 5 Miles, 2000 feet; & by Edward Town Lott 5 Miles 700 feet.	By No 57 11 Miles	The Lands & Woods good
54	22,000	By St George's Channel.	By St Andrew's Channel.	By the division Line of No 55 3 Miles 500 feet.	By Cavendish Point.	The Lands & Woods good.
55	22,000	By the Entrance of St George's Channel & the Sea Coast	By St Andrew's Channel.	By the Entrance of St Andrew's Channel.	By No 54 3 Miles 500 feet drawn from Egerton Creek.	as the above

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particular in York County.

Remarks

At the Narrows, the Lands are high but in other parts low, vring both Lakes they rise gradually into Hills. The Soil here is good and the Woods fit for constructing of Vessels, and other Buildings.

As this Township has the advantage of several Coves, and small Streams fit for Saw Mills, and the Woods and Soil exceeding good, it must turn out to advantage.

The same as above.

The same as the above mentioned.

This Township lying on three navigable Places St. Andrew's Channel, Dartmouth Harbour, and Dartmouth River, makes it vaiuable for the conveniency of transporting its Produce, and has several Streams for Saw Mills.

By being near surrounded by the two Channels of St. George's and St. Andrew's, and Harvey Harbour to the South, it could not be better situated; and for the goodness of the Soil, Woods, and conveniences for Saw Mills, few Townships can equal it.

Besides the advantages of the above, here are Pines of 4 and 5 feet Diameter, the height in proportion, Oak, as large as any in Cape Breton. Here the French get their Masts, and their best Boards and Planks. Mill River, which runs thro' it may turn several Saw and other Mills. The North east part abounds in Coals, of which some Mines have been worked here; it is also well situated for the Fishery.

No. of the Townships	Quantity of Acres	Boundaries and Extent: Bounded by the North	Bounded by the South	Bounded by the East	Bounded by the West	Quality of the Lands & Woods
56	20,000	By St. Andrew's Channel	By Dartmouth Harbour	By the Sea Coast from Cape Cumberland to Orquet Point	By No. 53. 5 Miles 2200 feet	As the above.
57	22,800 Long Island included	By Campbell Cove & Gut	By St. Andrew's Cove	By No. 53 11 Miles	By No. 52 9 Miles	The Lands & Woods Good.
58	20,000	By Conway Harbour, a line drawn from Plaster Cove 5 Miles West	By St. George's Channel	By No. 59 3 Miles 2700 feet	By No. 65. a Line from Dunn Point North 5 Miles	Good
59	20,000	By Conway Harbour & Bay	By St. George's Channel	By Cape Hertford & Townsend's Bay	By No. 58. 3 Miles 2700 feet	In most Places good.
60	20,000	By the uninhabitable Country by a Line from the head of the Sandy Cove, 6 Miles 2400 feet West	By No. [illegible] 5 Miles.	By Conway Harbour Seymour & Sandy Cove.	By the uninhabitable Country, 5 Miles 4700 feet.	along Conway Harbour good
61	20,500	By the uninhabitable Country 5 Miles 3000 feet	By Conway Harbour & Bay	By No. 62 3 Miles 3800 feet drawn north of Aylesbury Point.	By the uninhabitable Country 5 Miles 4000 feet.	the Lands & Woods are in some places good.
62	20,000.	By the uninhabitable Country 7 miles.	By Conway Bay.	By the Sea Coast	By a Line drawn from Aylesbury Point north 8 miles 3000 feet.	Good towards Aylesbury Point.

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Remarks.

This Township, having the advantage of Dartmouth Harbour, as well as the entrance of St. Andrew's Channel from whence Fisheries can be carried on, besides several of the most convenient Coal Mines, it is of value; and for the Soil, and the Woods it is equally good.

The Water Communication to the North and South, makes it of value. The Lands along Campbell Gut are high, but near the Inlet, and Cove of that name, the Lands are low and good for Meadows.

As this Township has the conveniency of Conway Harbour, and St. George's Channel, besides that of Port Bevis it is very well situated for transporting Lumber, which the Woods afford here; and the Streams for erecting of Saw Mills. Plaster Stone is here in abundance, along St. Georges Channel to port Bevis, and Tunes Cove.

The Land within Conway Harbour is good, and was formerly improved by the French, about 120 Acres being still cleared, but the rest are overgrown with Brush, but some remaining Fruit Trees where the Gardens have been, and the Grass it yields, the Soil is fit for Grain and other Places. The Coast, from the entrance of the Harbour, round Cape Hertford to the entrance of Saint George's Channel, is very steep, and bounded with Rocks and high Hills, but up the Channel it is better. It is well situated for decked Vessel Fishery, and for building of Vessels.

By the conveniency of Conway Harbour it is of value. The Lands are fit for Meadows in the Coves, and, in some Streams, Saw Mills can be erected. At Plaster Point is good Plaster Stone.

Conway Harbour makes this Township of value; tho' it is Mountainous in many places. The low Lands are good, and the Woods fit for constructing of Vessels and other Building. It has the advantage of a good Beach for curing of Fish, and the Fishery can be carried on by decked Vessels out of Conway Harbour.

As freshwater Inlets are only fit for Boats, and the Coast open without any Coves to Land in, it is not of so much value; but the Woods and Soil are good. Near the aforementioned Inlet, and on the Streams which come from between the Hills, Saw Mills can be erected.

Nº of the Township	Quantity of Acres	Boundaries and Extent: Bounded by the North	Bounded by the South	Bounded by the East	Bounded by the West	Quality of the Lands & Woods
63	19,000	By Harvey & St Patricks Channel & a line of [illegible] Miles West from the head of Harvey River.	By St Georges Lake & Narrows.	By Shelburne Lake.	By Nº 64. 4 Miles 4700 feet.	Indifferent
64	19,000.	By St Patricks Channel	By St Georges Lake	By Harvey River & Nº 63. 4 Miles 4700 feet	By St Patrick's Lake & Brookles-by River, with the carrying Place.	Indifferent
65	20,000	By the uninhabitable Country 6 Miles	By St Patrick's Channel.	By Nº 8 5 Miles 3000 feet.	By Nº 66 6 Miles 3800 feet.	The Woods indifferent; the Soil a soft Clay
66	20,000	By the uninhabitable Country 5 Miles 1500 feet	By Collard Bay & St Patricks Channel	By Nº 65 6 Miles 3800 feet	By the uninhabitable Country 5 Miles	Good.
67	20,000	By the uninhabitable Country 7 Miles 3000 feet.	By St Patrick's Lake & Channel.	By Collard Bay.	By Nº 42 & the uninhabitable Country.	The Lands & Woods good
68.	20,000	By the Sea Coast.	By a Line 6 Miles 4000 feet West, drawn 6400 feet South West of Trout Cove.	By a Line 7½ Miles South, drawn 4300 feet North of Trout Creek	By the Sea Coast.	In a few places good.

Remarks

As the high Lands come in most places to the Water's edge, and the Soil indifferent, as well as the Woods, it is of little value; tho', at Port Harvey Improvements might be made

This Township is like the abovementioned, in Soil and Woods; but the Lands are, in general, Low and swampy; tho', in time, may turn out to advantage, when the small Spruce and Brush is cleared away

The Hills are so near the Water's edge, that but few of the Lands can be improved, but in the bottom of Wildena Harbour, which is good for trading Vessels, the Soil and Woods are good

This Township having Hollard Bay and River, and Indian River, on the Banks of which the Soil and Woods are very good, no place can be better situated for Agriculture and the Lumber Trade, besides, the Islands in Hollard River are fit for Meadows, as the River overflows there in the Spring by which they are manured. several Streams here are fit for Saw Mills

The Soil along the Hills is a rich Clay, and the Woods fit for constructing of Vessels and other Buildings; and as here are several Streams fit for Saw Mills, (of which one is still remaining) this Township is of value

This Township is laid out at Macclesfield Harbour. A Fishery might be carried on here. The Woods fit for constructing of Vessels for that service, and Lands near it for gardening, it should be annexed to Chester County by a Mistake. I thought it not material to make any alterations in the Plan.

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No of the Township	Quantity of Acres	Boundaries and Extent: Bounded by the North	Bounded by the South	Bounded by the East	Bounded by the West	Quality of the Lands & Woods
69	20,000	By a Line 8 Miles West from the Coast at the Point 6200 feet N.E. of a Pond near Colville Pond	By a Line West from Cape Lenox 5 Miles 2000 feet.	By Colville & Darell Bays with part of the Coast.	By a Line 6 Miles 3300 feet.	In some places good.
70	20,000	By a Line 6 Miles 2600 feet West of the Sea Coast	By a Line drawn 2600 feet to the West of Percival Point 7 Miles 4500 feet West.	By Egmont Bay	By a Line 7 Miles.	along the Coast tolerable.
Edward Town Lot	10,000	By the South West branch of Dartmouth Harbour.	By Dartmouth River.	By Dartmouth Harbour	By No 53. 5 Miles 700 feet.	Lands & Woods good

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Remarks.

As in the French time one of the most considerable Fisheries was carried on here, in which were employed 230 Shallops, it is of great value; there is about 300 Acres of cleared Land, tho' some is now overgrown. This includes Dundass Island, where there were 30 Shallops. The Bay and Road very much exposed to the easterly Winds.

In the French time good Fisheries were carried on here, within the Cove at Percival Point, where 30 Shallops were employed. This Cove is a good Road for Vessels, except when it blows strong from the North. The Lands and Woods are good round Egmont Inlet, and the other Coves, this Inlet might be made a safe place for fishing Craft, and a considerable Fishery might be carried on here.

No place can be better situated for building a Town than at Edward Point, having the Advantages of the two Branches of this fine Harbour, besides having Materials for all sorts of Building near at hand, and, if thought proper to be fortified it is not commanded; some Works across, from one Branch of the Harbour to the other, with some Batteries along the Water side, may secure it against any Enemy. It's advantageous situation for Trade, is explained in the general Description, and appears plainly by the Plan. Here are some Spots of Land cleared by the French, but is now mostly overgrown with Brush

Louisbourg

[p 26]

Louisbourg Town Lott 5800 Acres

A Line drawn from the Western Part of Kennington Cove, at a little Brook North East 4 Miles & 1000 feet to Wilsons Lake where it joins Mons. Dairygrand's Lott, & is there bounded by a South East Line 158 Chains, & from thence a Line to Tullekins River of 10 Chains being the Bounds of the aforementioned Grant. On the South by the Sea Coast & Louisbourg Harbour, the Lands are Swampy, Stony and mostly Barren, with Rocks covered only by Moss & Berries, especially the high Grounds; as much as lyes nearest the Harbour, & which the French improved with immense Labour will produce all sorts of Legumes, in particular Potatoes, which are Excellent.

Garrison Lott 2500 Acres

From Tullekins River an East Line of 10 Chains, then a North West Line of 158 Chains being the Bounds of Mons: Dairygrand's Lott, from thence South East 1 Mile & 4000 feet to the North East part of Stony Cove or Great Lorenbec, on the South it is bounded by the Coast. The Lands the same as aforementioned, excepting some Spots, which produce good Hay. Neither in this or the abovementioned Lott, are any Woods but dwarf Spruce.

[p 27] Endorsed Copy/ Explanation referring/ to Several Townships/ in the Island of Cape/ Breton/ In Mr. Pownall's Letter, of the 3d/ March 1767.

[S. Index, Nov. 22. 1766]

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Copy. [p.49]

A Description of the Island of Cape Breton; relative to the Plan surveyed agreeable to the Orders & Instructions of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations

General Account.

No part of North America can boast of a more advantageous situation for Commerce and Fishing than the Island of Cape Breton, the least Inspection of the Plan will evince the Truth of this by shewing a Number of safe and good Harbours, not only proper for Trade, from their proximity to the Sea, and the Banks.

The French were early sensible of this, and improved upon it, grudging no Expence however exorbitant, that could in the least conduce to the Felicity of this Colony, the Fruits of which were (exclusive of the Conveniency of its being a Mart for the Commodities of old and new France, and a necessary Retreat for their West India Fleets in time of Hostility,) that [p.50] they had always a numerous Body of Seamen ready on any Emergency to be employed, and who in peace increased the Riches of their Mother Country, by returning immense Quantities

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of Fish, Peltry, Whalebone, Train Oil, &c., not only sufficient for home but foreign Markets, and whose whole Subsistance, Necessaries of Life and Conveniency, were the Labours of Multitudes of Manufacturers.

This is what it was in general; but to be more particular, this Account shall begin from the Gut of Canso, and proceed round the Island, when shall be shewn occasionally all the Advantages each place has naturally from its Situation, and how much it has been improved; after which there shall be a Reca-

[p. 51] pitulation on the whole, tending to shew how they may still be rendered of equal, if not of greater, Import to Our Mother Country.

The Gut of Canso and parts adjacent.

The Gut of Canso affords a safe and convenient Communication from the Ocean into the Gulph of St. Lawrence; besides which, it is not only sufficiently secure for a Harbour in general, but has several good Retreats for Shipping; such as Mermaid Cove for large Ships, and where our Men of War, on occasion, anchor, together with Jupiter, Venus, and Plaister Coves for trading Vessels.

In plaister Cove is a large Clift, with a

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Cavern that goes for some Distance under Ground, from which the french transported great Quantities of Plaister to Louisbourg for sundry Uses, it is of a good Quality as appeared to me upon Tryal; The Tides run here very strong, the Land on the Main Side is high and bluff, and so bold that Vessels in some parts might run their Bowsprits on Shore without Damage. [p.53] The Coast on the Island Side is middling high with steep Banks, the Woods and Lands tolerable; A Settlement might be made, and Saw-Mills erected on the adjacent Creeks and Coves to Advantage; the Woods afford Materials for building of small-decked Vessels, such as are proper for the Fishery, which could be carried on both in the Gulph of St Lawrence and at Sea according to the Season; but then the Fish must be cured on the long Beach on the north east side of the Gut, as there is no Draught of air for curing them elsewhere, in this part.

Just a Corps, now Port Barrington, and parts adjacent.

From hence to the Harbour of Just a Corps, now Port Barrington, the Lands are very high, but rather Low with ponds of good Water in

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[p.53] some Places, surrounded | by Woods and low Land. These parts are fit for settling, tho' not so well for the Fishery, as there is a Want of convenient Creeks and Coves for landing and erecting Stages for the Fish; The Harbour aforementioned is safe for Vessels, of any Burthen, to ride in; it is a little open to the southward, but the Force of Waves, when the Wind blows from that Quarter, are much broke by a sandy Shoal that runs a great Distance from the west point of the Harbour, as appears in the plan; Here are the Remains of a french Settlement, and small Vessels may be built here There are several Veins of Coals and Alabaster along this part of the Coast, and a kind of a freestone Quarry was worked here by the french for the Buildings of Louisbourg. This place might make a Settlement and Fishery.

Havre de peintures, now Hillsborough Inlet, and parts adjacent.

The Lands from this to Havre de peintures, now [p.54] Hillsborough Inlet, along | the Coast increase in Height. This Inlet is fit for the Reception of small fishing Craft, and that only when the Wind blows not on Shore, at which time it becomes very insecure; a Settlement and Fishery might be made

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here, tho' from the aforesaid Inconveniencies, with Difficulty.

Cape Mabou, now Cape Hillsborough, and Coast adjacent.

The Coast from this to Seal Island becomes exceeding high with craggy Clifts, and the inland parts mountainous, with little Wood, but small spruce

Cape Hillsborough is remarkably high, so as to be seen a great Distance at Sea.

Seal Island

Seal Island is surrounded by inaccessable Rocks, and no landing places, and affords only Shelter for Fishing Vessels, who [p.65] anchor under its Lee, where they kill abundance of Mackarel for Bait. From hence to Macclesfield Harbour the Land is remarkably high, but mostly barren.

Salmon River, is fresh Water down to its Entrance, and at some Distance up, are fine Meadow Lands very proper for Improvement, this River has its Source by the Descriptions of the Indians from a Lake at a great Distance in the Country, and where there is a Carrying place to another Lake, from which a River descends to Bedeck or St. Patrick's Lake, by this

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Way the Indians come in their Birch Cannoes, with immense Difficulties to Salmon River to fish for Salmon, which is here so abundant that they every Season resort here with their Families. Small fishing Craft might with some Difficulty harbour here

It was not possible to survey this River [p.46] further than what is laid down in the plan, the Stream being too rapid for a Boat to stem, and no Indians there at that time from whom to have bought or hired a birch Cannoe

Chaticam or Macclesfield Harbour

Chaticam or Macclesfield Harbour affords Shelter for small fishing Vessels, many of which the french built here, the Woods producing proper Materials. The Lands good for Improvements and Settlements, both for Agriculture and Fisheries may be carried on to Advantage.

From this part to Cape North, the Country is exceeding Rocky & Mountainous, neither fit for Agriculture, or any other Improvements; the Coast is very bold and has but few sandy Beaches or Coves for a Boat to land at, by which Means the Survey of this part was attended with great Difficulties and Dangers, being obliged to be mea- [p.57] -sured with two Boats, and a Cord of one

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thousand Feet, and often the Surveying party was brought to a starving Condition, as they could not provide themselves with provisions from the Schooner Boat that attended them, when the Wind was off Shore, and when on the Contrary it blew on, she was obliged for Safety to go round Cape North for a Harbour, in short there's scarce a place hereabouts without the Remains of Wrecks.

The Lands from Cape North to Cape Lenox or Cape Fumee are rather low in Comparison of the former Coast, but ragged and rocky, except at Egmont and Colville Bays, where they are good and fit for Improvements.

Aspee, now Egmont Bay

In Aspee or Egmont Bay a Fishery was carried on by the French within the Cove at Percival point by Vessels from Bayonne to great Advantage, which employed thirty Shallops, and fifteen more Shallops fished at Enmore Cove.

|Colville Bay in like Manner was [p.58] of great Consequence, there being employed here upwards of two hundred and thirty Shallops in the Fishery, and at Dundasses Island about thirty more by a Company of the Merchants of Louisbourg, and all with great Success.

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Coast to port Dauphin, now Conway Harbour.

These parts afford but indifferent Harbouring for Vessels of any Burthen nor are the smallest very safe when the boisterous Season sets in; but as Conway Harbour is near at Hand, where there is Security for Shipping and Conveniency for curing of Fish, the Disadvantage is not so great.

However there was an Ordinance from the french King to prevent any bad Consequences from the aforesaid Reasons, by ordering all [p. 59] fishing Vessels in these/ parts to retreat to Conway Harbour by the 15th Augt. by which Means a necessary Check was put upon the too great Eagerness of the Fishermen, by obliging them to be careful of their Preservation.

St. Paul's Island,

Before we leave these parts it is necessary to mention St. Paul's Island, off of Cape North, which is nothing more than a barren Rock covered with small spruce without Shelter for any Vessel, and having but one sandy Beach on the south west point of the north Side where a Boat could land; the surveying and making astronimical Observations for settling the Latitude were attended with great Danger; one Boat with the Men's Necessaries

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being lost, the Men themselves narrowly escaping the same Fate by being taken up luckily by the Schooner Boat.

In Egmont Bay a Cartel Ship in the year 1761 from Canada to old France was drove on Shore, when every Soul perished, amongst whom [1761] were one hundred and fourteen Men, Women and Children passengers, many of whom were of Distinction; from this unhappy Accident the Name of Ladies Beach has been given to the fatal Spot.

Cape Fumee, now Cape Lenox, is very remarkable not only for its great Height, but for two white Clifts on its southwest part, to be seen a great Distance, which are called the white Veils of the Cape, from whence to Conway Harbour the Lands are along the Coast become a low, and continued stoney Beach, and with the Bay of that Name are some small Inlets, that Boats or Shallops may enter at High Water, where the Lands and Woods are exceeding good & proper for Improvement, and Saw mills might be erected upon the small Creeks and Streams that descend from between the Mountains

Port Dauphin, now Conway Harbour. [f. 61]

Conway Harbour, or port Dauphin, is not only the best Harbour in the Island, but few

are equal to it on the Continent of North America; Vessels of Burthen can enter, and lay secure without perceiving the least Motion from the Winds, as it is surrounded by very high Hills; The Entrance is not above nine hundred Feet broad, being shut up to this Distance by a long stony Beach, which affords the greatest Conveniency for curing of Fish, tho' in the french time nothing of this kind was done here, as it is too much embayed, or at too great a Distance from the fishing Ground for Shallops, so that it served only for a nigh and secure Retreat for the Vessels in these parts, as has been mentioned before, and also for a Rendezvous for collecting of the produce of the adjacent Fisheries. As Materials for constructing Vessels are here in abundance, and as many have been built here formerly, even to the Burthen of 36 pieces of Cannon, a considerable

[p.63] Fishery with decked Vessels for the Bank fishing might be carried on here. The Soil is good and capable of great Improvement, as it is evident by the Remains of Houses and Orchards; but where the Land has been cleared; it is now mostly overgrown with Brush, which however might with little Trouble be easily destroyed, and (sic) brought to its former Perfection.

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The french had a stockadoed Fort and Barracks for a Detachment of fifty Men, to protect the Fishery and enforce the Police

I would have recommended this place for a County Town, as it was by many of the french for the Capital of the Island, in opposition to English Harbour, where Louisbourg was built. The Reasons alleged by the Advocates in favour of this Harbour, of its being the best situated place, not only in these parts but in all the Island for being| fortified, I have found false, [p 63] for it is commanded on all Sides, which has made me determine in favour of Dartmouth Harbour, as shall be shewn in its proper place

The Entrance has the Advantage of being narrow; and could be easily defended, if a small Fort was erected on the long Point, which would serve to protect the place against privateers or other Adventurers, but could not enable it to resist against a regular Attack by Land, no more than Louisbourg, where the Crown of france has squandered away such immense Sums on one of the worst Spots in the Island, destitute of all Materials for building of any kind; Whereas this place has in its Favour good Soil, good Woods, Limestone

plaister Stone, &c. to this also I should add, that when I was surveying there the fishing Boats caught a surprizing Quantity of Cod and Pollock Fish in the Harbour; but this I am informed is only at certain times of the Year, when the fish comes in Chace of the Mackerel and Herring

[p.64] The Climate is better here than at Louisbourg, tho' not so fine as at Dartmouth Harbour, the Fog being less here than at the former place and more than at the latter, which indeed has seldom or ever the Inconvenience of that Meteor. I have observed at this place the Fog covering the Mountains from hence to Cape Lenox or Fumée as if arising from them, when after a few Minutes time the whole Harbour has been covered, although at Sea it has been clear as far as Cape North, by which it seems this Vapour is exhaled from the Land, although at Louisbourg it as evidently appears to proceed from the Sea.

[p.65] Thundering and Lightening are more frequent here and at Colville Harbour than in any other part of the Island, which may be accounted for by its proximity to the very high Mountains which surround both these places.

Conway

Conway Bay

Before you come to Conway Harbour there is a spacious Bay of the same name, where Vessels find good Anchorage, until the Wind serves to carry them through the narrow Entrance into the Harbour aforementioned.

|Coast to Cape Dauphin now Cape Hertford [p.66]

From hence to the Mouth of St. George's Channel the Lands are very high, of which Cape Dauphin, now Cape Hertford, is the most remarkable but none are fit for Improvement, before you enter the aforesaid Channel

Ciboux, now Hertford Islands.

The Ciboux, now Hertford Islands, are nothing but barren Rocks, where Sea fowls of all kinds have their Resort

|St. George's Channel or Grand Brasdór. [p.67]

St. George's Channel or Grand Brasdór, is both as well a safe Harbour and Passage for Vessels of all burden; and it is the principal entrance into the Lakes of the same Name, and St. Patrick's; for which reason it must become (as well as the Carrying of St. Peters or Augustus bay Where I have proposed Frederick's Town to be built,) the Center of a Large and extensive

Inland Navigation, and where the produce of all the Country bordering on the Lake must be brought for Exportation.

This Channel is bounded on the North side by high Lands, and Clifts of Plaister Stone, which in General have some low Fertile spots along their Banks, and are well watered by Fresh Water [p.68] Rivulets fit for saw Mills.

This part of the Channel is fit for Fisheries, Agriculture, and also for Constructing of Vessels, of which many were built by the French, especial-ly a Large Man of War; for which however the Masts and Oak Timber were brought from St. George's Island.

St. George's Island is situated between the Channel of the same Name and that of St. Andrews, and is one of the most Valuable parts of Cape Britain, not for the Fishery only which might be Carried on here to Advantage, but for Agriculture also, for the Soil is very good, and ye Woods [p.69] are of the best sort, As Oak, Birch, Maple, Beech &c. with Pines of all kinds and of a Growth fit for Masts of all sorts; but they are in the Center of the Island, however by means of a Rivulet the Timber might be brought down when it overflows in the spring time; besides this the

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Island has Plaister Lime and Free Stone, with all other Materials for Building; Monsieur Bolandonis, the proprietor in the French time had several Saw Mills here, particular one upon the aforementioned Rivulet, by which he supplied Louisbourg with Lumber

On this Island near the entrance of St George's Channel is the most Northerly Coal seen to be found in the Island, and none more Southerly than Gaye Bay; but in this extent there are such a Number of Veins (which shall be mentioned in their proper [p. 10] places as they appear in the Plan) that they could supply the whole Continent of America, if it was destitute of any kind of fuel. On the South side of the entrance of St Andrew's Channel or Petit La Bras d'or, and on the opposite side to St George's Island, Monsr Bolandonis had a Convenient Habitation with a fine Farm, which produced grain of all sorts equal to any in Canada; this House was Burned by us after the taking of Louisburg, but the orchard, which was very Good, Remains with all sorts of Fruit Trees; by this it appears that many parts of Cape Britain is as Capable of Improvements in Agriculture, as Canada.

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[F-11] Near this place on | both sides of the Channel are Good Coal mines which have been worked; but Vessels of any Considerable Burden are Obliged to go round St. George's Island thro' the great Channel to Come to this place to Load either for Coals or Lumber and fish; and it is dangerous to enter, by this Channel; however small Vessels and Shallops may come, for which it Affords a Good Harbour, the Tide of ebb is here so very strong, that it is absolutely Necessary to have a brisk wind in favour to be able to Stem it.

In the French time this place carried on a Fishery which employed Sixty Shallops, and near two hundred more came here to fish from other places, as it is Convenient for erecting Stages [F-12] and Flakes for curing of Fish. | At present here are two English and five Acadian Families, who carry on this Business, besides another English family that has set up Salt pans; and by Tryals made while I was there, am Convinced, that this business might Succeed to Advantage, as the Coals for fewel are on the Spot, and the Water taken at Spring Tides is sufficiently Salt; but this Adventurer wants both encouragement and a sufficient Stock to carry it on with Spirit, as well as that of Pot ash, for which he is provided

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with Materials, the last mentioned Branch might be carried on to great Profit in many parts of the Island

Some distance from the Entrance of St Andrew's Channel (is the Winter Village, a [P.73] few Houses so called, situated on the Island) from its being the Habitation of those aforementioned Families in that season, who retire here for the Conveniency of the Woods as well for fewel as for building Vessels, which is then their Occupation, the fishing time being over.

Lake St George,

from hence the Channel widens into the great Lake of St George by the French La Lac de Bras d'or, of which the Real Value was but little Known, or at least but little mentioned by any of the French Writers, but which will appear in its proper place and by the Inspection of the Plan, is not Inconsiderable, Large vessels can come to almost any part without Danger (Having [P.74] finished the Description of St George's Island, the Channels and parts Adjacent, we shall proceed into the Lake of St George, beginning at the side nearest St Georges Channel unmentioned.

Coast from port Bevis to Dunn Cove.

Port Bevis is a safe Harbour for small Vessels

to Anchor in; Coast from thence to Dunn's Cove is in some places high Clifts of Plaister, and in others, Low sandy Beeches, with a Deep Clayey soil, Covered with Moss and Peat; The Woods are small spruce, Beach, Maple Birch, and Thick Brush.

Coast from Dunn Cove to Cape Welderen

[f.75] From Cape/Welderen to the Bottom of Welderen Harbor and from thence to Collard's Bay the Land is very high covered with Woods of the same kinds and Goodness as last mentioned.

Cape Welderen to Welderen Harbour, and Collard's Bay.

From Cape Welderen to the Bottom of Welderen Harbor and from thence to Collard's Bay the Land is very high, the Soil and Wood, the same as before, with small Oak and Ash. At the Bottom of the Bay is a River Navigable for small Boats to about a League up when it Grows Shallow; its Course passes, by the Reports of the Indians at a great Distance, thro' the Mountains, along its Banks the Soil is very rich and deep with small Hazle, Alder and some Elm growing thereon of a Foot diameter, and on the sides of [f.76] the Mountains are/Pines of 2 Feet, with Maple and Beech of one and a half feet Diameter, the Creeks nigh the mouth of the River are Swampy and

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abound with Seal

On the Northside of this Bay is another River Navigable for Boats for about Two miles up, when it forms into Shallows and Water-falls not even passable for Canoes. along this River are high Mountains, with some fertile Vallies with a great Quantity of ash, some 2½ feet Diameter, and on the sides of the Mountains pines of two feet, Beech, Maple and Birch clear of underwood, The Entrances of this River and the last are of Swampy Is-lands, and almost stopped with large Logs of Timber, which in the spring, are floated down by Rapid Floods from the Inland parts but they are well Stocked with Salmon, Trout, Perch and Suckers The Salmon come down the Lake in the fall of the year, at which time the Indians take great Quantities. to these parts also great Numbers of moose Deer, and Bears Resort the entrance of this Bay is very open, and the Bottom shoal, which renders it unsafe for any kind of Vessels There are but four or five Indian Families of the Mick-mach Tribe who reside Constantly on this Island, they build their Huts on the Northwest Point of this Bay during the summer, and

in the Winter they move all Round the Lake for the Conveniency of Hunting

The whole Tribe has Crossed over from the
p. 73 Continent these two/ last summers two parties of which came in during the time the Lake was Surveying, one of them was of Sixty, the other of One hundred and twenty and the Summer be-fore there were upwards of 300 Families; they be-haved very peaceably but seemed dissatisfied at the Lake being Surveyed saying, we had dis-covered now all their private Haunts, which the French never attempted to do. The Reason these people Assigned for their Rendezvous here, was to see an Old Indian, (who is upwards of One hun-dred and twenty Years old, Quite decrepit with Age and Disease), who resides Constantly on the Island, this man they say is the eldest of their Tribe and upon his Council and Advice they set great Value; but it appears to me, that their Chief
p. 74 motive of Assembling here is (as/ they are mostly bigoted papists,) to deliberate upon what Steps they should take to get a Priest amongst them; for which they are very Anxious, and frequently spoke to our Surveying party in the Lake about it, and also mentioned they would be glad to have a tract of Land along St. Patricks Lake

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and Channel Granted them by His Majesty for the Conveniency of Hunting, in which they might not be Molested by any European Settlers but as Jannot their Chief in this Island was not yet returned from Newfoundland, to which place he went last fall, they could not fix upon the extent they would have untill they Saw him, at present they are greatly Inclined to the French Interest, but with a Little encouragement such as allowing them of a Priest, a Number might be got to settle here; who under the Conduct of a person of that Character they would be attached to our Government; and from the great Conveniency of Hunting Round those Lakes, it would be possible for them to Carry on a considerable Trade. They make many Complaints of the Imposition of our Traders, who they say intoxicate them with Rum and by that means get their Goods for half Value.

Collards Bay & Hennis Cove. from Collards Bay to Hennis Cove at the Head of St. Patricks Lake the Coast is low with small Red Banks in some places, it rises Gradually into a Continued Ridge of Very high Hills which are of Deep Clayey Soil with Pine and Spruce

of one and Two feet diameter, and Maple, Beech, and Birch of one and a half feet diameter, all clear of under-wood.

Russels Creek. In Russels Creek small Vessels may Lay in great Safety, at the Head of this Creek the French had a saw Mill, The frame of the House and great Part of the Machinery are still in good Repair, this Mill was worked by a Three foot fall of Water from Russels River, which is a narrow Stream that flows from the Hills. Round this Creek is an Excellent Situation for a Settlement, and few places on the Island Superior to it for erecting of Saw Mills, by Reason of the Quantity of fine
[p. 22] Timber, (particularly spruce and Pine) along the Northwest side of St. Patricks Channel and Lake, which may be Carried to the Mill at a trifling expence, as the Lake is Intirely froze over in the Winter, about half a mile from Russels Cove another Rivulet falls from the Hills, Very Convenient for the erecting a saw Mill on.

Oyster Creek.

Oyster Creek is Situated on the North of St. Patrick's Channel; it is of no Note, as the Entrance is stopped up by a Bank of Oysters and Mouseles.

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St. Patrick's Cove. St Patrick's Cove is situated at the Head of the Lake of the same name, at the entrance of which lies Hennis Island, by which/a Safe Harbour is Formed for small Vessels, but the Bottom is a Shoal; hereabouts are several Indian Hutts, and near the entrance of this Cove is a Remarkable Salt Spring from a Rock, the Water much Salter then that of the Lake, and Tastes as if impregnated with Sulphur within a few Yards of this Spring is one of Fresh Water from ye same Rock. [p. 83]

Hennis Island. Hennis Island is high, the Soil a deep Rich Clay with wood, mostly Birch, about one and a Quarter feet Diameter, clear of underwood, here are the remains of some Indian Hutts.

Hennis Cove to Harvey River. The Coast from Henneses Cove to Harvey River lies very low, with small Hills, Banks/and many swampy Creeks the soil a very poor Stiff Clay, Covered with Moss and Woods, Birch, Beech, Maple, Pine, Spruce and Aspin, all of a Dwarf kind with thick underwood. [p. 84]

Collins Harbour. Collins Harbour is excellent, being at the Head of Four Fathom

Water; and at the entrance is about Five fathoms, where there lies Peters Island; the land is low, Swampy, bold, and covered with underwood and Spruce.

Webber & Bradley Coves. In Webber and Bradley Coves small Vessels may Shelter themselves

[p. 85] |St. Patrick's Channel. Within the narrow entrance to St. Patrick's Lake there is a carrying place about a Quarter of a Mile to the Head of Brocklesby River, thro' which there is a Communication with St. George's Lake. the Indians, after Crossing over the Carrying place at St. Peters, Coast along the Shore of St. George's Lake, and carry their Canoes over this carrying place into St. Patrick's Lake. Here is a Vein of Plaister, which upon Jryal was found to be very good.

Harvey Harbour. Harvey Harbour is good for small Shallops; but the two Channels between the Islands, at the entrance of it, will not permit Large Vessels to enter.

Harvey River. Harvey River is Navi-

[p. 86] gable for small Vessels about |Two and half Moiles up. from hence to Hoope Point, the Land is very high from the Shore, although to the South side of Port Hadley it is mostly Low

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with small Banks in some places, and from thence to the Point it rises and grows Rocky. the Soil is deep Clay, and woods same kind as before Mentioned, but larger and cleaner of underwood.

Port Hadley. Port Hadley is a Tolerable Harbour for small Craft the Entrance is about Five fathoms, and Shoals Gradually to four or five feet to the Head Bedec or St Patrick's Lake; The entrance to St Patricks Channel is formed on the West side by Hope Point, and / the eastward by Cape Woldenen. [by]

both this Channel and the Lake of the same Name are Navigable for Vessels of any Burden, Incommoded with neither Rocks nor Shoals, and abounding with Salmon, Bass, Perch, Eels, and small Cod, with a Number of Seal, and all the Creeks and Coves are full of Excellent Oysters; Spring Tides flow about Eighteen Inches at the Entrance, tho it is Scarce perceptible at the Head of the Lake.

Coast from Hope Point to the Narrows. From Hope Point to the Narrows leading from Shelburne into St George's Lake the Land is very high, with a poor Stoney soil in most places; the Woods small, and Coast partly

Rocky and bluff with banks of One hundred [p.xx] feet high in some parts, in the other low sandy Beaches and Clifts of Plaister.

Port Elliot. Port Elliot is the only safe Harbour along this part of the Coast; the entrance of which is seven fathoms, and Shoals regularly to Two fathoms. Close to the Head on the East side a Sandy Neck runs out for about forty Yards, which forms a small Bason, where Vessels may ride secure from all Winds in three Fathoms Water, the Soil and woods the same as aforementioned, with high Lands.

Coast from the Narrows to Brocklesby Inlet

The Coast from the Narrows to Brocklesby [p.xx] Inlet is high and rocky, with Clifts of Plaister within the Lake and several good Springs of Water. The Entrance into Brocklesby's Inlet is shoal and only passable for Boats; the Land round it low and swampy in some places; the Soil a poor stiff Clay with small Woods. From hence to Brocklesby's River the Shore is low, and full of Creeks and Coves. This River is navigable for Boats and Shallops to it's head, where there is an Indian Carrying Place into St Patrick's Lake, at one of the Coves;

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on the West side of this River are the remains of a french Village where there has been a small Quantity of cleared Land, but it is now overgrown with Brush, about the entrance of this River and Carleton Channel, are six small Islands, all low Land of a good Soil, with small Wood, and afford harbouring for small Vessels amongst [p. 90] them but there are large Shoals in some places

Carleton Channel, Cove Lake & River. Carleton's Channel leads into Carleton's Cove and Lake all navigable as well as the River of the same Name, which empties itself at the Head of the Lake for the Distance of six miles up. The Land here is very rich covered with Pine, Spruce, Beech, Maple, Birch, Ash, and small Hazle, clear of underwood, in some Parts the Pines are many of them of one and one & half feet Diameter. There are abundance of fine Trout in the River, and in the Lake and Cove a great Number of Seal; for which | the In: [p. 91] dians resort here, and esteem it to be their best fishing Ground. The Chain of Hills or high Lands continue from St Patrick's Lake, to the Head of this River, and from thence

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along the South side of it.

Coast from Carleton-Point to Sands Cove.

From Carleton Point to Sands Cove, the Lands are low and partly sandy, what surrounds Murray's Cove is entirely so; but the Point of the same Name is good, which is the only Spot of any Value in this space. Murrisons Harbour is not so sandy, as the aforesaid Places, and there is good Shelter in it, and the Coves for small Vessels; the Woods, Spruce, Pine, and Fir.

Sands Cove to Deans Cove. The Land from [f.92] Sand's Cove to Deans Cove, is very high and mountainous, & near the Water's Edge, it is entirely large Stones and Rocks. the Woods are Birch, Beech, Maple, and some Oak, in the two Coves are Shelter for small Vessels. Ellis's Wallace's and Dean's Islands are all good Land, but there is no fresh Water to be found on them, and the Woods are Birch, Beech, Maple, Pine and Spruce.

Dean Cove to George's Cove. From Dean's Cove to George's Cove, the Land runs low, excepting some small Hills, but is of a good Quality; at the Head of Gordon Cove is some Marsh which might be made into good Meadows. the Woods, round this Cove, are Pine, Spruce and Fir. but the others are Birch, Beech, and Maple with

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some Oak & Fir.

|George Cove to St David's Cape. It is a con-[P.93] -tinued Mountain from George Cove to St David's Cape at the Distance of half a Mile from the Water; which Space is low and of a red Soil; the Woods are Birch, Beech, Maple, Ash and Oak, here is more Oak, than in any other known Part of the Island. Charles's Is-land and Owen Cove, as well as the two aforementioned Places, are good Harbours for Boats

St Davids Bay to St Peters Bay. Between St Davids Bay and that of St Peters are eigh-teen Islands, all good Land, the principal one amongst them is called St Famille, and was the Seat of a Mission designed for assem-bling the Indians in these Parts, not only for the Purpose of Religion but as a Barrier to defend Port Toulouze, now Port Augustus, a-gainst any Attempts of an Enemy| this Way.[P.94] These Islands have been cleared of the Woods and abound with fine Grass, on each Side of this Bay the Soil is good, and in Mowat's Cove are the remains of a Village, with some Cleared Lands now overgrown with Brush. The Ground rises, around these Parts, into

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small Hills of gentle Ascent, and covered with Birch, Beech, Maple Ash, Oak, Spruce and Pine, and the Soil very fit for the Culture of any kind of Grain, the Isthmus of St Peters is about 2400 feet over, the Shores on each Side are of a gentle Descent, except in the Middle, some Spruce and Pine, all cleared Land.

Marble Cove to Willson's Cove. The Coast [p.95] from Marble Cove to Wilson's Cove is low and swampy, excepting some red Banks, with Woods of small Spruce and Pine. The two Coves are good Harbours for small Vessels, as is Moore Cove, that lies between them, the Lands are good and rise from the Heads of the Coves; at Marble Cove is black Marble, from whence it has its Name.

Wilson Cove to Cape St Andrew from Wilson Cove to Cape St Andrew the Mountains begin to rise, the Cape is very rocky, and the Woods consist of Birch, Maple, Beech, Spruce and Pine.

Cape St Andrew to Maitland Harbour. From Cape St Andrew to Maitland Harbour the Coast runs nearly straight, and is low for a small Space, but soon rises into Mountains; the Soil good & [p.96] Woods composed of Birch, Beech, and Maple.

Maitland Harbour to Harveys Cove. (sic) Maitland's Harbour and (sic) Harvey's Cove, the Mountains

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still continue, with some low Land between them and the Waters Edge. The Woods are beech, Birch, Maple, and some Oak; all very good; Maitland Harbour is safe for small Craft, and Harvey's Cove for small Boats; between these is Otter's Cove, which abounds with Otters, from whence it takes its Name.

Harvey's Cove to the end of Comte de Raymonds Road. The Mountains still continue, tho' not so high as the aforementioned; from Harvey's Cove to Comte de Raymond's Road Soil is| gravelly, and covered with Birch, Beech, Maple, [f. 97] Ash, some Oaks, and in some spots, Spruce, Pine, and Fir, all clear of underwood.

Comte de Raymonde's Road to Kneelands Point. From Comte de Raymonde's Road to Kneeland's point the Land is of a more easier Ascent, and of a better Quality than the aforegoing, with Woods of Birch, Beech, Maple, Ash, some Pine, Spruce and Fir. St Andrews Cove which lies between those two Places, has an opening at its head, too small for a Boat, which leads into a large Pond, the Land is low covered with Spruce and Pine, and would make fine Meadows.

Clarke's Harbour. Hence to Clarke's Harbour

the Mountains rise from the Water's Edge especial-ly at the Head of the Harbour, which is safe for small Craft, the Islands at the Entrance are good Land, but without any Fresh Water.

[p.98] Clarkes Harbour to Woodwards Cove.

To Woodwards Cove from Clarke's Harbour it is mountainous at a small Distance from Shore, but the Soil is good with Birch, Beech, Maple, Spruce and Pine, Clear of Underwood. Seal Island abounds with Seals in great Numbers, and Woodward Cove is a good Harbour for Boats

Woodward Cove to Denny Cove. From Woodward Cove to Denny Cove, is a small sandy Beach, with red Banks, good Soil and Woods of Birch, Beech, and Maple.

Denny's Cape to Hewetson's Cove. The Coast from Denny's Cape to Hewetson's Cove is all a red Cliff, except between the Cape and Denny's Inlet, which is rocky. This Inlet affords a Harbour for Boats, tho' the Entrance is some-[p.99] what shoal, and has a small River of a Mile in Length. The woods the same as before, with Pine, Spruce, and Fir, the Soil good, and at the Head of the Inlet might make fine Meadows.

Hewitson's Cove to the Narrows. From Hewitson's Cove to the begining of the Narrows,

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the Coast is rocky, and from thence to the projecting Point is a Red Bank, covered with young Wood, which rises into a high, round Mountain, very remarkable & easily known at a Distance; the aforementioned Point is formed of Sand thrown up by the Winds and Currents, which have not only produced it, but a pond behind

From the **Narrows to Ball Island**. Thence to Ball Island it is a small sandy Beach, with red Banks and a gentle Ascent into Hills, the Soil is good with Woods of Birch, Maple, Beech, [p.100] Pine and Spruce. The Island is a convenient Shelter for Boats

Ball's Island to Coltnam's Cove, and Surveyors Point. From Ball's Island to Coltnam's Cove, the Coast is low, and from thence to Surveyors Point high, but all along partly rocky & sandy, the soil a red Clay, with sand and Gravel, and the Woods as before. Having finished with describing the Lake, we shall proceed to the Entrance of St Andrew's Channel, and from thence towards Cape Cumberland.

Coast from St Andrew's Channel to Cap au Paume, now Cape Cumberland. From the Entrance/of St Andrews Channel to Cap au Paume, [p.101] now Cape Cumberland, the Coast is high, with

several Coal veins, and at Intervals large Coves and Lakes, where the Sands and Woods are good, but at a Distance are many Rocks and Shoals, upon which the Sea breaks with great Force, when the Wind is on Shore.

Coast to Baye des Espagnols, now Dartmouth Harbour. Round the aforementioned you enter into Dartmouth Bay, in which is a Sandy Cove, where there is a convenient Coal Vein, which goes thro' the Cape. This Place I have recommended to General Gage to be worked for the use of the Garrison, as that in Granby Bay, which is worked at present, is dangerous for Shipping to go to when the Wind blows on Shore, and the Wharf there erected for land-

[p 102] -ing is always tore down by the Violence of the Waves sooner or later; which is a great Loss, and sometimes not easily to be repaired, the Materials being obliged to be brought from a great Distance.

Whereas in this place the Materials are on the Spot, which would save much of the Expence in the Building of any necessary Works, and besides there is less danger from the Violence of the Winds.

The Coast along to the entrance of the

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Harbour of the same Name with this Bay, is Clifty, with several Coal Veins, one of which the French have formerly used, but the Supporters of the Shafts are decayed and fallen in. |The Entrance of Dartmouth Harbour is very [p.103] commodious for the largest Vessels, and formed by a Large sandy Beach surrounded with Shoals, which being passed, the Harbour is very large, and divides into two Branches both navigable, and secure; the largest especially for small Vessels almost to the Source of Dartmouth River. The Lands are low, and of a reddish Clay, mixt with Sand and Gravel, very rich, both up this River and round this Harbour, the Woods are good. There are many Streams proper for saw-Mills, which were put to that use by the French, who had above 80 Families settled here, that were in a flourishing Condition, and raised all Kinds of Grain and Vegetable. The Point of Land lying between the two Branches is an advantageous Situation for a Town; for which Reason, I have laid out Edward Town Lott there, and if thought proper to be fortified, there could not|be a better Spot; as it is not commanded [p.104] by any rising Ground; a project for this

Purpose shall be ready if desired.

The difference of Climate between this and Louisburg, when compared with the distance, is beyond Conception; for the Air is very serene, being seldom or never inflected with Fogs. The French had their Lime and other Materials for building of Louisburg from this Place, two of the Lime-kilns yet remain, with a considerable Quantity of Stone ready for burning. What could induce the French to prefer Louisburg to this place, I cannot learn except that this Harbour was said to have been oftener frozen than the other, but this could be no objection when it is known, that the Ice drifted in the Spring from Gulph and different Places [sic] chokes the Entrance of the former for Leagues, rendering Navigation very dangerous; and besides its Invirons are cold, barren and unproductive of any vegetable, without the greatest Labour; whilst here nature both in the Goodness of the Soil and the Temperature of the Weather would yield spontaneously all necessary Support, for not only a Settlement, but for Exportation. add to this the Impossibility of rendering that Place of any great Strength, the Foulness of the Ground for Anchorage and the Agitation of the Water by the least breeze: no

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further Examination is necessary, which to think most worthy of Notice.

The sandy Beach aforementioned that forms the Mouth of this Harbour is very convenient for curing of Fish, and made Use of for that purpose, by some New/England [p.106] Vessels, who carried on the Business here this Summer to great Advantage; but caught all their Fish on the neighbouring Banks in decked Schooners the Shallop fishing, which is always confined to a certain distance along shore, being greatly reduced by these decked Vessels, flinging the Offals overboard, drawing the Fish thereby from the Land, in affording them Prey; which is not all, for many are uselessly destroyed by swallowing Bones, so this Branch of the Fishery for the above Reasons must soon have an End, unless proper Regulations are made, as was in the french time, that all decked Vessels should not on any Account fish nearer the Shore, than such a Distance as shall be thought convenient.

/Dartmouth Harbour to Flat Point [p.107] and Cape Jenyns. From Dartmouth Harbour to Flat point, the sea Coast is stony, the

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soil and wood of a middling Quality; from hence to Cape Charbon now Jenyns Cape, the Coast is steep, and very high, with several Veins of Coals, the soil and Woods indifferent

Indienne Bay, now Jenyns Bay. Jenyns Bay is a good Harbour for small Vessels, when the Wind is from shore, but the Inlet of the same Name is only fit for Shallops; the Sandy Beach is proper for curing of fish, and made Use of by the French, who employed here upwards of 50 Shallops; but double that Number might very easily find Employment from this place. There are 120 Acres of cleared Lands partly over-grown with Brush; the Soil of a middling Quality and the Grass very good: Some English Fishermen were settled here, but for want of Encouragement have left the Island.

Jenyns Bay to Cape Dyson. From this to Cape Dyson, the Coast is high, rocky and abounds with Coals near the Cape are the Ruins of Fort William, built by us in the Year 1746 to protect a Coal Mine, worked for the use of the Garrison of Louisburg; but in the Year 1752, the Mine was set on Fire by some French Mutineers, which consumed the Fort and kept burning untill last Year another Mine not far from this is still

burning having accidentally taken fire in the Year 1763

Cape Dyson to Dyson Bay Hence to [p.109] Dyson Bay a steep rocky Coast; this Bay is open to the North & East, and the Pond of the same Name is entirely choaked up with sand which makes a very fine Beach

Dysons Bay to Granby Cape To Granby Cape from this, the Coast is as before mentioned, with several Coal Veins, Moanners Cove near the Cape is where the New England fishing Vessels commonly anchor and fish, when the South Wind is strong

Flint Island Off of Granby Cape lies Flint Island, which is nothing but a barren Rock, a Resort for Sea Fowls, the passage between it and the Cape has 12 fathoms Water

Granby Bay Granby Bay is between the Cape of that Name and Gage Cape, and [p.110] on Granby Cape side is the Coal Mine worked for the use of the Garrison of Louisburg; it was first opened by the French, and the Shafts are continued above one hundred and twenty yards, the Strata is 12 feet thick nearly horizontal and the Coals are good, as they are in general in this Island.

But the Inconveniences that arise from being exposed to the Sea are very great; when the Wind is easterly it rages here, with a most terrible Surf, rendering it not only very unsafe for Vessels to lie here, but also endangers the Destruction of the Wooden Wharf or Stage for landing the Coals into Vessels either sooner or later [p.111] which happened last month to the great | Detriment of the Garrison; nevertheless if it should escape the Summer it is found necessary to take it to pieces in the Fall; as the getting Materials from Moary River, none nearer being to be had, is attended with much Labour and Expence; For all these Reasons I have recommended it to General Gage to open a Mine at Dartmouth Harbour, where none of these objections (as I have observed when treating of that Place) can be made. Here is some Clear Land, but the Soil and Woods very indifferent: Gardens however might be made, if greatly manured.

Gage Peninsula and Bay. Gage Peninsula is of little Value, as to its Woods and Soil, but it has several Veins of Coal. This Peninsula joins the Island, by a sandy Beach, which [p.112] forms Hussey Lake; on the | North side of Gage Bay the Lands and Woods grow something better.

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near this place is the most southerly Coal Vein known in this Island

Mary River. Mary River empties itself at the Bottom of this Bay, and, when entered, is a fine navigable River; but a Bar prevents Vessels that draw more than 6 or 7 feet Water from proceeding up: the soil and Woods on the Borders of Pringle Lake are very good, and, if Cleared, the finest Tracts might be made fit for grazing; the raising of Hemp, Flax, or any other Article of Agriculture, the Borders of Milward and Silvester Lakes are equally good with the foregoing; Vessels might be here constructed from the quantity of fine Timber, and the many [p.113] Streams proper for the erecting of Saw Mills: In short, the Fertility &c of these Parts, might, if properly encouraged, furnish of itself Subsistance for the whole Island, even if the Fishery was carried to it's greatest Extent. Comte de Raymonde, when Governor of this Island, encouraged the cultivating of these Parts; established two Villages, one of French and another of Germans, and for their Conveniency made a Road from Louisburg to this River a very few Years showed the Propriety

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of these Measures, they supplied the Town of Louisburg with a considerable Quantity of Grain, and other Vegetables, and in all probability would have surpassed the most sanguine Expectations; add to this, that a Communication was preserved, by means of another Road equally good with the former, to St Andrew's Bay, from which a Water
[p.114] Carriage was|carried to St Peters, now Port Augustus, and without doubt these Roads, Lakes and Rivers would, if the French had kept possession of the Island, been fully settled and cultivated, the Lands all along being very improveable, and the Woods proper for the Lumber Trade; but at present these Villages are destroyed (by the French at the Reduction of the Island) and these Roads, made at such an expence fit for any Carriage, and so carefully conducted to avoid all great Ascents or Descents, are now so much decayed, so much overgrown and choaked with Woods, and the Bridges and the Conveniences so entirely ruined, that Foot passengers upon Occasion pass with difficulty especially that leading to St Andrew's
[p.115] Lake, the|other not quite so bad; the repairs would not be very expensive.

In Milward Lake runs a River of the same Name, whose Banks afford fine natural

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Meadows, enriched every Spring by its over-flowings, it being at this Time too Shallow for a Boat, to go up, prevented its being further surveyed, than what is laid down; The French kept their Cattle here during the Winter, and several Habitations and Saw Mills were erected here by them, which would have made this a flourishing Place.

The River Moary is in the spring mostly fresh water, but at the Time I surveyed it the Salt water came as high as McIlward Lake; the Climate of these Parts, is very different from that of Louisburg, being / seldom [p.116] troubled with Fogs, but is generally very clear, the Lands seem to agree with the Weather; for within a certain Distance of Louisburg, instead of fine Soil, lofty Trees, with many Rivulets, Lakes, &c. fit for Settlements, and proper for erecting of saw Mills, &c. on each Side of the Road, you enter upon a barren, rocky swampy Tract, with low Brush of Spruce & Pine; The Capacity of the Lands, on this River, to raise Grain &c, I am assured of by a German, who was a Settler at the first Establishment of the German Village, and owned a Saw Mill, tho' all this was contradicted

at the Court of France, and many Aspersions thrown on Comte de Raymonde for his Expences of the road to the Villages, &c. not only there but [p.117] particularly by a late impartial French Man, Author of some "Genuine Letters concerning this Island"; Yet if one may believe the universal Concurrence of the few remaining french Men here, and the Evidence of the Senses, those Allegations are Highly injurious to the Character of that Nobleman whose desinterested Conduct in every Respect merited Returns of a different kind. as to the Testimony of that Author just mentioned, this is not the only Instance; I have notice of his Ignorance and Falsehood

After this Inland Incursion, I return to the Entrance of the River, on the South Side of which, the Priest of the Hospital of Charity had a fine flourishing Farm, the Houses have been destroyed, but the Lands still have an inviting Appearance, as far as the Entrance of Cattelogne Lake, now Fielding Lake.

[p.118] Cattelogne, now Fielding Lake. The Entrance of this Lake is so choaked up with Sand, that a Boat or Shallop cannot at all times pass; the Soil and Woods round it are good, as they are also from hence to Wolfe Cape, altho the

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Coast is both high and rocky. Round this Cape is L'Ance de Menadore, now Wolfe Bason, where in the French times neither Improvements or Fisheries were carried on, altho' capable of both, as at present erected seven stages for the Conveniency of the Fishery. There are 15 Shallops employed (& more would be if there was here equal Exemptions and Encouragement with Newfoundland, as to that Place the Fishermen are daily deserting to the great Loss of their Employers) and the Lands have with great [p. 109]
industry been made into Gardens in so much as to have greatly the Air of a fishing Village; the Improvers I hope will be encouraged.

This Harbour or Coove is rather too open to Wolfe Bay; it becomes thereby exposed to the Sea and Ice in the Winter Season, which destroys the fishing Stages, as well as other Necessaries; The Soil and Woods from hence to Cape Walles are worse in proportion as you approach that Cape, and from thence for at least two or three Miles within the Country as far as Louisburg become entirely barren.

Scateri now Wolfe Island Scateri now Wolfe Island affords a good Passage for Ships of any rate between it and the Main being

in the Shallowest place 12 fathoms deep, altho' a [p.120] long sandy Point runs out a great / distance on the Main side, which gives it a dangerous Appearance. The knowledge of the safety of passing thro' here is a circumstance, that evinces the propriety of this Survey, as many Vessels have perished here, in endeavouring when embayed, to work round the Island, when without altering their proper Course, they might have proceeded in Safety, on their intended Voyage; the Face of this Island is very Rocky and barren, and the Woods scarce fit for firing, being nothing but small spruce. In the different Coves of this Coast were employed by the French above 200 Shallops in the Fishery, but of a smaller Construction, than ordinary, as it was usual in Winter to hawl them on Shore. At Flour and Barren Coves were some Habitations with Garden Spots, and the / South East side in general [p. 121] is pretty clear, but the Soil produces nothing but Moss and Berries.

Gabarus, now Portland Bay. From hence to Gabarus, now Portland Bay, the Coast is very rocky. This Bay is formed by White Point to the South East, and Cape Portland to the South West, and cannot but be well known, as it was

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the Rendezvous of our Fleet during the Siege of Louisburg; Flat Point and Kennington Cove are the only two Places in this Extent to Land at, with any safety, the former was made use of for that Purpose by the New Englanders in the Year 1745, and the latter by the British Forces in the Year 1758. At this Cove many of the Intrenchments yet remain. All round this Bay it is very rocky. At Cape de l'Aigle, now Jefferies Point, the Acadians report there is a Silver Mine, discovered by the French before the (P.122) War, but on Search nothing appeared to me, but Plumbago, or Micar, with some other Min-erals, which I now send, yet when the Circum-stances are examined which accompanied the Discovery of this Mine, there seems to be some Foundation for the Report, especially, as what I have been able to do in it for Want of Tools, &c. could at least be but very superficial, and therefore can be no Objection to the Truth of what is said. The Circumstances delivered by the Acadians are, that a German, in the Time of the French, built a little hut under the pretence of a hunting Retreat on this Spot, when in a very short time a remarkable Change in his Circumstances was observed, which was

[f.123] found to proceed (by the Examination / made by order from the Governor) from his having a Mine within his Settlement and which he had wrought at without any Suspicion for some Years; What ever this Mine was found to be it was ordered to be filled up, and the Houses to be burned, with a strict Charge to the Ignorant Acadians not to reopen the Mine, lest some Plague or Pestilence should be spread in the Country. Thus no further Notice was taken of it, which seems to be owing to political Reasons, as the War was expected to be every Day declared.

Portland Harbour. In the bottom of Portland Bay is a long sandy Beach, and near that Portland Harbour, where large Vessels might anchor with Safety, and makes a convenient Place for a Fishery, which is carried on by some Aca-
[f.124] dian Families to / great Advantage. The Lands in this Tract are of a middling Quality, and produces small Spruce and Pine. The Island, which forms this Harbour, is clear of wood, and raises all kinds of Legumes

Cape Portland to Titchfield Point.

From hence round Cape Portland to Titchfield Point, the Soil and Woods are indifferent, the Cape is rocky; but from that to Titchfield Point

is a sandy Beach, off of this Point lays Guiong or Portland Island, where a Fishery was formerly carried on

Pownall Harbour & Parts adjacent.

From this to Pownall Harbour is in general a sandy Beach full of Lakes and Ponds, the Soil and Woods bad. In this Harbour was once car- [p.125] ried on a great Fishery; tho' nothing but Shallops can enter, and here are the Remains of French Habitations with about 40 Acres of Cleared Land, which produces good Hay. To the Westward is Orwell Cove, where a Shallop Fishery could be made, and has a fine sandy Beach of two Miles in Extent for curing of fish. The Lands are barren and overgrown with Moss, but within Orwel Inlet, they, as well as the Woods, become something better. The Coast to Tilbury Cove of a middling Height, intermixed with sandy Beaches and small Ponds, the Woods and Lands indifferent. in this Cove, was once carried on a Considerable Shallop Fishery; and here are the Remains of a French Settlement with near 100 Acres of Cleared Land, fit for Gardening. This place was called by the French St. Esprit, as also the small Island adjacent; but as the Wreck, of the Tilbury Man of War remains here. [p.126]

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which was lost here in the year 1757, it is now named after her.

La Grande Riviere, now Stanhope River — Hence to Grande Riviere, now Stanhope River, the Coast is chiefly sandy, with large Ponds, the Soil and Woods indifferent but both are better up the River. This River has its Source from several large Lakes, which could not be surveyed, as no Boat could go higher than what is laid down in the Plan; but during the Winter, both these and several other Inland Parts, shall be attempted, which for the same Reason has been left unfinished.

Stanhope Cove. In Stanhope Cove, be-[p.127]hind Bell Point, a Shallop Fishery may be carried on, to the Westward lays Cape Harrington, where formerly a fishery was established; but the Entrance of the Pond there, is now choaked up with Sand.

L'ardoise now Allen Cove. Hence to Allen Cove or L'ardoise the Land is of a middling Height, intermixed with sandy Beaches, the Lands and Woods along the Coast indifferent, but at a Distance from the Shore they grow better; here is a fishery.

Chester Island & Cove. Chester Island, and Cove are well situated for the Fishery; particularly

the first where Schooners of a middling Size may ride with safety, as well as Shallops. It is very surprizing, the French never made use of this Island for that Purpose

Port Toulouze, now Port Augustus. [p.128]

To Port Toulouze now Port Augustus the Coast is low with some Coves and sandy Beaches. Lands and Woods indifferent, along the Coast, but better in proportion to the distance from the Shore; This Port is fit for Vessels of 130 Tons, no Place could be better situated for Trade, than this; for the Neck of Land, that divides it from St David's Channel, is only 2400 feet over; so that it enjoyes equally the Navigation of the Lake of St George and the Ocean. The Land is also very good, of which there are about 300 Acres Clear, and the Remains of the French Fort and Settlements are convincing Proofs of what Importance it was of to the French, who had constantly here a Party of 50 Men in Garrison to enforce the [p.129] Police, and who, upon any Emergency could be reinforced by the Mission at Famille Islands, with any Number of Indians. As no Place can be fortified with less Expence, besides its other advantages, I have laid out 8330 Acres for

Frederic Town Lot. Neither can it be any great Objection that the Port is not of depth enough for Vessels of large Burden than aforementioned, since Richmond Channel is so nigh, where the greatest may lie in all Safety.

Richmond Channel. Richmond Channel, as far as Bentinck Island, affords a noble Harbour, and no Place can exceed Bentinck Harbour for a decked Vessel Fishery, which might advantageously be carried on, there being plenty of fine Timber, Both here, and at Tryon Island

[p.130] are the Remains of Acadian Villages, some Families still remain. Near Bentinck Island is the long Dike so named from a long stony Point projecting into the Channel.

Douglas Bay & Francklin Harbour. From hence at Spry Island is Douglas Bay, where Vessels of any Rate, may ride with Safety, or enter into Francklin Harbour, which is one of the best Retreats for Shipping, and from it could be carried on a very extensive decked Vessel fishery, either in the Gulph of St Lawrence, or on the Great Banks; besides this, Franklin River, is very convenient for the Rafting down of Timber and Lumber, of which the Woods here would afford great Quantities, for this Purpose.

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the French erected several Saw Mills. In Spy [p.131] Cove Douglas Bay, is a Coal Vein of a good Quality, as this has been discovered but lately and is the most southerly Vein of that Mineral yet known the Mistake made in treating of St Georges Channel and Gage's Bay, must be rectified by this Account The Woods and Lands, on the North side of Richmond, are in general good, but on the South side rather indifferent; except at the Acadian Village near the long Dyke, where they are better, and there they build several small fishing Craft.

Lenox Island. Lenox Island is well situated for the Shallop fishery; but the Lands and Woods are indifferent, the latter, chiefly small Spruce and Pine. Between this and Richmond Island is a passage for Shallops at high Water, and many Places here, are fit for Shallop fishery, particularly March Cove.

Richmond Island has the advantage [p.132] of Darnly Harbour by the French Narichat, which is covered by Darnly Island, and has two Entrances, that to the South East is the largest and safest, where Vessels of 3 or 400 Tons may enter & anchor with safety. Behind the Island the Entrance, to the North West,

will receive Vessels of 200 Tons Burden, but they must enter with a leading Wind, as it is too narrow to turn to Windward.

Darnly Island is well situated for the fishery, which was carried on here this Summer by two Brigs from Jersey or Guernsey, which employed 18 Shallops, but above 30 Shallops might be employed as well on the Island, as several [p.133] other Spots in this Harbour. Marck | Bay in by the french petite de Grat, is open to the Southward, but a Jersey or Guernsey Brig of near 150 Tons lay here in safety last Summer, and carried on the Fishery to advantage, besides 12 Acadian Shallops. Four Vessels of the above size may anchor and ride with great safety during the Summer, and 100 Shallops be employed in the Fishery. Aubigny Island, which forms the E. Side of Marck Bay has several Cooves, within that Bay, fit for the Fishery. the Soil and Woods are very bad, yet at these fishing places some spots have been improved into gardens, To the Westward of this lies Green island, which affords good Hay.

Mary Bay, is entirely open to the Southward, so that no Vessels frequent it. Tho' the Soil and Woods of Richmond Island are in general very bad towards the Sea Coast, yet by the

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Report/of the Acadians, they both grow better [p.134] as they approach the middle of the Island, proper the one for farms, and the other for domestic or naval purposes. The Acadians, who fish here after the Season is over, retire to the North side of Richmond Channel for the Conveniency of hunting the Moose Deer and other Game.

|Having made the Circuit of the Island [p.135] and in a particular Manner described each Part it remains now to draw some Inference therefrom. It is very certain from the Situation, from the Climate, and above all from the concurrent Attestations of all, who have long resided here and tried the possibility of it, that this Country is capable of being improved to a very high Degree of Cultivation. The Soil is in general good, nay in some Places luxuriously so; the Woods afford a great Quantity of excellent Timber; the many Rivers, Rivulets, Creeks, Lakes, Coasts &c. abound with Fish, the Game that resorts here at different Seasons through the year are innumerable; these are such Inducements that, with a little Encouragement, would invite Numbers to become Settlers, especially when it is considered that in raising of Corn, Vegetables, Hemp and Flax, in Lumber, Potash; but above all in

the Fishery, there are such inexhaustible Funds to [p.136] reward the Industry of the Pursuer, and all so (humanly speaking) sure of Success the most Avaricious will be satisfied, and the most Diffident will be emboldened.

It has been an ordinary base with most Writers, and particularly of an impartial Frenchman, (before mentioned) either thro Ignorance, Poverty, or Design, to draw a general Character of this Country, from the Appearance of Louisburg and its Invirons, and because that Tract abounds with nothing but Brush, Rocks and Swamps, is visited in Summer by a continual Fogg, and in Winter by a long Severity of Coold, &c, they have judged the whole Island for those Reasons subject to the like Inconveniences: Whereas, from what his been above observed, the least Notice from the Government would make this one of the most valuable Parts of His Majestys Dominions.

[p.137] The French when in Possession of this Island, intended to have laid here the Foundation of a most extensive Plan of Policy; the utmost Limits of the grand Scope to which every Movement was directed I shall not pretend to explain to your Lordships, (who so well know the constant Aims and different Interests of not only

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that State, but of all Europe) it is sufficient to my Purpose, in some Measure, to consider one of the most considerable of it's Branches, and which was the first and immediate Object of their Attention, that is, the Fishery.

No Expence was spared by them to render all proper Encouragement, for carrying on that laborious and dangerous yet necessary Employment, and also by cultivating the Soil provide a sufficient Supply to maintain the Same.

To secure these Points was an Injunction to all the leading Part of the Colony, and nothing could be more judicious than the Measures taken by the Administration at all Times [sic] to support them in it; But it was their fortune to have in general here both Governors and Intendants, who paid more Regard to their own than the publick Interest; however Comte Raymonde must be excepted, he seems to have been the only one, who entered with Spirit into this Plan, and who was most capable of carrying it on; his Disinterestedness procured him Enemies sufficiently powerful to get him removed. I shall now subjoin a List of the Number of Vessels employed by the French, those employed at

present and also what might be employed in each Port

Names of the Places.	By the French at present				What might be employed	
	Decked Vessels	Shallops	decked	Shallops	decked	Shallops
Egmont or Aspee Bay		30				30
Enmore or Nigaschore Coove		15				20
Colville Bay or Niganiche		230				230
Dundasses Island		30				30
Anary or Dauphin Harbour					100	
St George's Channel or Grand Bras d'Or					20	40
[N.39] St Andrews Channel or petite Bras d'Or		60		6		100
Dartmouth or Baye des Espagnoles			6 N. England		100	
Jenyns or Indienne Bay		50				100
Wolfe or Scateri Island		200				200
Wolfe Bason or Menadou				15		60
Wheelock's Coove or Ance a Carm		30				40
Whale or Baline Harbour		160		6		160
Gordon or petite Lorembec		80		2		100
Louesburg	300	300	5	2	300	300
Portland or Gabarus Bay		50				50
Pownall or Forchie Harbor		50				100
Tilbury Island or St Esprit		60				100

Carried over

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Names of the Places	By the French at present				What might be employed	
	Decked Vessels	Shallops	decked	Shallops	decked	Shallops
Brought Over						
Stanhope or Grande Riviere	..	..	..	..	..	60
Harrington or Michaux Cove	..	4	..	..	..	30
Allen or Ardoise Cove	..	10	..	5	..	35
Chester or St Peter's Island	..	..	..	..	..	65
Augustus or St Peter's Port		..	..	..	100	
Bentinck Harbor and the different Coves in Richmond Channel		..	..	..	100	
Darnley or Narrichat				18 from Guernsey		300
March or petite de Grat		100	..	14	..	100
Francklin Harbor or Bay des Habitants	..	..	..	..	100	..
Totals	300	1459	11	68	820	2250

It is here seen, that the French had upwards [p.140] of 1459 Shallops and 300 Schooners, Sloops &c. which is much below the Truth, but however enough to shew its Importance, as follows.

1 Shallop will take six Men in the fishing Season, which for 1459 Shallops are . . . . Men 8,754

1 decked Vessel ditto 8 Men in ditto, which for 300 ditto are 2,400

Men 11,154.

There was then 11,154 Men, each of whose annual Demand in Manufactures &c at £5 .... £55,770

Each Shallop on an average takes 300 Quintals, which for 1459 Shallops is .. 437.700 Quintals

Each decked Vessel on ditto. 700

Quintals, which for 300 ditto will be 210,000

Each Quintal is worth here 10/- which for 647.700 will be £223,850

£379.620

Here is an annual Sum of upwards of £300,000 from one part of the Fishery only; for neither the Oil produced from this Quantity is added, or Train Oil, or Whalebone, or Mackarel or Herring, tho all of these Branches bring immense Profits. Besides this, there are no less than 11,000 Men nourished in the most hardy and laborious Manner, without being any Burden to their Country; but on the Contrary an annual Benefit of £50,000, and a Nursery always ready for her Defence. This Sum of £300,000 aforementioned, with all the Additions, that could be made to it, was a certain Tribute to France in return for her Manufactures, for her Cloathing, for fitting out their Vessels, for the Freight of their Produce to Market, in one Word, for every Article of Luxury and Necessity.

The least Reflection on the above must

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strike every observer, and shew the Propriety of the Steps that Nation took.

The present low State of the Fishery, as the List too plainly sets forth, shall not be taken Notice of, but it shall be seen to what Height it might be carried. there are mentioned in the List 820 decked Vessels, and [Primes] 2,250 Shallops, which Numbers are regulated only by the Quantity of Beach in each Place, but the want of which is a loss of no great Consequence, for Fish is as easily cured upon Flakes, erected on higher Grounds as on any other Spot, nay, what seems more of a Paradox, if Flakes are placed over Ponds, there cannot be a more proper Situation: this Limitation being remarked, it appears, that this Calculation is very moderate, and that a certain Number is observed when a greater Latitude might very naturally be allowed.

There will be employed upwards of 820 decked Vessels each of about 50 Tons, as Schooners, Sloops, &c. in the Fishery; supposing those Vessels built on the Island they would on their first Outsetting for Cordage, Sails, Anchors, fishing Tackle &c for each Vessel £100 . . . £82,000.

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[f. ...]

Brought Over £82,000

There may be also employed upwards of 2250 Shallops in the Fishery, supposed to be built as above and at their first outsetting provided, as aforesaid, each Vessel £20 45,000

There will then be a demand on Great Britain £127,000 in setting out the above Craft, for Sea, for the first Outset.

The annual Wear and Tear of a decked Vessel in the aforementioned Articles on an average will be £10 which for 820 decked Vessels amount to £8,200

The ditto of a Shallop, in ditto or ditto £5 which for 2250 Shallops amounts to 11,250

Each decked Vessel will take for the Fishery in the Land and Sea Service, 8 Men, which for 820 decked Vessels, is Men 6560

Each shallop will take for ditto in ditto and ditto 6 Men, which for 2250 Shallops is 13,500

Each Man will want yearly in Slops, £5, which for . . . . } 20,060 Men is . £100,300

There will be then a yearly Demand on Great Britain for £119,750

Every

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[p.144]

Every decked Vessel as aforementioned, on ditto will take in a Season upwards of 700 Quintals, which with 820 Vessels, will amount to . . . Quintals 574,000

Every Shallop as aforementioned, on ditto will take in ditto upwards of 300 Quintals, which with 2,250 Shallops, will amount to . . . 675,000

Quintals 1,249,000

1249,000 Quintals Fish at 10/ ℔ Quintal the usual Price here . . . . . £.624,500

With every 100 Quintals, are made upwards of 60 Gallons Oil; there will then be, with the above Quantity of Fish, 749,400 Gallons, or 2,973 Tons Oil at £.12 ℔ Ton 35,676

The value of this part of the Fishery ℔ annum £.660,146

The annual Demand on Britain, as before specified . . . . £.119,750

Each decked Vessel, must have 640 Bushels Salt for the Season, which for 820 such Vessels will amount to 524,800 Bushels Salt at 1/ ℔ ditto 26,240

Carried Over £.145,990

Each

[p. 143]

Brought Over £145,990

Each Shallop must have 240 Bushels ditto for ditto, which for 2250 such ditto will amount to 540,000 Bushels ditto at 1/ 27,000

The Provisions necessary for the Crew of a decked Vessel for the Season will amount to £32, which for 820 such is 26,240

The ditto for ditto of a Shallop for the ditto will amount to £24, which for 2250 such is 54,000

In 820 decked Vessels are 6,560 Men.

In 2250 Shallops .... 13,500 ditto

20,060 Men.

whose Wages will be for the Season each Man £14 and must be paid in Cash; but if they are upon Shares, the Calculation is still the same, as it is to be supposed, that the value of Fish taken is equal to the above sum; the difference between Wages and Shares is in favour of the Latter in the point of Industry, and as a preventive against Indolence 280,840

Charges against the Fishery .....£ 534,070

In favour of the Fishery 126,106

£ 660,176

Of What

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|Of what prodigious Value is this single [p. 106] Act of Industry. Here is a Body of no less than 20,000 Men; not only by their Labours to find Bread for themselves and Families, but also to maintain Multitudes, to furnish them with necessaries. Here is likewise a constant annual Revenue to Great Britain of £600,000 by the lowest Computation, a Sum drawn from the Sea, in return for her Manufactures; and in the Accumulation of which neither Luxury, Caprice, or Effeminacy are made use of. Whatever Deduction may have been made in favour of the Fishery in the aforesaid Calculations, it argues nothing; for sooner or later, that Ballance must follow the Rest; and although more than Sufficient for Necessity should be amassed, yet the desire of Elegancy and better Appearance in living will never fail to swallow up all Remainders

|Notwithstanding what has been [p. 107] discussed here, let it be supposed, that Britain, in the furnishing of necessary Articles only, shall equal the Produce of the Fishery, yet, in that Case, she will be a gainer, both in a political and commercial

Sense. In a political Light, the advantage of having a Body upwards of 20,000 Men always ready for the Sea Service, and whose whole Life has been a Series of Labour, Fatigue and Acquaintance with a boisterous Element, too plainly speaks for itself to need any Exaggeration: And in a Commercial one, the providing of Shipping, the Expence of Freight, the Employment of so many Men to navigate that Shipping, and transport that Freight would be entirely a Ballance of so much clean Gain. For the transporting of 1,249,000 Quintals of Fish to Market allowing a Vessel to carry 2,000 Quintals it would require . . . Vessels 624.

And for 2,973 Tons of Oil at 100 Tons ℔ Vessel 29

Vessels 653.

[Insert] Each of these Vessels will at least require a Crew of 12 Men in peaceable Times, there will be then for 653 Ships 7,836 Men.

The Freight of the above Quantity of Fish, at 2/ ℔ Quintal	. . . .	£124,900
Ditto . . Ditto Oil at 40/ ℔ Ton	. . . .	5,946
	Amount of Freight	£130,846.

The annual Advantage to Britain is then upwards of £130,000, with Employment for 653

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Ships and 7,536 Men, even in this partial Method. There is no doubt of your Lordships being now fully convinced of the Importance of what has been said, notwithstanding the general and loose Manner of this essay, but when it is further observed, how small a part even this Source of Riches is in comparison to that of many others that may be carried on here, this Island certainly will not be long undistinguished by peculiar Marks of Favour and Encouragement from your Lordships

[The Whale fishery, for which this [illegible] Island is better situated than any other Part of North America, and in which the New Englanders have been so generally successfull although at a greater Distance from the usual Resort of that Animal, shall be taken no notice of. Nor of the vast variety of Fish proper for Barreling, such as Salmon, Mackarel, Herring, &c. and with which these Coasts, Bays, &c. abound; yet both or either of these would afford an inexhaustible Fund of Wealth, exclusive of any other Advantage

The peltry Trade might be made far

from Inconsiderable, the Inland parts abounding with Foxes, Martens, Wild Cats, Lynxes, Musquashes, Raccoons, Bears and Beavers; this last Animal in particular is to be found in every Lake and Pond of the Island, nay within three or four Miles of Louisburg.

There is also great Quantities of Plaister and of the best sort with several Quarries [sic] of Marble, Limestone and Freestone/ The Woods are in general proper for naval and domestic Purposes and, exclusive of those Kinds called Timber, the Rest are still valuable, and would furnish a vast Return in Potash

There is great Reason to think from the Appearance of many Parts of the Country, that there are Mines of Metal, perhaps of the most valuable Species, let this, however be left to Chance or Experience, yet some Regard must be had to the Multitude of Coal Veins, all rich and plentiful, and which, without any other Resource or Advantage, would distinguish this Island from whatever political Maxims or private Reasons, the Coals of this Country are prohibited being exported, and even to be so sparingly made use of, as that the Army, composing the Garrison, should be the only Consumers

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it is not for me to enter upon; but this is very [f.161] certain, that the Digging of them, whether at the Government's Expence, by their being leased out, or sold into private Hands, would by Exportation bring such a Revenue, as without interfering with the Newcastle Trade in that Specie, (which indeed by reason of Charges, Distance, &c. will never be in great Demand in this part of the World) would be more than sufficient to carry on all the Improvements heretofore suggested. As the Cod fishing Season begins very early in the Spring, near Louisburg, Wolfe Island and Parts adjacent, and continues good until the Month of July when that Fish proceeds towards Cape North and the Gulph of St Lawrence, but in the Month of August, when the Mackarel, Herring, and Caplin make their Appearance, the Cod returns in pursuit of them, in such Numbers, and with so much Eagerness, that many are caught in very shallow Water. The End of the Fall is the usual Time for leaving off fishing; during this Interval until it is proper to recommence this Occupation, our Fishermen could now bestow some Labour upon their [f.162] Farms by clearing them for Culture, that,

when the Season for planting arrived, the inferior Part of the Family could be employed; those without Land could assist those who have; Timber now could be felled for Lumber, for Ship Building, for Potash, and for Fewel. Hunting after Peltry could now be followed; Provisions might be salted and prepared for victualling, their Craft, and above all the Coal Mines (if allowed to be opened) might engage all their Strength.

Whatever Prospects may be raised, or whatever Efforts be made in favour of this Island, let the one be ever so Sanguine, or the other ever so Vigorous, until the Dependancy of it on an infant Colony is taken off, little Advantages can be expected to result. When it is considered the great Distance between this and the Seat of Justice, there can be no surprise at many Oppressions and Breaches of Order going unpunished, before the proper Measures can be taken for the preventing; in the Interval between a Complaint being heard against and an Order of Redress issued out to apprehend an Offender, that Offender has it too much in his Power to put himself out of the Reach of Authority, what then can the Sufferer do, but acquiesce in the best Manner

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he possibly can?

Should a Separation ever be thought necessary to make, there there is no doubt but that with a little Encouragement this Country would more than Answer what has been described of it, besides this is not all, it would beget an Emulation between these then two Colonies as would insure Success on all their Measures, and would perhaps be the most effectual Method of preventing all illjudged Taxes and Imposts from being levied by either of them, as should in immediate or future Respect be burdensome to Trade or Fishery, which seems to be the Case [at] present here in the Impost now raised [Annex] of fifteen Pence ℘ Gallon on all Spirits, which more than doubles the Price of that Commodity to the Consumer, and has such Influence from the vast Quantity used, that the Fishery must entirely be given over, for it is impossible for any Profits to be expected, when these Burdens are to be supported.

There shall now be something said as to the natural Productions of this Island. The Beasts here both of Prey and the Chase, peculiar to this Country, are Bears, Moose Deer,

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Carriboux, Wild Cats, Lynxes, Foxes, Porcupines, Otters, Martens, Beavers, Musquash, Minxes and Hares, they are in general excellent Venison, and valuable for their Furs The Birds that make their Residence, and those that occasionally Resort [p.155] here, are Partriges, Pigeons, Blackbirds, Larks, Wood-cocks, Snipes, Bustards, Curliews, Wild Ducks and Geese, Teal, Brants, Penguins, Sea Gulls, Chevaliers, &c. all fit for the Table, except Cormorants, Penguins and Sea Gulls, which are not usually eaten; Besides the Cod Fish, Whale, Porpoise, Seal &c. may be reckoned Salmon, Trout, Mackarel, Herring, Tench, Carp, Eels, Smelts, Plaices, Shads, Oysters, Lobsters, Muscles, Cockles, &c. As to the Partition of the Island it is done in general as much after its Situation as possible, and, where no Boundaries intervened, the Lines of Division were made either East, or West, or Magnetical North or South, so that they are both Regular and Convenient as well as agreable to my Instructions.

Edward Town is the County Town of York County, and Frederick Town of Chester County, both are in fertile Spots convenient for Trade, and easy to be fortified by their advantagious Situation; the former is a point of Land at the Confluence of the two Branches of Dartmouth Harbour,

and the latter is a narrow Neck or Isthmus, [p. 136] which divides the Island: of this last Place I shall make a Survey in large, and take the Level or Difference of Height between the Lake and Port Augustus

Louisbourg, the Capital of the whole Island and County Town of Louisa County; it is situated on one of the worst Spots of the Island for Soil and Climate; for which Reasons, if once the other Towns are encouraged to be settled, the Inhabitants of this will flock to those Places, which can be prevented by no other Means than the making it the Seat of Justice and publick Business for the Island, indeed it's present situation is truly miserable, without Trade, or Justice, or Immunity, or in short any good Thing; but enough has been said already concerning it.

As the Garrison of Louisburg has no Market to supply it, it is obliged to be provided from the Continent with live Stock; [p. 137] and if the Lands were granted away, it would be distressed for Hay to maintain them, which they have represented to me; and as there is a Tract of 2500 Acres remaining, that could not well be applied for a Town Division I have

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laid it out under the Title of Garrison Lot, which, if approved of, may be appropriated to His Majesty for that Use, and, when the Country is better settled, it may then be for the Maintenance of an Academy or publick School.

There still remains after all the Quantity of 808,000 Acres unapplied, which I have stiled the Savage or Hunting Country, as it is fit for nothing else, being without Harbours, or Rivers, and very Mountainous: this however, if put to the use the Title implies, may be brought to great Value, by affording a Trade in Furrs with the Indians in return for English Manufactures. The Body of Men this would support might also be made an auxiliary Force, notwithstanding they are Savages, in case of any [p.158] Invasion; but to bring this, as well as the other Matter, to perfection; to train them up in our Interest, and bring them to lend their Assistance on all Occasions, they must have a Priest of the Roman Catholic persuasion, as they have all been born and educated in that Belief. If it is approved of to let them have a Person of that Function, I dare say the Clergy of Canada would be happy in supplying a Person worthy of that Office, as well as be answerable

for his Fidelity and Conduct with respect to His Majesty's Interest. The Missionaries, formerly employed here by the French, had each a Salary of about £30 ℘ annum; this is a trifling Sum, when compared to the (what I think) general Utility of the Scheme to the Publick, as well as private Interest

As so much has been said on the Subject of one Religion I shall add a little more in Behalf of another There are in this Island upwards of 700 Inhabitants, of which Number [p.159] about 500 reside in Louisburg; this Body would be as destitute of Spiritual as of Civil Assistance if it was not for the Deligence of the Reverend Mr Freeland, the sub Chaplain of the 59th Regiment in Garrison, who is a young man of exemplary Piety and Charity, and whose whole Behaviour from his first Arrival Here has been employed in fulfilling the Duties of his Function, and sharing his small salary with the many poor indigent People of this Town in the Winter Season, together with maintaining their Children at School; this he has done without any Fee or Reward from the Inhabitants of this Place, who indeed can at present afford Nothing,

however desirous they may be, towards his Support. This Character, which is to my own Knowledge strictly true, and which is Counter to that of some military Chaplains formerly stationed here, I hope will be some Motive with your Lordships, to present him, if occasion should offer, as a Minister for this Place.

[4.11.0] Before I finish I will mention something, which I think would be of advantage to the Fishery, that is, To let all the Land surrounding Harbours, Coves, &c. to the Distance of 600 Feet from Shore, be stiled and appropriated fishing Ground; and whatever Townships settled as such, or Townships granted to any Person or Persons, that shall by lying on these Harbours, Coves, &c. include this Space of fishing Ground, or any part of it, more or less, that then that Town, as a Body Corporate, or Person or Persons holding such Lot equal to a Township, be obliged, on pain of a considerable yearly Fine to His Majesty, for every year of Omission, to keep for every 100 Feet in front of that Fishing Ground one Shallop ℘ Season, or for every 150 feet in front one decked Schooner ℘ Season.

If your Lordships should approve of

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this Thought, it would be a great Encourage-ment to the Fishery, by obliging the Owners [p.161] of such Land to seek for Men capable of that Employment, or lease it out to those that would answer that Tenure, the Money, arising from the Fines, could be applied by your Lordships for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of this usefull Body of Men; And if a Regulation from your Lordships, that Inspectors and Protectors of Character and Fortune were employed to redress the Grievances that arise in this Business in a summary Way, to see that the best Methods were pursued in carrying it on, and the Holders of Land by the above Tenure answer-ed the Intention of it, it would be of im-mense Encouragement to this lucrative Trade.

The Fishery in New England can never create so great a Demand on Britain for Manufactures, as it would if carried on here; for of all the Vessels belonging to that Place and employed in that Business, there will be none of their Crews found cloathed in British Manufactures; every Article being of the Fabrick of that Country; whereas this [p.162] Place would be obliged to take every Thing

to make almost Nothing, and proper Regulations might be made to prevent any future Contingencies

It must be objected particularly against the New Englanders, that they entirely ruin the Shallop Fishery by their occupying with Schooners that Ground, within the Distance that Shallops could fish; whereas they ought, by Regulations similar to those of the French, be obliged to confine all fishing in Schooners to at least twelve Leagues from Shore upon Confiscation, as they are in better Condition to withstand the Dangers of the Sea; by this Means the Shallop Fishery enjoyed a Space agreable to their Capacity, and without interfering the one Order with the other, both drew all possible Advantages. Neither is the only [f. 11.2] Inconvenience laboured under; for the Offals of the Fish, thrown overboard, especially by the aforesaid Vessels, which being greedily devoured by the Cod, the Bones, Fins, &c, have almost entirely ruined all the Shore or Shallop Fishing, to the very great Loss of the few poor Setlers here, whose Circumstances have been able to afford them a Shallop, and whose whole Subsistance perhaps depended upon the Profits

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of that Vessel, they unanimously say that within this three or four Years a Shallop has made no more than 150 or 200 Quintals ℘ Season, when formerly used to be made ℘ Season, by Vessels manned and supplied as now, at the Rate of 500 or 600 Quintals.

P.S. As His Majesty's armed Schooner, the St. John, departs from this place for Halifax, by 8 oClock this Morning, it is not in our power, through the Suddenness of of this Opportunity, to finish this in so regular a Manner, as we would wish

Samuel Holland

Louisburg 22d. Novr. 1766.

Endorsed. Copy.| A Description of the Island/ [1766] of Cape Breton| by Mr. Holland.| In Mr. Pownall's Letter of| the 3d March 1767

Charlestown 1 April 1767 [f. 173]

My Lord

I had the Honor of laying before the Lords Commissioners of Trade in my Letters of 16th November and 2d Decemr 1766 such Intelligence of Indian Affairs as I was Possessed of, in which I also submitted to their Lordships, the Measures which I proposed to pursue, and I gave it as my Opinion that Satisfaction for the Murder of Goodwin and Davies would not be refused by the Creeks, which the Event has justified. Nothing can be more expressive of their Inclinations to keep Peace with us than their Talks to Governor Johnstone on that Occasion, which confirms the Intelligence I had received of their having given satisfaction for said Murther.

I have the Honor of Laying before Your Lordship Copies of my Messages to the Creeks, by Mr Roderick McIntosh who I sent to that Nation, to reside in quality of Commissary to which I have not as yet received any Answer, also Copy of a Letter to Governor Johnstone on the same Subject, and of my Instructions to Mr Macintosh. The Behaviour of those Indians has of late been

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very Friendly and inoffensive, which Disposi=tion of theirs, I think it my Duty to Cultivate.

I acquainted the Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantations, that the Cherokees had post=poned the running the Boundary Line behind North Carolina till this Spring, on Account of the great sickness which prevailed in their Nation, the [p. 176] Assembly of that Province had provided a Fund for defraying the Expence of the Service, and as I have had the Honor of acquainting your Lord=ship, the 16 March was appointed for beginning it when the Intelligence contained in the inclosed Abstract of a Letter from Mr. Price Commanding at Fort Prince George made it appear necessary to send the Messages of which I herewith send Copies as well as of their Answers, they are so Expressive of the Temper of that Nation that I begg leave to referr your Lordships to them, notwithstanding what they say in their own Vindication, I am Suspicious that Mr. Boyd was murthered by the Cherokees, he was not sent upon publick Bussiness as I mentioned in my Letter of the 8 August, but was transacting some private concerns of his own.

Those Indians are so harrassed by their Northern Enemies as to be in danger of Extirpation, I represented their Situation to General Gage, and

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wrote several Letters to Sir William Johnson requesting his Interposition to procure them Peace from their Northern Enemies, and with the Generals approbation I propose sending their Deputies to New York by Water, they will from thence proceed to Sir William Johnson, & by him be furnished with proper Credentials to the Nations with whom they are to Treat.

I have the Honor of being with the greatest Respect –

My Lord
Your Lordship's
most Obedient &
most Humble Servant
John Stuart

Endorsed Charles Town, So. Carolina/1st April 1767/ [F.176]
Mr. Stuart, Agent/ Rd 3d June

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At A General Council held of the Chiefs of [p. 177]
fourteen Towns of the Tallipusses and two
of the Chiefs of the Lower Creeks 11 October 1766

Emistisigue Speaks

Governor Johnstone the Misfortune of two of your peoples being Killed in the Chactaw Country gives us the sorrow it does you: We had some mistrust when we saw the Hair brought in by one of our Leading Men we made Strict enquiry into it, & found out that our people had been guilty of the Crime, and as those were faults which could not be put up with, We the Chiefs determined that the Offender should Die he accordingly was put to death, as shall every one who is Guilty of the like crime, & this we did before Your Talk came to Hand, & we Hope now the Talk is Streight again. This Misfortune has happened us as might also have happened you, & our method of proceeding differs from that of yours, because you hang Your people in the View of all the People, but we are obliged often to Hold our Councils in the Night, & to put into Execution as soon as possible, and as we have shown the dead Man to one of your People we Hope we may be Clear of the Blame The Path between this &

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Pensacola was Streight & Clear but some of the Young Men have endeavored to stop it up, but we the Headmen will endeavor to Keep it open. The reason of our Keeping the Path open, is that our Guns may fire, & that we may have a free Trade to Supply ourselves with Ammunition & Cloathing. We hope the Chiefs who are Mett will satisfy you of our good Intentions, I told you that when you should take no Notice of it, but whatever is done in a General Meeting as this is shall be truth, and as the Offender has been put to Death agreeable to Treaty we [p. 178] hope whoever Comes to see you will be treated as usual, as we as sensibly feel the Misbehaviour of these foolish Young Men as you do, the path was once Stopt up before but I & the Austara King spoke together, and this is the second Time. However I and the Austara King intend coming down in a Short time, when I hope we shall be able to Convince you that we have done every thing in our Power to make the Peace everlasting, I cannot undertake to say when we shall be down, but as the days are not all past, and some of our Young men will be with us who are in Want of some Powder & Flints, but that I shall say little about till I come to you.

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I spoke to the Governor as well as to the Beloved Men some time ago at Pensacola & pro.mised them if any thing disturbed the Peace between us, that I would do my endeavour to keep the peace, this accident has happend by one of our Leading Men & he is thrown down for same, the trouble we have taken is to pun.ish the Offender & to convince our Brothers the English of our just Intentions, and that our Women & Children should live in Peace & be bleathed by the Trade which is now free & open to us, at the particular Request of the Governor I promised to use the English well, I have done it & I now give my sentiments freely to the Chiefs present, Guiders & Leaders to the Different Towns you will Strictly observe that all White Men are to be treated as Brothers & not as Enemies, to avoid Steal.ing & oppression & then we may Expect the Peace Everlasting, and the Governor also promised me that He would endeavour to make Peace between us, however I dont ask for that, I only mention this to remind His Excellency that I have not for.got what past betwen us.

[4-129] I am now to let you know that I live at the White Ground & am a Head Warrior & have exerted myself against the Late Murderer otherwise he

would not have been put to Death. I am a Tallipusa Indian who always valued ourselves on our good Behaviour & never Hurt a White Man before, & as the Giver of all Breath has suffered this one Man to Committ this one Crime, I hope you will not blame the whole for the Mis-behaviour of that one. I am an Old Man who is grey headed & my time of dress is past, however I should be glad to see our Young People whom I have at heart keep the Benefit of their Hunts by having Traders coming peaceably among them, 'Tis my last speech & dying Words, the Talk was given me & I appointed Men to do the Execution but they mist of him but as it has been done to the Witness of which we have shewn a White man to day who will testify the same

I now speak in presence of my Chiefs & two of the Lower Creek Warriors, we have now prolonged the Lives of our people by putting to death the Late Offender, & I hope still to have the Traders among us as before for the Goods brought up are not for the Whites but for the use of the Reds only Brother Johnstone you are to Consider that our Councils are in imitation of yours, that is to take Care of prosperity that we may become usefull members to each other, & as it is at present

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Dangerous to travel the Road to Pensacola. There-fore I intend to take some Young Men with me that we may Guard one another and as the Days are not all past, I intend to see you, & as our Chiefs have said every thing Relative to the Murder, I think it useless to say any thing more till we meet face to face

The Captain of the Tallassies speaks

I have spoke with all the Governors on the Salts & my whole Actions will shew that I always intended peace which will always bring Plenty. The Path leading to Pensacola is a white Path & my desire is that it should be kept open & that the Traders should pass as usual to sup-ply us with goods & ammunition & then we shall be able to protect ourselves against our Enemies the Chactaws & cloath our Young Men & Women & Children. I am not the only Man who have taken pains on this Occasion, as we know it is the only Means to make us Happy hereafter & bring Peace & plenty among us

The Half Breed of Tuckabache speaks

I had the pleasure to speak to the Governor of Pensacola & I requested of that Gentleman to hold me fast by the Hand, & I would also hold him fast that our Hands should not slip, False

made him a present of a White wing as a token of what passd between us, I am satisfied that Gentleman has kept his Promise & hope that day never will come that I shall break (sic) on my part & as every thing has already been said by our Headmen relating (sic) the Murder of Goodwin & Davies, I choose to say nothing about it

Emistisiguo speaks

We the Chiefs of the Tallipusses in this district have undertaken to put up this Affair as it unhappily happened in our part but as you have a request of having a Drove of Cattle pass our Nation, we cannot undertake to Transact without the Consent of the upper & Lower Towns which we shall immediatly send to, & their answer to which you shall have and then you may look on it as a great Talk

The Doi Captain & Warrior addressd himself to the Chiefs present

Now Brothers we are here in Council together & I recommend it to you all to advise your Young Men for the future to avoid all Misdemeanors whatever for you plainly see, how the late Offender Has fallen to the Ground, as will be the fate of every one who is guilty of the like again, that we cannot expect any farther

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indulgence at their Hands, & if they only stop Letting us have Ammunition what are we then to do with our Guns, why we may throw them at our Enemy which will answer no other purpose than a Stick or a stone, In case the War was at an End with the Chactaws, What are we to supply our Families with, we can neither Kill provisions to eat nor have skins to purchace Cloathing with This is all I have to say

Endorsed Talks/ Creeks to Governor Johnstone/ In Mr. Stuart's of the 1st April 1767

To Oakchoy mico, Olis Mico, Emistesiguo, [p. 181]
Yaha mico and Deval's Landlord Great
Medal Chiefs, and to Tupulga and the
other small medal Chiefs and Principle
Warriors of the Abekas, Tallipuses, Cousatees
& Alibamous

Great Chiefs, Warriors, and Brothers

I send you this by a person particularly chosen by me to go and Talk with you in your great meeting to communicate the great King's Intention which he has been pleased to signify to me. I have orders to Listen to your Complaints to procure you Justice and redress of real Grievances and to take every measure consistent with Justice & Honour to shew you and all the Red Nations that paternal Goodness with which the King your great Benefactor has so often offer'd you his Royal Protection & Friendship. I therefore desire you will pay attention to the Message which will be delivered you by this Beloved Man who will faithfully transmit me your answers and be attentive in acquainting me with your sentiments which I hope will be such as will effectualy convince all the World that you are wise men fit to govern your

Nation and that your Love of Justice in order to preserve peace is reciprocal, and that you are willing on your parts to pluck up every obstacle and Clear the path between us. I expect the Bearer will meet a Kind and respectful reception and that his person will be Safe and protected from all Insults.

A Belt of Whampum

Chiefs and Warriors

The Governor of West Florida communicated to me the Messages which he received from the Oakchoy King, Emistiquo and Oliz Mico, as also the answers which he return'd which you must all think was very proper and true as by your own reply to him delivered by Jus-pulga you appear convinced that you never received any provocation from that Province that on our part the Treaty concluded at Pensacola has been strictly observed and that no settlement has been made on your Lands beyond the Boundary Line then agreed upon by any Inhabitant of [p.102] that Province: I must likewise say your Nation has constantly received benefit from us, the old agreements made by our Fathers which Oakchoy Mico mentions were never violated by us we have possessed ourselves of none of your

6

Lands, till they were first formaly Ceded by your Selves. It has been my particular attention by the Great King's Command to have a Line Run dividing your Hunting Grounds from the Lands you Ceded to his Majesty for his White Subjects to Settle upon, to remove the possibility of MisUnderstandings upon that account and the Line was agreed upon and approved of by your principal Warriors at the Great meetings of your Nation held at Augusta Pensacola & Picolata as no Settlements has ever been made beyond said Line, I cannot See the least Foundation for your uneasiness & Jealousies on account of your Lands and I am authorised by the Great King to promise you that the Boundaries prescribed shall be strictly observed and no Settlement be permitted beyond them, and should it happen that Wandering people settle upon the lands reserved by you without Knowledge or Permission of the Governors you will represent the Matter to the Commissary and they shall be removed. but I desire you will not Injure or hurt their persons before you first apply to me through the Comissary as abovementioned.

A string of White Beads

Otis Mico, I remember well the several Con-versations that passed between you and me when we met at Pensacola they were not the Words of Boys; but of Men Consulting together for the Good of their Countrys the Eagle's Tails waved over our Heads, our promisses were solemn & Shoud never be broken for we held the Eagles feathers in our Hands when we made them. I have Strictly kept my Word every Engagement on my part has been performed, I expect the same from you for when we parted you said your thoughts was Easy and Light

a String of White Beads

[p. 183] I am sorry you shoud have Listned to the Insinuations of Idle Strolling people you are a Wise Man, reflect a little and you'll discover the Absurdity of the Message deliver'd as from Cor-nelius Doharty is it not by the King's Permission only that you are Supplied with all sorts of necessarys his Bounty & Benevolence you have not only experienced Constantly yourselves but you see them extended to the Smallest and most inconsiderable trifles Cornelius Doharty denies that he ever sent such a Message if it coud be prov'd upon him he woud be severely punish'd

When the Abekas kill'd a Chactaw and

carried of a Woman & Child from Tombeckby the Chiefs and Warriors of that nation (Chac-taws) were with me at Mobille, they show'd me a painted Hatchet which they intended to use against you, I took it and wash'd it while I recommended peace between you, and your white Beads, Tobacco & peace tokens I faith-fully forward to them with your Message. I have always recommended peace between the Indian Nations and have travelled round all your Countries to Settle matters and intro-duce order. how then can you Say that we have set the Chactaws upon you, you must be sensible whether or not you provok'd them to break wth you we have not interfer-ed in your quarrels and will not interfere except it be at the request of both parties to make peace between you.

a String of White Beads

Chiefs & Warriors

At Pensacola you ask'd to have a Lower Trade I then told you that the Traders were freemen and not Slaves, that they woud not Carry goods to your Countries without a reasonable Profit and I have no power to force them; I promised however to represent the

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matter at Home which I did; and have receiv-
-ed the Kings orders to regulate the Trade
amongst you: I shall as soon as possible con-
-sult wth the Traders on this Head and all
possible means shall be used to give you a
[p.154] Trade on Just and Equitable/Terms. It is the
Beloved man bussiness to see that you are
not imposed upon by false weights & measures
and he will join with the Great Chiefs to see
that mutual Justice is Done to the Traders and
Indians, I therefore expect from you that you
will assist him and support his Authority.

a String of White Beads

Chiefs & Warriors

Thus far my Talk has been while I have
acquainted you with the Great Kings Intentions
and you must be Sensible of their Justice &
Goodness, when you lost a Man in Georgia, the
Governor of that Province caused the Murderer
to be put to Death in presence of your people
according to what was Stipulated by repeated
solemn Treaties, that Murderers shoud be pun-
-ished with death is the Custom of all Na-
-tions, I know it to be yours, you engaged in
the most Solemn manner at Augusta and Pico-
-lata that the murderer of any white man shoud

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in future be punish'd with Death you must be sensible how many of our people have been killed by your Countrymen since that time. The Great King has demonstrated his Justice and Benevolent intentions by the orders he has given. he expects and requires that your Justice be reciprocal, he will not permit the murder of his Subjects without satisfaction: the benefits he confers upon & his protection cannot be continued to you except your behavour deserves it, I therefore expect you will enable me to Assure his Majesty of your upright Intentions by giving every proof in your power of your Love Justice and peace and then the Black beads on the String I now send you, Shall be taken off and thrown into the River

a String of white Beads with Seven black beads at the End

Endorsed. Talk to the Upper Creeks/ In Mr. Stuarts, of the 1st April/1767./3 [f.158]

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To Capt. Aleck Talechea; White Coweta King [king]
Great Medal Chiefs and to Sempoyaffee,
the Young Lieutenant and the other
Chiefs and Warriors of the Lower Creek Nation

Friends & Brothers

I send you this day a person particularly authorized by me &c (as in the first paragraph of a Talk to the upper Creeks of the same date. I here refer to the Talk

A String of White Beads and Roll of Tobacco

Chiefs & Warriors

I am now to acknowledge the receipt of your Talk in Answer to that which the Governor of Georgia and I sent you what you say of the Murders of the Paynes & Hogg, and your promise of giving Satisfaction when they can be taken is all than can be expected, but I never heard of the Man & Woman who you say were Scalped on Savanah River and as we are at peace with all the Nations to the Northward, I do not beleive that any of them would Come so far to look for white peoples Scalps. You must not think much of Satisfaction being demanded for the Murder of White people when you lost a Man in

Georgia the Governor of that Province caused the Murderer to be put to Death in presence of your people according to what was Stipulated by repeated Solemn Treaties That Murder should be punished with Death is the Custom of all Nations and I know it to be yours.

I need not put you in mind of your Engagements at the Different Congresses as it is Impossible you coud have forgot them. The Great King has Demonstrated his Just and Benevolence Intentions by the orders which he has given he expects and requires that your Justice will be reciprocall without which the benefits he Conferrs upon and his Protection cannot be continued to you I am glad therefore [p.190] that you have enabled me to Assure His Majesty of your upright Intentions which I hope will be evinced by your future behaVour and the reception this Beloved man will meet with

a String of White Beads

Chiefs & Warriors

At Pensacola the Mortar, Olis Mico proposed that that the prices of Goods shoud be lower'd. I then told you that the traders were freemen and not Slaves that they woud not carry goods to your Countries without a reasonable profit

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and I have no power to force them. I promis-ed however to represent the matter at Home which I did & have received the Kings orders to regulate the Trade amongst you I shall as soon as possible consult with the Traders on this Head and all possible means shall be used to give you a Trade on Just and Equitable Terms. It is the beloved man's bus-siness to see that you are not imposed up-on by false weights and Measures and he will Join with the Great Chiefs to see that mutual Justice is done to the Traders and Indians I therefore expect from you that you will assist him and support his Au-thority a String of White Beads

Brother Sempoyaffee

You say that the white people give out that you & the white King of the Cowdas with Talechea gave away all your Land at the Congress at Picolata that the white people are settling beyond the Line pre-scribd at the different Congresses & that they propose Settling at Alatchaway it likewise has been reported amongst you that Capt. Alech gave away great tracts of Land to the Province of Georgia all which is intirely without foundation;

with regard to the Settlements on the Lands which you have reserved as hunting Grounds and our Intentions of Settling at Latchaway you may easily Satisfye yourselves of the Truth of such report by send to us. | If any such Settlements are made they shall be removed agreable to the Kings orders and I assure you that any such encroachment is without the Knowledge and Consent of the different Governors

I must desire you will not give Credit to such Idle groundless reports; the Boundaries of the Land Ceded by you at the different Congresses we are very well satisfied with and cannot forget them Capt Aleck when he went to Georgia confirmed the Cession which you made to that Government at Picolata he gave no more of your Lands away and Governor Wright woud not have accepted of any Cessation from him. You must remember the Line which was fix'd as follows all the Sea Coasts as far as the Tide Ebbs & flows in the manner settled with the English by Lemorhicke with all the Country to the Eastward of the River St John forming nearly an Island from its source to its Entrance into the sea and to the Westward of St John's River by a Line drawn from the Creek Acklawaugh above the

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great Lake and near to Spaldings upper Trad-
-ing Store House to the Forks of black Creek
at Colvils plantation and from thence to the
Entrance of Turkey Creek Creek into the Alta-
-maha and thence in a Streight Line to where
Oguichy River is intersected by the Road lead-
-ing from Mount pleasant to the Lower Creek
Nation beyond which no settlement shall be
permitted and Should any wandring people
settle on your Lands beyond the Line upon
your acquainting me through the Commissary
proper Steps shall be taken to have them re-
-moved; but I desire that you will not injure
them in their persons or properties without
first making application to have them removed

Given under my Hand & Seal 17 Decr 1766

Endorsed Talk to the Lower Creeks| In Mr Stuarts of the 1st April 1767. | 4

Charlestown 13th December 1766 [p. 193]

Sir

I am to acknowledge the Honor of your Excellency's Letter of 20th Sept. last respecting the Murder of Goodwin & Davies by the Creeks, which with the Intelligence contained in your former despatches as well as those from my Deputy The Commissaries & Traders in the different Nations, I literally communicated to the Right Honble The Board of Trade, The Commander in Chief of His Majestys Forces & the different Governors within this Department.

As the Provinces of East Florida, Georgia, & South Carolina, would in the Event of a Rupture with the Creeks be equally exposed to their Incursions & Ravages with West Florida, it became incumbent upon me, to advise the Governors of every material circumstance by which their Provinces might be Affected and after attending to their Sentiments be actuated by Considerations of the Interest of Great Britain & her Colonies in general in my Conduct. It is the Opinion of the Governors who have wrote me on this subject that a Rupture with the Creeks is to be avoided by all possible means, from Motives of Justice as well as Policy, in which I

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concurr with them for it appears by the Report of Lewis Surman & Henry Lang made to your Excellency before the date of your said Letter and Communicated to me by Mr Stuart my Deputy, That the Party of the Creeks which Murdered Goodwin & Davies, upon their Return to their Nation endeavoured by blacking & disfiguring the Scalps to make them pass for those of two Chactaws who they pretended to have killed which evinced their Conscciousness of having acted con- [p.190] trary to the Sense of their Nation and the uneasiness caused by the Murderers & Imposture being detected, their determination to give satisfaction as Reported by Surman, Demonstrates the Inclination of the Creeks in general to be upon good Terms with us which is confirmed by their Having Actually put one of the Murderers to Death and their deputation & Talks to your Excellency of which Copies were contained in Mr Stuarts Packet by Mr Campbell Commissary which I have just received

I must begg pardon for differing with your Excellency in thinking the Dignity of a Powerfull Nation much concerned in Indian Transactions in which I cannot help rather espousing the Opinion, That the Interest of Great Britain is

principally to be considered which as well as her Honor will be best secured by Regulations tending to promote order, mutual Confidence, & Justice, and that it would be rather impolitick at present to have retrospect with too sharp an Eye, to former differences, for many Obvious reasons, among which I shall only mention that a War effectually carried on against them, which can only be done by a great Military Force, and at the Expence of Great Britain will in one Year cost more Money, than the Indian Establishment will in Twenty, and it may probably require several Campaigns to Extirpate them if such Measures were judged Necessary upon principles of Justice & sound Policy.

There are few Instances of the Indians having heartily engaged in our Quarrels against their own Colour and the Provinces which would be affected by a Creek War, are not in a Situation to act Offensively, and there is but Little/ Reason to expect much Assistance from [p.195] Virginia and North Carolina, South Carolina would hardly be able to protect her own Frontiers, the Settlements & Plantations of Georgia must be abandoned without a Military Force to protect them and the Inhabitants of the

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Two Floridas would be confined to their Stock-
-ades & Forts. This Sir, I candidly Confess to be
the Light in which I consider the Situation of
our Affairs with the Creeks, and which I have
endeavour'd fully to State & Submitted to His
Majesty's Ministers, & when I acquaint your Excel-
-lency that I laid before them exact Copies of
your own Publick Letters on this subject you will
I Hope Clear me from the Imputation of having
partially or weakly represented Matters to them.

I have the Honor of being Respectfully

Sir

Your Excellency's

most Obedient &

most Humble Servant

signed John Stuart

Endorsed Copy of Letter from John Stuart Esq.| to
Governor Johnstone| 13 Decr 1766| In Mr. Stuart's, of the
1st April 1767.| 10

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Abstract of a Letter from Ensign George [p. 197]
Price Commanding Officer at Fort Prince
George dated 21 January 1767

"We learn from Cowee in the middle "Settlements that Seven Virginian Men have been killed as they were on their way "into the Overhills with Goods of the Company "established in that Colony by Law last year. "Our Accounts say that when they approached "within a certain distance of the Nation they "sent on a Cherokee whom they had with them "to give notice of it to His People, that a Large "party was sent to Escort them in, & that the "party was returned having found the Seven Men "murdered but none of the goods taken away "except the Paint.

Endorsed Abstract of a Letter from / George Price / [p. 198]
In Mr. Stuart's, of the 1st April 1767. / 9

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[S. Index - Stuart]

Talk to the Cherokees 5 February 1767 [p.199]

To Kittagusta of Chote and to the Head-men & Warriors of the Cherokee Nation.

Chief Warriors & friends

Your beloved Brother Mr Cameron has from time to time acquainted me of the occurrences in your Nation and he has delivered to you such Messages as I found necessary to send you, You cannot be ignorant of the pains I have taken to make you happy to regulate your Trade and to send good men amongst you, I wrote to the beloved men of the Great King in your behalf & assur'd them of your good disposition I have got your Boundary Line run behind this Province & North Carolina and there is no doubt but the Governors of Virginia have the same Intentions I have taken every step you desired or I could think of to render the path between you and us Straight and Clear I have wrote to the super_Intendant of the Northern Indians to procure safety for such persons as you shall think proper to send to Negotiate a peace with the Northern Tribes at War with you and as a further Testimony of our friendship for you at my request the Governor of this Province has offered

to use his Influence to bring about a reconcili-
ation between you from all which I hope and
conclude that no difference between the King[']s
white Subjects and you would have happened.
Yet I am sorry to say that I was deceived &
that your actions do not Justifye the favour-
able Light in which I represented you

You lost some people in Virginia the Murderers made their Escape and fled to other Countries otherwise they wou_d have been execu-ted in repeated Messages I exhorted you to trust to the Governor of Virginia for satisfaction you woud not listen to my Advice but you killed Mr Boyd & his people on the Virginia Road three [p 2 ad] men, on the frontiers of North Carolina two persons in Virginia and a White man on the Missisippi in all ten Innocent persons who never injured you Altho I was uneasy to think that you paid so little regard to my advice, yet as you had reason to complain I endeavour'd to palliate your behavour & urged the right you had to satisfaction for your people killd had you stop'd there it is very probable that matters woud have been Settled and the indiscretion of your Young men forgiven but what can I now say in your behalf or how am I to plead your excuse not

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satisfied with such ample revenge your people have treacherously murder'd Seven persons from Virginia who were employed in supplying yr wants an in carrying goods amongst you Ne-cessarys without which you must become des-picable and an easy prey to your Enemies, for Nine men which you lost you have killed Seventeen of ours you woud not trust to us for Satisfaction but you took it notwithstand-ing the murderers of your people if ever they are taken will be put to Death.

I now Send you a string of white beads with Seventeen black ones at the End of it take Nine black beads for the number of peo-ple which you lost in Virginia and Satis-faction for the remaining eight are due to us It is the Great King's Command that Justice be done you and he also expects Jus-tice from you.

A String of white beads with Seven-teen black at the End

Chiefs Beloved Men & Warriors

I now Speak to men who rule their people I hope that upon this occation you will s hew by your Wisdom & Justice that you are true friends to your Country and deserving the

Trust reposed in you consider your own Interest
[p 201] & by a proper Example shew that you/are
Rulers and will be obeyed. Stop such danger-
ous Proceeding in time prevent the misfortunes
in which a Continuation of them must inoolve
you, and Convince the World that you are realy
averse to such Hostile measures & on our part
we are Authorized to promise you every possible
act of Friendship Strict Justice and his Majes-
-tys Royal Protection

Given under my Hand & seal

[p 202] Endorsed Talk to the Cherokees/ 5 Feby 1767/ In
Mr. Stuarts, of the 1st April 1767./ 5

A Talk from the Cherokee Chiefs to their [p.2-3] Beloved Brother John Stuart Esqr His Majesty's Agent for & Superintendant of Indian Affairs &c. &c. dated at Toqueh 5 March 1764.

Head Beloved Brother

We received a Talk from our Brother here (Scotchee Five days ago, on which day your Runner arrived in the afternoon with more Talks for us, which was delivered to us three days since, by our Brother, and were much to the same purpose with the Talk we first received, and we are now come to answer them.

The Great Man above is witness to what we are now to Relate to you, and will punish those that tell Lies. We are sorry for the loss of the Warrior that was here with us last Spring (Mr Ross) and promised to supply us with Goods from Virginia upon reasonable Terms, we were a good Deal surprised what could prevent his Coming as we were Very anxious to see him we are now told by your Talk to us, that he is Killed upon the Path to our Nation with Six more Whitemen in Company. We Remmember the Great Kings Talk which you delivered to us in presence of Four Governors, & many others at Augusta we shall always Adhere to them,

for they were very good & we love them, The Great King desird that we should live with the White people as Children of our Father, and that shall be always our Study; He further says, now my Children White & Red, be at peace & Friendship with one another & let your Children grow up & Live together The people that are amongst us here, and [p.200] that are good Men; live in peace/ and Amity with us, but the common Enemy that are Back of us kil both White & Red. This White String of Beads represents Chote upon one End & Fort Prince George in the Middle The path from Chote to that Fort is always Kept Clear & streight, as well as the path from that Fort to Charlestown which is the Large Loop upon the other End of the String Our path to Augusta is clear & open likewise and our whole Nation are em-ployed to keep it so But we Hoope our Brother in Charlestown will not Blame us for the bad path to Virginia, as our Numerous Enemy are employed to deface it & our Whole Force cannot prevent them

Brother we hope you will believe our Talks as we have opened our Hearts to you & told you what we know, we can find out no White Man that was killed by any of our People, but

one person on the Mississippi for which we have taken off the String you sent us a Black Bead and will do the same for every white person that we find out to be killed by any of our People but hitherto we can hear of none altho' we made a Strict Enquiry

Brother, we shall be down the Country with Mr Cameron, to extend the Line at the Time we proposed to you in our Talks last fall We thank you for the great Trouble & pains that you take for our Interest & particularly for the unwearied Steps you practice for obtaining a peace for us, We should be Ashamed of ourselves & we know that you would be ashamed to own us as your Brothers, if we did not Love you and all the good Talks we receive from you, we shall always pay due attention to them & Harbour them in our hearts without Violation I Hold you fast within my Arms

Kittagusta or prince of Chote
Speaker

Endorsed. Talk from the Overhill Cherokees; [p.206]
No 1 | In Mr Stuarts, of the 1st April 1767 | 6

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A Talk from the Great Warriour Ouccon=[p. 204]
nastotah, to be sent to His Head Belov=
ed Brother The Honble John Stuart Esqr
Toquet 5th March 1767

Best Beloved Brother

Five days ago I received a Talk in the Town house of Chote from my brother Mr Cameron where I assembled all my people to hear them, he deliver'd to us a String of white beads with eight black ones upon the End of it which was for the eight of our people that was kill'd in Virginia two years ago and desired that we shoud take of a black bead for every white man that my people killd Since; In the evening of the said day a Messenger arrived from you with more talks to us which we received in two days following with a String of which beads and Seventeen black beads upon one end of it for the loss of so many white men that were most killd upon the path that leads to Vir=ginia from this Nation This has given me and my people much Concern but cannot blame you for inquiring into the Truth of it.

Best Beloved Brother

I have Enquired very Strictly of all

my people about the Warrior that was killd in the Spring (Mr Boyd, as well as this last affair, but my people denys having any hand in it: If I shoud learn any thing concerning it, I woud not hide it from you, but I have missed it altho' I have made a diligent Search amongst my people, I Scorn a Lie therefore I have nothing to Say in it. I was sending a Party last fall to war, but my Brother here told me that it was better to let it alone, as we sued for a peace. I Listned to his Talk and Countermanded my orders to my people. I always listen to his Talks and Consequently give out his Talks to my people; I desired him to inform you from time to time that my people woud never take any Satisfaction of their own accord for the loss of our people in Virginia and if they have it was contrary to my Commands to them, which I do not find them to violate at any time; But the Enemy are very Numerous and does mischief on the white people that it might be laid upon us: We love your talks and do not forget [p 208] them, but it is not/so with the Norward Indians they will listen to no talks. I know that we are suspected by the white people for the murder of their friends, but we are wrongfully accused,

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my Brother the Warrior here knows that I offered Mr Ross fifty of my Young men to Escort him to Virginia and there to remain Hunting about Stalnacre, untill Mr Ross should be ready to return into this Nation with his goods; but he refused my offer, this was all I coud do and I was sorry to see him so obstinate in refusing to accept of my offer as I knew the path was way laid by the Enemy; I offer'd likewise that if he woud appoint a time in three or four months when he thought he woud be ready to return I would Send a party of men to meet him, but he told me he did not believe there was any danger, altho' I did all I coud to convince him to the Contrary, My thoughts are always Straight and my talks to my people are for our mutual Interest; I relyed on the assurances given me by the Governor of Virginia and his beloved Men as it was agreable to our last Treaty of Peace

Now my Brother. What I have said is from the Bottom of my Heart, and I hope you will believe it to be true, do not think it troublesome to write in our favour to the Great King as our Study is to do nothing that our Father will ashamd of we long much

to take you by the Hand to thank you for the trouble you give yourself upon our account and I hope we shall be always able to convince you that we Shall strictly adhere to your good and Seasonable Admonitions My Warriors and young men joyns me in holding you fast within our Arms

Ouconastotah or Great Warrior

PS I shall send down to you the Deputies that are to be sent to the Northward as soon as possible.

[Endorsed] Endorsed Talk from the Overhill/Cherokees/ No. 2/ In Mr Stuarts, of the 1st April 1767. | 7

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Fort Prince George 16th March 1767

Sir

The following was delivered to me to Day at a Meeting of the Lower Towns by the Young Warrior

I Come at the Head of Seven Towns to Defend them from any part of the Charges contained in our Father Captain Stuarts Letter which was read to us the other day. My Speeches have been attended to before now, they carry with them the force of Truth which I am not afraid to speak, was one of my people guilty; I woud tell it, and the sun shoud not set before I took his Life, but they are wholly innocent I was at the Congress at Augusta and remember every thing that was said there as tho it happened but Yesterday, the Peace I have made with my Eldest Brothers Shall never with my Seeking be broken; I do not desire to see our Blood spilt upon the Ground any more, and there is not a Warriour of these lower Towns who entertains sentiments contradictory to these, or to the Speech we gave but a few days ago

There is nothing to be said in Excuse of the murderers of our Brethren and of our people they are much to blame, and if the

Prince of Chote and the Warriors over the Hills who are the Principle men of the Nation choose to Countenance such proceedings they may; they began the last war and made their Road thro' our Towns to the settlements the Nation was thinned by it; but our Seven Towns will assemble in a Body and sett themselves down peaceably along side of our Eldest Brother in the Fort.

If on the Contrary, the Warriors over the Hills are averse from such measures it behoves them to make their Innocence manifest or give satisfaction

I Conclude with this Observation that our [p.213] Brothers here and we are in the same danger from the Enemies which are daily about us; the murder of Walsh and the Mischief lately done at Greens makes it apparent that it is Indifferent which they Kill and instead of falling upon one another we should joyn our Efforts against the Common Enemy

[p.214] Endorsed. Talk from the Lower Cherokees / In Mr. Stuart's, of the 1st April 1767 | 8

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[to Shelburne]

No. 1. CharlesTown 1st April 1767. [p.215]

My Lord

I am to acknowledge the honor of your Lordship's letter of 13th September signifying His Majesty's high Displeasure that so many Frauds and Violences should be committed on the Indians under his protection, and that Settlements should be made on their Lands contrary to the Intention of His Royal Proclamation, communicating His Gracious Approbation of my Conduct in discharging the Trust Reposed in me, and containing Orders for me to take every Measure that Prudence can suggest, to appease for the present the too just Resentment of the Indian Tribes, and with the Assistance of the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces and the Civil Government in the Provinces as far as possible to suspend the Evil Consequences to be apprehended from the Irregularities of the Traders, the Violences & Encroachments Complained of

To be honored with and Merit the Continuation of His Majestys Approbation of my Conduct in discharging the Trust which He has been graciously pleased to Repose in me gives me the greatest pleasure and will always be the Highth of my Happiness and Ambition

Immediatly upon receipt of your Lordship's Letter, I communicated the Purport of it to His Majesty's Commander in Chief, as also the Steps which in Consequence I proposed to pursue and I wrote a Circular Letter to the Governors within this District, requesting that they might order such Traders as they should in future Licence to Trade in [f. 200] any Nation within this Department strictly to observe such regulations and Instructions as they may receive from me through the Commissaries residing in such Nation agreeable to His Majesty's proclamation of 1763 and upon receiving General Gages approbation I summoned the Traders to the upper & lower Creek Nations to meet me at Augusta in Georgia the end of April where with the mutual Consent of the Traders & some Creek Headmen deputed by their Nation, who I have invited to meet me there for that purpose, the Prices of Goods will be concerted & fixed, so as to remove any cause of Complaint on that Head.

The Governor of North Carolina having fixed the 16th of May for Continuing the Boundary Line, behind His Province, at which Time the Commissioners appointed by him are to be met by the Cherokees & my Deputy. I have summoned the Cherokee Traders to meet me, with some of the principal

Indians about the 8 of May at Long Canes Settlement in this Province, where the prices of Goods will also be talked of and Regulated by the Indians & Traders after which, I shall send the Indian Deputies to join the North Carolina Commissioners.

I have not been favored with any Answer from Lieut.nt Governor Fauquier to repeated Letters upon the Subject of Continuing the Boundary Line behind his province, and as we cannot tell whether the Line proposed is approved of by that Government, without being favoured with his answer, the Indians cannot proceed beyond the Limits of North Carolina

Governor Grant has informed me of his Intention of having a meeting with the Leading Men of the Creek Nation, some time next Month at Picolata in His Province, where he is desireous of my presence also, which/I could [[I wish]] wish to Comply with, but as the Object of said Meeting is only to Strengthen Friendship, without asking for or Settling any thing, my presence there may be dispensed with but, appears to be more necessary at Augusta & Long Canes. The Distance from the Towns in the Lower Creeks Nation to Picolata is at least 400 Miles and many

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great Rivers to cross, and as there are but two or Three Traders Lisenced from that Province to a few detached Villages in the Neighbourhood of Fort Saint Marks, the Traders from the other parts of the Nation would think it a very great Hardship to go so far at least 650 Miles from the upper Creek Towns, and as I conclude that it will be most agreeable to the Intentions of Administration that the Service be carried on with as little inconveniency to Individuals as possible, I chose to meet them at Augusta which is most Centrical, and the place of residence of the principal Traders to all the Indian Nations within this Department from whence I can go in a few days to meet the Cherokees at Longcane as I have already mentioned.

I conceived it to be incumbent upon me in Consequence of His Majestys Commands signified in Your Lordships Letter of 13 September, to subject all the Traders in the different Nations within this district, to an Uniform Sett of Regulations, to the Observation of which they will be obliged by their Bonds and Sureties, provided their Licences be granted agreeable to His Majesty's Proclamation of 1763

[illegible] I now have the Honor of sending Your Lordship

a printed Copy of said Regulations which I Hope will meet with your Approbation, most of the Articles were agreed upon by Governor Johnstone & me at a general meeting of the Traders in Mobile, when they were maturely debated and Considered by the Traders.

I have sent Copies of the Regulations to the Commissaries residing in the different Nations with Orders to Require Observation of them by the Traders, and I have likewise Transmitted Copies of them to his Excellency General Gage & the Different Governors

I shall be most Happy if the Steps I have taken and propose to Pursue, prove agreeable to His Majestys Gracious Intentions & meet with your Lordships Approbation.

I have the Honour of being with the utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most obedient and

most humble Servant

John Stuart

Endorsed Charles Town So Carolina 1st April 1767. Mr. Stuart, Agent. (No. 1) Rx 3d June.

REGULA

for the better

TRA

with the Indian Tribes

Regula.

It is a practice with the Traders to entice away each others Servants when on the point of carrying their Peltry to Market which suggested the two following Articles

No Trader shall employ any Person as
an Agreement be first entered into between
and having his or their Names inserted
principal Trader shall be rendered respon
incurred by his or their bad Conduct.

No Trader, while in any Indian Na
man, or Factor, who may have formerly
of Service stipulated by his said Agreement
Master shall first have been had and
that the former Contract had been dis-
shall have produced a Certificate from
been dissolved for good and sufficient

The Intention of this article is to prevent Vagrants and men of bad Character being employed in the quality of Clerks &c. to Traders.

Every Trader on employing any Clerk,
Nation, shall give Notice within ten Days
whose Permission for employing such Clerk,
not obtaining such Permission in the
Clerk, Pack-Horseman, or Factor, still con-
Licence to be forfeited.

[p.319]

TIONS

carrying on the

DE

in the Southern District.

tion. I

Clerk, Pack Horseman, or Factor in his Service, before them, specifying the Time and Conditions of Service, or indorsed on the Back of the Licence, so that the -sible for, and subjected to, the Penalties which may be

II.

-tion, shall employ in his Service, any Clerk, Pack-Horse- been engaged with any other Trader, until the Time he expired, or a regular Discharge from such former produced to the Person hiring such Servant, shewing -solved by mutual Consent, or else till said Servant the Commissary shewing that the former Contract had Reasons, shewn before him the said Commissary.

III.

Pack Horseman, or Factor, while residing in any Indian thereafter to the Commissary residing in said Nation, Pack-Horseman, or Factor must be obtained, and if Space of six Weeks, after giving Notice as above, and such -tinuing in the Service of said Trader, the Bond and

No Trader shall employ any Negro.
or under Indian Government, as a Factor
Account of said Trader.

[p.220 n.2] [n. ?] Intended to discourage Idlers & Vagrants in the Indian Nations

Permission

No Indian Trader shall harbour
ing Fourteen Days unless under the
ticular ~~Commission~~ permission from the Commissary

All Factors, Clerks, Pack-Horsemen and
upon, be aiding and assisting to the

Swan shot spoils the Skins, and Riffle Barrelled Guns are too good Arms

No Trader shall by himself, Servant,
Riffle barrelled Guns.

The Tariff to be settled at Different Meetings of Indians & Traders by the parties themselves.

All Goods shall be sold to the Indians
any Trader by himself, Servants, or Sub
or Rates than what are contained in said
in Consequence of any Alteration here.

No Trader shall credit any In-
dian dressed Deer Skins, and all
be considered as not recoverable, neither
than five Pounds of Gunpowder, and

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IV.

Indian, or Half-breed, professing himself an Indian,
or Deputy, to trade in any Town, or Village, on

V

in his House, any White Person, for a Time exceed-
foregoing Regulations, or by Virtue of a par-

VI.

Traders, shall, when regularly and legally called
Commissary in apprehending any Offender.

VII

or Substitutes, sell to the Indians, Swan shot or

VIII.

according to a certain Tariff, hereunto annexed, and
-stitutes, selling Goods to Indians at any other Prices
Tariff, shall forfeit his Bond and Licence, unless
after made and agreed to at a general Meeting.

IX.

dian for more than thirty Pounds Weight of In-
Debts due by Indians, above that Sum, shall
shall any Trader credit an Indian for more
twelve Pounds of Bullets, in one hunting Season.

X. The

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weights & measures properly Marked to be Lodged with the Commissary by the Superintendent

The Weights and Measures of every

-actly to the Standard Weight and Mea-

the respective Nations, and if any Weight

differ therefrom, one half Ounce in

-ference shall subject said Trader to the

The Indians Complain-ed of being often imposed on by pretended Talks the Commissaries have orders to Deliver all Talks to the Indians from the Governors

No Trader shall by himself, Servants,

among Indians, and No Trader [Inter?] shall convene any

to them, without the Concurrence and

All Traders, their Pack-Horsemen, Clerks,

-gence, any way relating to Peace or War,

Degree affected, to the Commissaries in the

Any Trader refusing or neglecting to

Indians with the Commissary, when duly

Sickness, or for other lawful, unforeseen,

[p.221 ms]

white men who live by hunting in the Indians Grounds much Complained of

No Trader shall himself, or permit

Traps for Beaver, in any of the Indian

Substitutes, purchase Deer-Skins, Fur, or

laying Traps as aforesaid, or in any way

same from, or dispose of, or carry the

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X.

Trader in the Indian Nations, shall conform ex-
-sure lodged with the Commissaries residing in
or Measure shall be found, upon Comparison, to
Weight, or one half Inch in Length, then such Dif-
Forfeiture of his Bond and Licence.

XI.

or Substitutes, propagate any false Report or Reports
Meeting with them, or deliver any Message or Talk
Consent of the Commissary first obtained in Writing.

XII.

Deputies and Servants, shall communicate all Intelli-
or by which his Majesty's Service can be in any
respective Nations where such Traders shall reside.

XIII.

appear at any Congress, or general Meeting of the
summoned by the Commissary, except in case of
or unavoidable Cause, shall forfeit his Bond and Licence.

XIV.

any of his Servants to, hunt Deer or Bear, or set
Hunting-Grounds, or shall by himself, Servants, or
Peltry of any Sort, from any White Person hunting or
deal for such Goods, by Barter with, or receive the
same to Market, for such Hunters.

XV. Any

Any Trader who shall by himself,
selling to, or bartering Rum, or other
half dressed, or raw Deer-Skins, Bear-
Bond and Licence

while Indians can get Spirits for their peltry they will not purchase other Necessaries, and they often supply them selves by plundering the Traders

Any Trader who by himself Substi-
tions of Rum, at any one Time, into any
of two White Men, be convicted of hav-
or their Possession, at any one Time,
shall be liable to Seizure by the Com
Indians Such importation of fifteen
till after an Interval of three Months.

No Trader, Clerk, Factor, or Pack-Horse-
the contrary, pay a proper Respect to the

No Trader, by himself, Servants, or
the Indians, in the Woods, or before their
any Pretence whatsoever.

Trading for Skins in the hair leaves room for great imposition on the Indians Skins are then bought by Sale when half Dressed the labour of the Indians is paid in Brittish Manufacture

No Trader shall buy or take in Barter
or before they are dressed by the Indians,
in the Hair to one hundred and fifty
Trader who shall be convicted of trans-
Hair as aforesaid, by himself, Servants, or

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XV.

Servants, Deputies, or Substitutes be convicted of
spirituous Liquors with any Indian or Indians, for
-Skins, Fur, or Peltry of any Sort, shall forfeit his

XVI.

-tute, or Servant, shall carry more than fifteen Gal-
Nation of Indians, or who shall upon the Evidence
-ing any more than fifteen Gallons of Rum in his
shall forfeit his Bond and Licence, and said Rum
-missary, who shall distribute the same among the
Gallons of Rum as aforesaid, shall not be repeated

XVII

-man, shall beat or abuse any Indian, but shall, on
Medal Chiefs, and Captains bearing Commissions.

XVIII

Substitutes, or any of them, shall trade with any of
Return to their respective Towns from Hunting, under

XIX.

for their Goods, any Hides, or Deer-Skins, in the Hair,
except in the proportion of four undressed Skins
Pounds Weight of Indian dressed Deer Skins; and any
-gress this Regulation, by purchasing Skins in the
Deputies, or any of them, shall forfeit his Bond and Licence

All Traders immediately upon their
-cences have been granted them, before any
produce such Licences to the Commissaries
at such Posts, or Truck Houses, or in such
exact List of their Servants, Clerks and

Negroes and Mulattoes are Employed by Traders to plant in the Nations and may form Dangerous Connections with the Indians.

All Traders employing Negroes, or
Names and Employments to the Commis
-come bound in a sufficient Sum for their
or Mulattoes one Month without giving
feit their Bonds and Licences.

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XX.

rrival in the Nations, Towns, or Tribes, for which Li-
Goods are sold or bartered with the Indians, shall
appointed for Direction or Inspection of the Trade
Tribes, Towns, or Nations, to whom they shall give an
Pack-Horsemen.

XXI.

Mulattoes, in any Capacity, shall give a List of their
sary in the Nation to which they trade, and be
good Behaviour, and Traders employing such Negroes
Notice to the Commissary as aforesaid, shall for

Tariff

[p 222]

Tariff

or

Rates which Goods are to be sold at, in ...

Two Yards of Strouds, for

One Blanket.

One ditto, Shagend

One white Shirt,

One Check ditto.

Fringed Trousings

Laced ditto

Gartering, one Piece,

Dutch Pretties, one Piece

Quality Binding three Yards.

Silk Ferret, two ditto.

Indian Callicoes, one ditto.

Romal Handkerchiefs, one,

Saddles, according to Quality,

Snaffle Bridles, one

Five Strands Barley-corn Beads

Twenty Strands, common ditto.

Trading Scissars, one Pair.

Knifes, one.

Couteaua, one,

Trading Razors, one.

Vermillion, one Ounce,

Brass Wire, three Spans.

Brass Kettles,

Tin ditto.

Trading Guns.

Gun Flints, Ten.

Hawks Bells, Ten,

Gunpowder, half a Pint.

Bullets, Forty.

Ear Bobs, one Pair;

Silk Bengals, large.

Ditto, small.

Twelve Pea Buttons,

Endorsed. In Mr Stuart's (No 1) of the 1st of april 1767.

Charlestown 19 December 1766 [p. 223]

Rodk. McIntosh Esqr.

You will receive herewith my Talks to the upper and Lower Creeks with which you will make all convenient dispatch to their Nation. you will first go to Taleecheas Town and procure a White wing a Role of Tobacco and some white beads to give him with the particular Talk which you have herewith. You will summons James Forrest to attend you who is Kings Interpreter in the lower Towns: you will certifie his good behaviour which alone can intitle him to receive his appointment of 3/ Sterling ℔ day since 5th July last you'll also require of the traders to be present at the great meeting where my Talks are to be delivered to the Great and Small medal Chiefs the Young Lieutenant the Young Twin & as many more headmen as can be collected together

After delivering my Talks to the lower Creeks you will proceed to Emistisiguos Town the little Talassees where you will deliver to him a White wing and some Tobacco with a particular Talk from me & assure him and his second men that I have the greatest regard and Friendship for them: that I consider them as Brothers well deserving the great distinction which I showd

them when I confered medals upon for their Talks were always Manly & wise becoming good men that Love Justice and Order. You will summons John Proctor the King's Interpreter in the upper Creek nation to whom y'll also give a Certificate of his good behaviour to intitle him to his pay and after consulting with Emistisiguo you will call a Meeting of the Great and Small medal Chiefs at which the Traders are also to attend and deliver them my general Talk. Upon Conferring with the Creeks and inquiring of the Traders if you understand that satisfaction is given for the Murder of Goodwin & Davies as mentioned in their Talks to Governour Johnstone & Mr Stuart my Deputy you may then Assure them that all bad thoughts are removed, that the path is Straight & that I hold them fast by the Hand, and you will publickly take off the 7 black beads from the String, what other Steps are or may be necessary to Secure Peace & friendship

[1772] with these Indians you will be best Judge of when you are in the Nation in which you must be directed by your own discretion. you ought to take particular Notice of the Mortar & Gun Merchant and endeavour to Convince them that it is their own particular Interest as well as that

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of their Nation to Cultivate a good understanding with us.

Shoud the Creeks shew any strong inclination to have all their differences with the Chickesaws removed you may offer to mediate between them & write to Mr Charles Stuart at Mobille & Mr John McIntosh in the Chickesaw Nation on that subject, & you may also acquaint them that I have ordered Mr Stuart & the Commissary in the Chactaws to manage any bussiness they may have to transact with the Chactaws and if agreable to both parties to mediate between them & bring about a reconciliation.

You will communicate Lord Charles Montagu's orders to the Traders & I doubt not but Governr Wright will furnish you with a Letter to the same purpose agreable to my request.

You will be particularly Careful to procure a List of Traders in the nation mentioning the names of the Towns that they are Licenced for, from what Provinces they hold their Licences, the Number of their Domesticks Clerks Deputys & Packhorsemen and you will as far as lyes in your power endeavour to procure mutual justice to the Indians and Traders, in which you will ask the assistance of the

-reat and Small Medal Chiefs and other lead-
-ing men and you will attend particularly to the
Matters which give Discontent to the Indians &
cause disorder that Steps may be taken to ob-
-viate the Evils which may be expected from them.

You will by every opportunity advise me of
all material occurrences and also acquaint the
respective Governours of whatever may immediate-
ly concern their Provinces and you'll pay the
(p.225) greatest attention to any matter recommended to
you by the Governours immediately concerning or
relating to their respective Provinces and you will
deliver to the Indians Talks from the Governours or
my Deputys taking care nevertheless to carry into
execution all such orders or regulations as you
may receive from me now or at any time hereafter.

You will also Correspond with Mr Charles Stuart
my Deputy in West Florida and Communicate to him
any and every material Occurrence and whatever
requisition he may make by order of the Brigadier Gen-
-eral or from himself you will Comply with.

You will keep an account of all your proceed-
-ings in the Nation by way of Journal which you
will transmit to me by proper opportunitys so wish-
-ing you all success I am &c

sign'd John Stuart

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Endorsed. Instructions to/ Roderick Macintosh [p. 226]
Esq/ Commissary for the Creek Nations/ In Mr.
Stuarts, of the 1st April 1767 | 2

(Copy)

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York on Wednesday the Eleventh day of March 1767

Present

His Excellency Sir Henry Moore Baronet Capt. Gen. &c.

Mr. Horsmanden	Mr. De Lancey
Mr. Smith	Mr. Apthorpe
Mr. Watts	Mr. Reade
Mr. Walton	

The Council having duly considered all the Proofs and Allegations offered on the part of the Complainants Daniel Ninham, and the other Indians of the Wappinger Tribe, in Support of their Claim to certain Lands Granted by Letters Patent to Adolph Philipse dated 17th June 1697, as likewise the proofs Offered by Roger Morris, Beverly Robinson, and Philip Philipse, in Support of their Title under the said Adolph Philipse; and after admitting every kind of Proof, that could be Offered by the Complainants.

Upon the whole matter, his Excellency the Governor and the Council are unanimously of Opinion, and do declare, That the Indians now living of the Wappinger Tribe, have no Right, Title, or Claim, to the Lands granted as aforesaid

by Letters Patent to the said Adolph Phillipse; That the Original Indian Title thereto, hath been long since extinguished, by Purchases honestly and fairly made — That the Title to the said Lands both in Law and Equity is Vested in the present [p.230] Proprietors under the said | Letters Patent, Notwith-standing any Indian Claim whatever; And that the Complaint of the said Indians, to which they have been wholly excited by white Persons, with a view to Countenance and Support their own illegal Pretentions to the Lands, is Vexatious and unjust, and as such ought to be, and is hereby accordingly dismissed.

A true Copy Exam.d by
Gw Banyar

[p.231] Endorsed Copy | Resolve of Governor | and Council of NYork of | 11th March 1767, on the Case | of the Wappinger Tribe of | Indians. | In Sir Wm Johnson's, of | the 1st April 1767.

N 1 Port Royal So Carolina 11 April 1767 [p. 237]

My Lord

Since I wrote the 1st Current I have been honored with your Lordships Letter of 11 December 1766.

It gives me the most sensible pleasure to learn that the Steps taken by me to ascertain a Boundary Line behind the Provinces & avoid a Rupture with the Creeks are approved by His Majesty. to merit his gracious approbation upon every Occasion shall be the Object of my Attention and pursuit as what will most Essentially contribute to my happiness

I have already had the Honor of laying before Your Lordship in my Letter of the 1st June a full account of the Steps I had taken, and propose to take with a View to the Introduction of some Order among the Traders as well as compleating the Boundary Line behind North Carolina and Virginia, and upon Receipt of Your Lordship's Commands, I wrote to the Governor of Virginia, under Cover to General Gage, the Letter of which the inclosed is a Copy.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I learn from Your Lordship that Regulations for the Management of Indians will shortly be Adopted, formed upon Principles of Humanity & Justice,

which will prove most Effectual in securing and Attaching them to our Interest and rendering them usefull Subjects and I reflect with the greatest satisfaction on having always regulated my Conduct in my Transactions with them upon Similar principles

I communicated to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces the Steps which I propose taking to bring about a peace between the Cherokees & their Northern Enemies which have met with his Approbation and I propose sending the Cherokee Deputies who are to Negotiate the peace, by Water to New York, from whence they will proceed under the Direction of the General and Sir William Johnson

In order to restrain as far as possible such Multitudes of Traders from going amongst the Indians, I applied to Lord Charles Montagu & Governor Wright of Georgia, to recall all general Licences to Trade indiscriminately in any or all the Nations with unlimited Powers of Substitution with which Request His Lordship has Complied, as I doubt not but Governor Wright will also. and in future till more Regulated Measures take place, [p.238] Traders will be restricted to certain Districts and must become Responsible for their Behaviour of such

persons as they shall employ, to which Method of granting Licences, I hope the other Governors will have no objection;] & I begg Leave to Assure your Lordship, that on my part nothing shall be wanting in my Endeavors to Conciliate the Affections of the Indians in general and as I am upon my Journey to Augusta to meet the principal Traders I shall endeavour to give the Indians all possible Satisfaction relative to the Prices of goods.

I am thoroughly convinced of Governor Grants Inclinations and Abilities to manage Indians properly, few Traders go from his Province, the distance from St. Augustine to the nearest Lower Creek Towns being above four Hundred Miles thro' an uninhabited Country intersected by great & unfordable Rivers. The Indians with whom he has any constant intercourse are those of Alatchawne which Village is about Eighty Miles from St. Augustine & contains from 60 or 80 Gun Men who live upon the most friendly footing with him & the Inhabitants of this province.

I shall most punctually attend to the mode of Correspondence pointed out by Your Lordship, and shall take the Orders of the Commander

in Chief of His Majesty's Forces on all Interesting Occasions relative to the Management of Indian Affairs in my Department, and shall not fail in Laying before Your Lordship every sort of Material Intelligence.

I have the honor of being with the utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most Obedient &

Most Humble servant

John Stuart

(Spaced) Endorsed Port Royal, So. Carolina 11th April /1767./ Mr Stuart, {Superintendant of Indian affairs} (No. 1) / Rd. 2nd June.

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Charles Town 11th April 1767

Sir

I had the pleasure of writing you 19th Ultimate, covering a printed Copy of Regulations for the better Carrying on the Trade to the Indian Tribes within this district. Since which, I have received a letter from the Earl of Shelburn, his Majestys principal Secretary of State, for the Southern district, containing Orders to proceed immediatly, in running a boundary line between your Province, and the lands reserved by the Cherokees for hunting grounds, and to request of you to Cooperate with me in the accomplishment of that service.

I have repeatedly wrote to you upon this Subject, and Communicated the steps taken by Governour Tryon, and the provision made by the Assembly of North Carolina for this Service, as well as the Time fixed for meeting the Indians and North Carolina Commissioners, but as I have not heard from you relative to it, and am not acquainted with your determination, or how farr you approve of the proposed line, till that happens the Indians cannot proceed beyond the limits of North Carolina, which I suspect will be dissagreeable to them,

as they have so often and Strongly Solicited to have this bussiness finished.

In my letter of 2 March, I had the honour of Communicating to you the Intelligence I had from Ensign Price, commanding at Fort Prince George, of Seven Traders from your province being murthered near Cowee, in the middle Towns of the Cherokee nation, as also the Steps I had taken in Consequence of Said Intelli-
(1240) gence. I have now the great Satisfaction of acquainting you, that the report was without foundation and that the Cherokees dissavow the murder of Mr Boyd, for which they blame the Northern Indians, and I have received talks from them to this purpose. I am directed by my Lord Shelburn to make application to you for Satisfaction to the Relations of the Cherokees murthered in Augusta County of your province in May 1765.

As the Offenders cannot be brought to Justice, I beg leave to give it as my opinion, that Said Relations Should be Satisfyed with presents, and if you will be pleased to Communicate whatever you may Conclude upon doing in this Matter, I will carry the Same into Execution, the usuall Compensation made to Indians for the

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death of a Relation is 500 lb of half dress'd Deer Skins or the Value in Goods —

I have the honour to be

Sir Your most Obedient

humble Servant

sign'd John Stuart

The Hon.ble Francis Fauquier Esq.

Endorsed Copy of a Letter from Mr Stuart [illegible] Superintendant of Indian affairs to the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia Dated 11th April 1767 In Mr Stuarts (No 1) of the same Date.

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Charlestown 21st March 1767. [f. 205]

Sir

I have not had the pleasure of hearing from you since you went from this place and I wish much to be informed of your Success and reception in the Nation.

I am now to acquaint you that I have Determined to sett out for Augusta the 20th of next Month where I wish to meet you with the principal Traders and Proctor the Interpreter, and as the Object of the meeting is to settle some points relative to the Indian Trade in which the Creeks as well as the Traders are concerned I must desire that you will endea-vour to bring some Headmen from both the Upper and Lower Nations to consult with me upon that Subject, it will be necessary that such Indians as come with you be Authorised by the Nation to appear upon this Occasion and you may Assure them all from me that I have no new demands to make or favours of any Sort to ask of them, but to Talk of the Trade & Brighten the Chain of Friendship.

I would not Choose that many Indians should come to the proposed meeting only some Headmen, and it will not be necessary to bring

away the Packhorsemen & under Traders it might raise Suspicion in the Indians if all the White people were to Leave the Nation & you will be pleased to dispatch back the Express to me as soon as Possible with certain information of the Determination of the Indians and the precise time that they are to meet me.

[p.206] Governor Grant has informed me of His Intention of calling the Headmen of the Lower Creeks to meet him at Picolata early in the Summer to which you will Contribute all in your power and if Necessary send Forrester to attend such Indians as go to East Florida, but you will nevertheless bring some principal Deputies from the Lower Nation to meet me.

x I have information from Appalache that the Spaniards have sent Talks to the Young Lieutenant from the Havannah and invited him to a Meeting with them at the Bay of Tampa; you'll please inform yourself of this Matter & endeavor to Learn the purport of the Talk.]

x

I am/Sir

Your most Obedient &

Humble servant

(signed) John Stuart

[p.207] Endorsed Copy/Letter to Roderick Mc Intosh/21 March 1767/ In Mr Stuart's (No 1) of the 1st/of April 1767.

No 2. Port royal in South Carolina 11th April 1767 [p. 209]

My Lord

In your Lordship's letter of 11th december, you do me the honour, to acquaint me, that the plan for the mannagement of Indian affairs was then, and had been, for some time time under Consideration. I am extremly sorry to See that by my having adopted part of it in West Florida, I have incurred the Censure of Government: I cannot before my return to Charlestown quote the Orders which I received from General Gage, in consequence of which I went to West Florida, and by which I regulated my Conduct when there, But I begg your Lordships permission to represent That his Excellency recommended to me, to fix upon some regular mode of conducting Indian Affairs in that part of the District. While I was there the Right Honble Board of Trade's Plan for the Future management of Indians reached me, and altho it was then only under Consideration, and had not received the sanction and approbation of Government, yet I considered it as incumbent on me to be governed by it in forming such Temporary regulations as appeared to be necessary for preservation of Order, and Carrying on bussiness

till the Sense of the Administration should be known, and all the measures pursued by me were either in Consequence of General Gage's Orders, or upon being Submitted met with his approbation, and I should have look'd upon it as my indispensible duty to have conformed precisely to his directions in making whatever alteration he should have propos'd had his Excellency judged any to have been necessary

The Expences incurred in treating with the Chactaws, and other Tribes inhabiting the newly ceded Countries, who had been so long under the influence of the French, and the Strongest prejudices against the British Government, were very high, and altho unavoidable gave me the greatest Concern, But my Calling those Indians together became my duty from the Generals Orders, as well as the apparent necessity of reconciling [p 330] them to | Our Interest, fixing a Boundary and obtaining their Consent before Settlements could be made on their lands.

Collonel Robertson and other Officers Commanding his Majestys Troops, who took possession of that Country, had repeated Instances of their unfriendly disposition, before my arrival there, but when the Civil Government took place, endeavouring

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to conciliate their affections could no longer be differed and I consulted with Governor Johnstone, in every Step I took; I must likewise begg leave to acquaint your Lordship, that they had been accustomed to receive very considerable presents from the French annu-ally, and that two years arrears had been distributed to them; by the French after that part of Louisiana was actually in our posses-sion, which rendered it impossible for us to suc-ceed in gaining their Friendship, or obtaining the Cession of a very considerable Territory with-out presents, which were purchased in that Country at a high price.

Two thousand Seven hundred Chac-taws besides Coussaties, Pascagoulas, Chica-saws and other Tribes attended at Mobile, and the provisions consumed by them, in vast quantitys created a very considerable part of the Expence of my District. I had likewise in Charge from his Excellency General Gage to use every possible means of Facilitating the passage of the 34th Regiment to take posses-sion of the Illinois and Lieutenant Collonell Robertson then deputy Quater Master General wrote me upon the same Subject, by Authority,

pointing out the necessity of sending proper people, to preceede the Regiment, and make peace with the Indians on the Mississippi, and at the Illinois.

The Expence attending this particular Service, the Parties of Indians sent to flank the Regiment, and the Officers who Conducted them greatly swelled the Account of money drawn for in my District. But as taking possession of the Illinois was an Object which the General had so much at heart, and recommended so strongly to me, I thought it my Duty not to hesitate at any necessary Expence in accomplishing it. The Generals Direction to me, when I went to West Florida, were to transmitt all Accounts of Expences, with proper Vouchers, directly to him; and to draw upon him for the amount, which I complied with on my return from that Country, some time afterwards his Excellency acquainted me that I must ultimatly account to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasurey for the Expendature of monies advanced me by him, but as he has not yet returned the original Accounts and Vouchers, [p.251] which I sent him as I requested, I have hitherto been prevented from laying all my Accounts before their Lordships. which shall be done immediatly

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upon receipt of the said Accounts from the General, and when the Expences occasioned by the Services required of me in West Florida, is deducted from the amount of monies advanc'd by the General I hope the remaining Expence for Salaries and other Contingencies in this District will not appear to be very Exorbitant

I have the honor of laying before your Lordship Copy of an Estimate of the ordinary Annual Expences of Indian Affairs, in this District which I made out by the Generals Order in October last, if all the Officers were appointed it would amount to £5431..9..9 Sterling, but as there are none appointed except those whose names are inserted, the actuall Expence at for Salaries, and Contingencies, amounts to £2485..7..3 Sterling exclusive of the Superintendants Salary, and as it is the Generals Directions that certain Assortments of presents be lodged annually at the posts Contiguous to the Indian Countrys and while Commissaries reside in the different Nations, they will also require Some, the whole quantity of Goods necessary for these purposes, if purchased in Brittain will amount to £1461..0..10 Sterling, but if bought in any part of

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America will Cost at least 45 a 50 per Cent more, besides Rum, provisions & Tobacco £608..6..8 Sterling. This Estimate the General has submitted to Administration, and whatever may be determined with regard to it I shall most punctually and Chearfully endeavour to Execute and I humbly hope, my Lord, that the uprightness of my Intention, and my Zeal for his Majestys Service may attone for any Mistake or Error in Judgement I may have Committed.

I had the honor of mentioning in a letter to the Lords Commissioners of Trade that if the prices at which Goods sold to Indians be not much lowred and if the Indian Trade was Confined to a few good Men; Peltry and Furrs exported from this Department would bear a Duty of Eight per Cent which would defray the ordinary Expences of the Indian Establishment, upon which head I have Consulted the principall Traders. I beg leave to observe to your Lordship that the Services I am now going upon will be attended with Expence, no provision for which is included in the Estimate but I shall most minutely attend to the Strictest Oeconomy and apply to [p.259] the Commander in Chief for/payment of the

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Accounts as usuall.

I have the honor of being with the utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's

most obedient & most humble

Servant

John Stuart

Endorsed Port Royal, So. Carolina, 1st. April 1767/ Mr. Stuart, Superintendant/for Indian Affairs/ (No. 2)/ Rd. 24th June

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[A333]

Estimate of Annual Expences for Officers Sallarys & other Contingencies in the Southern Department of Indian Affairs, exclusive of General Meetings & Congresses

Officers Names	Posts	Pay p. Annum	
Charles Stuart	Deputy residing in West Florida	£300. .	
Dugald Campbell	Storekeeper of Indian presents & Provisions at Mobile at 6/3 St. p. day	114. 1. 3	
Rene Roi	Interpreter, for the Chactaw & Creek Languages at Mobile at 4/8 p. day	85. 3. 4	
David Doig	Storekeeper of Indian presents & Provisions at Pensacola at 5/ p. day	91. 5.	
Edward Baillie	Interpreter for the Creek Language at Pensacola at 4/8 St. p. day	85. 3. 4	675. 12. 11
	Chickasaw Nation		
John Macintosh	Commissary in said Nation at 10/ p. day	£182. 10.	
Francis Underwood	Interpreter in said Nation	50. .	
	Armourer in ditto 4/ p. day	73. .	305. 10.
	Chactaw Nation		
Elias Legardere	Commissary at 10/ Ster. p. day	£182. 10.	
Nicholas Lawrens	Interpreter at Tombeckby at 4/8	85. 3. 4	
	Armourer at 4/	73. .	340. 13. 4

[Carried forward]

[Estimate of Annual Expences for Officers Sallarys & other Contingencies in the Southern Department of Indian Affairs exclusive of General Meetings & Congresses — [contd.]]

Officers Names	Posts	Pay p Annum			
		[Brought forward]			
	Cherokee Nation				
Alexander Cameron	Commissary at 10/ Stg p day	£182. 10.			
[illegible]avid Macdonald	Interpreter at Fort Prince George	49. 4. 8			
John Hatt	Interpreter Over the Hills	49. 4. 8			
	Armourer at Fort Prince George 4/	73. .	353.	19.	4
	Upper Creek & Cowetas				
Roderick Mackintosh	Commissary at 10/ Stg p day	£182. 10.			
John Pecte[illegible]	Interpreter in the Upper Creeks	49. 4. 8			
James Forrest	Interpreter in the Cowetas	49. 4. 8			
	Armourer at 4/	73. .	353	19.	4
	Saint Marks Appalaché				
Pierce Acton Sinnot	Assistant for Indian Affairs at 10/	£182. 10.			
John Simpson	Interpreter at 3/6 p day	63. 17. 10	246.	7.	10
	Assistant at Fort Augusta in Georgia	£91. 5.			
	Assistant at Augusta County Virginia	91. 5.			
Samuel Alsenor	Interpreter at Saint Augustine 3/6	63. 17. 10	246.	7.	10
		Carried forwd. £	2422.	10.	7

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Estimate of Annual Expences for Officers Sallarys & other [p. 254] Contingencies in the Southern Department of Indian Affairs exclusive of General Meetings & Congresses [cont'd]

Officers Names	Posts		Pay p annum	£	s	d
			Brought forward £	2422	10	7
	Small Nations on the Mississippi					
Charles Taylor	Commissary at 10/ p day		£182. 10.			
	Interpreter at Fort Bute at 4/8 p day		85. 3. 4			
	Interpreter at Natchez at 4/8		85. 3. 4			
	Armourer at Fort Bute at 4/		73. .			
	Assistant at Natchez at 5/		91. 5.	517	1	8
William Ogilvie	Clerk to the Superintendant		£ 91. 5			
	Storekeeper of Indian Presents Charlestown		91. 5.	182	10	
	Expresses p ann	£80				
	Postages do	5				
	Stationary for Office	15				
	Freight Storage & Labour Hire on Presents	60				
	Waggon Hire & Carriage of Presents to Outposts	80		240	.	.
			Stg £	3362	2	3
To Amount of Presents & provisions as p annex'd Estimate				2069	7	6
			£	5431	9	9

[p255] Estimate of Presents & provisions Annually necessary for the Southern Department of Indian Affairs exclusive of General Meetings & Congresses.

Quality	Quantity	prime Cost in England			
Strouds	75 pieces	at 75/ £	281	5.	
Duffils	33 ps	82/6	136	2	6
Calicoe	600 yds	2/6	75	-	-
Shirts	60 doz	46/	138	-	-
Gun Powder	3500 lb	85/ p Cwt	148	15	-
Ball	7000	20/	70	-	-
Guns	250	10/	125	-	-
Vermilion	150 lb	4/	30	-	-
Great Coats	100	12/	60	-	-
Saddles & Furniture	60	20/	60	-	-
Suits Cloaths	20	84/	84	-	-
Flints	4500	10/6	23	12	6
Combs	15 doz	15/	11	5	-
Razors	6 doz	4/	1	4	-
Hatchetts	25 doz	10/	12	10	-
Looking Glasses	25 doz	9/	11	5	
Gilt Trunks	12 Nests	6/6	3	18	-
Worsted Stockings	10 doz prs	25/	12	10	-
Shoes	10 doz prs	36/	18		
Shoe & Knee Buckles	10 doz prs	5/	2	10	-
Fire Steels	30 doz	1/	1	10	

[carried over]

[Estimate of Presents & provisions Annually necessary for the Southern Department of Indian Affairs exclusive of General Meetings & Congresses [cont^d]]

Quality	Quantity	prime Cost in England	£	s	d
		[Brought forward]			
Gun Screws	30 dozⁿ	9^d	1	2	6
pipe Tomahawks	3 doz	42/	6	6	
Axes	15 dozⁿ	30/	22	10	-
Needles	5 m.	5/	1	5	
Coloured Threads	60 lb	3/	9	-	
Brass Wire	40 lb	1/9^d	3	10	
Hatts	15 dozⁿ	40/	30	-	-
Strip'd Flannel	[illegible]	3/	11	2	
Gartering & Cardice	20 Gross	9/	9		
Ferret & Ribbon	5 Gross	16/6	4	2	6
Barley Corn Beads	100 Bundles	4/6	22	10	
Common Beads	200 lb	11^d	9	3	4
Knives	45 dozⁿ	3/6	7	17	6
Scissars	18 dozⁿ	2/6	2	5	
Pipes	100 Gross	1/	5	-	
		£	1461	-	10
Provisions	20000 Rations a 4½^d ℔ Ration	£395. 16. 8			
Rum	1500 Gallons a 2/6 ℔ gallon	187. 10. -			
Tobacco	1000 lb a 6^d	25. .	608	6	8
		Sterling £	2069	7	6

[p.256] Distribution of Presents contained in the annex'd Estimate

	pr Strouds	No Duffils	Yds Calicoe	lb Gun powder	Ball	Guns	lb Vermillion	Great coats	Saddles	Suits Cloaths
Mobile & Pensacola	15.	7	100	700	1400	50	30	20	12	12
Tombeckby	10.	4.	60	400	800	30	20	12	8	.
Fort Bute	6	3	40	300	600	25	15	10	6	.
Chickasaws	6	3	40	300	600	25	15	10	6	.
Natchez	4	2.	25	200	400	16	10	6	4	.
Saint Marks	4	2	25	200	400	16	10	6	4	.
Upper Creeks	7.	3.	50	300	600	25	15	10	2.	.
Cherokees	7.	3.	50	300	600	25	15	10	2	.
Fort Charlotte	3	2	20	100	200	12	8	5	3	.
Fort Augusta	3	2.	20	100	200	12	8	5	3	.
Charlestown in Store	10	2.	170	600	1200	14	4	6	10	8
	75.	33.	600.	3500.	7000.	250.	150.	100.	60.	20.

The smaller Articles to be divided in the same proportion

Endorsed Estimate of Ordinary Annual
Expences in the Southern District
of Indian Affairs—
In Mr Stuarts (No 2.) of the 11th April 1767.

Abstract of Expences incurred by Services in West [p. 257]
Florida from 16th October 1764 to 15th June 1765.—

	N. York Curr.y	
Cost and Shipping Charges of Goods purchased for Indian Presents ℘ Order of General Gage £446. 12. 7 Sterling is dollars 1914 1/8 as ℘ Invoice sent to the General at 8/ York Currency ℘ dollar is	£765	.. 13
Cost and Charges of Goods bought at Supra by the Generals order £903. 1. Sterling Dollars 3912 7/8 at 8/ ℘ dollar as ℘ Invoice sent the General	1565	.. 3
Cost & Charges of Goods bought at Pensacola for Indian Presents as ℘ acco.t sent the General November 1764 Dollars 3359 . .	1343	12
Sundry Indian presents purchased of Major Loftus as ℘ Acco.t & Certificate . .	328	..
Amount of Charges in sending to Treat with the Illinois & small Nations on the Mississippi to facilitate the Passage of the 34 Regiment to take Possession as ℘ Vouchers sent to the General	1658	11
Amount of Provisions to the different Nations who came to Mobile during my Stay in West Florida as ℘ particular Acco.t & Vouchers sent to General Gage	6479	..

[Carried over]

[Brought forward]

	£	s	d
Sundry Officers & extraordinary People employed in Treating with the Indians during my Stay in the Floridas as ℘ Receipts sent to the General	1596	1	6
Sundry Expresses in West Florida as ℘ Receipts sent to the General	42	11	–
Amount of Presents making Cloaths & other Contingent Expences in Treating with the Chactaws Chickasaws, and the Nations on the Mississippi, The Illinois The Indians at Saint Marks & St. Augustine as ℘ accots. & Vouchers sent the General . .	4992	7	6
	18770	19	0

NB Accounts & Vouchers for the Above Expendature, Distribution of presents & Victualling Accounts were transmitted to His Excellency General Gage 6 September 1765

Whole Expence of the Southern Department from 5 January to the 4 April 1764 including Charges of the general Congress at Augusta as ℘ Accounts transmitted £2057. 14. –

Whole Expence of ditto from 5th April 1764 to 6 October 1766 as ℘ Accounts sent the General . . . . 24241. –. 9

[Carried over] York Curr.t £26299 . 1 . 9

[brought forward]				
Deduct Expences for Extraordinary Services in West Florida as p above Account	18770. 19.			
The Ordinary Expence of the Department from 5th Jany 1762 to 6 October 1766 . . .	£4528. 2. 9	York	Currency	

Port Royal 11 April 1767

John Stuart

Endorsed Abstract of Expences in the Southern Department of Indian Affairs from 5 January 1762 to 6 October 1766
In Mr Stuarts (No. 2) of the 11th April 1767. [p. 258]

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LI[...]

No. 3

Charles Town So. Carolina 28th July 1767 [p. 291]

My Lord

I had the Honour of writing your Lordship on the 11th April from Port Royal in this Province I was then in my Journey to the Frontiers, to Confer with the Creek and Cherokee Traders, and Deputies from those Nations, who I had appointed to meet me; that Tariffs might be settled by the Parties themselves, and that all Possible Satisfaction might be given to the Indians, and every Cause of Complaint removed with Regard to the Prices of Goods. I likewise had in View to get the Boundaries run & Marked, and by personally conversing with some of the Chiefs to become fully acquainted with their Dispositions & particular Grievances, as well as the State of Trade.

I have now the Honour of submitting to your Lordship a Journal of all my Proceedings from the Time I left Charles Town till my Return the 17th ultimate, in which I have been the more particular, as you was pleased to mention in your late Letters, that a Plan for the Management of Indians would soon come under Consideration; I shall be extremly happy if said Journal contributes to convey a clear

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Idea of Indian Affairs; it contains the sense of the Indians and Traders & their different Com-plaints; & may be of some Use; while I hope it will justify the Measures I have pursued, they appear-ed to me to be agreable to his Majesty's Intentions, pointed out in your Lordship's Letters of 13th Septem-ber & 11 December 1766

The Number of Creeks as well as Cherokees that came to see me greatly exceeded my Ex-pectation and Intentions, which however was un-avoidable. I had the Pleasure of dismissing them well satisfyed and in the most Friendly Disposition, at an Expence which I hope will be deemed moderate.

The Cherokee Deputies with Mr Cameron left me the 21st May and met Governor Tryon according to his Appointment, they in Conjunction with the Commissioners appointed for that Ser-vice have run and Marked the boundary Line [p. 272] behind North Carolina, to their mutual Satisfac-tion; and I am informed by Mr Cameron of the Return of the Indian Deputies to their Towns, on the 20th June, much pleased with Governor Tryon's Reception and Treatment of them. I must say that I never saw so many People togither, of any Nation, behave with more order and Decency than the

Cherokees did, it was the first time I had seen any of them since the Congress at Augusta and they began to be very jealous.

I have wrote to the different Governors within the District requesting them to grant Licenses to Traders agreable to the Manner pointed out in his Majesty Proclamation; with a Clause in the Bond in which a person of Character & Substance residing in the Province where the License shall be granted, shall join with the Trader, binding them to the Observation of such Instructions and Regulations, as they now or hereafter may receive from the Governors of the Respective provinces, where such Licences shall be granted the Superintendant of the District, or any other Person or Persons, who are or may be appointed and Authorised by his Majesty to give Orders and Directions for the Benefit of the Indian Trade, under a penalty of three hundred pounds Sterling, and the Traders are to become bound for the behaviour of their Clerks Substitutes, packhorsemen and Servants, lists of whose Names specifying their places of Residence, they must give in under their Hands and Seals, which are to be annexed to their

Bonds, and endorsed on their Licences, by the re-spective Governors who Grant them.

I have given publick Notice in the Gazettes to all Persons concerned in Trade to the Indian Countries; that after the Third of October next; no Licence will be considered as valid by me or my Deputies, excepting such as shall be granted agreable to his Majesty's said proclamation.

I conceive, my Lord, that I can take no other step to restrain the Number of Traders, while the power of granting Licences for any or every Nation is vested in the Governors, and the Trade remains free and open to all his Majesty Sub-

fo 213 -jects/ by said Proclamation; which is humbly submitted to your Lordship

Upon consulting the different Governors I made some alterations in my general Instructions to the Traders, a printed copy of which I had the honour of laying before your Lordship, and I now submit a Copy of them as they stand at present.

I likewise submit to your Lordship, two Memorials to me, from the Traders at the different Meetings, which will give some Idea of the state of Trade. I also send two Affidavits by which the disorders caused by the Competition between

the Traders will appear.

I have just received Notice from the Lower Creeks that their Deputies will be at Augusta the end of September to run and mark the boundary Line behind Georgia, jointly with Commissioners appointed by the Governor of that Province; and afterwards I shall propose to them to proceed upon the like Service behind East Florida. I shall without Loss of Time give the necessary Notice to the Two Governors.

I have laid full accounts of all my Proceedings before General Gage, whose Assistance, and Interposition with the Governors, to carry my temporary Regulations into Execution, I have requested.

Lieutenant Governor Fauquier in his Letter of 6th May acquaints me that he cannot subject the Traders from his province to any Regulations, or Mark any boundary Line between Virginia and the Indians, without his Majesty's Orders for that Purpose, as he Knows Nothing of any Proclamation or Instruction on that head. I have sent him a Certifyed copy of such parts of the Proclamation as relate to, the Indian Lands, and granting Licences; it is probable he may not

think himself sufficiently Authorised, to proceed upon said Services by said Abstract, as it does not reach his hands thro' a proper Channel; but as the Boundary Line is now Ascertained
[f.774] as far as Chiswell's mines on the Great Kanawah, if no settlements are made from Virginia beyond the Sources of the Rivers which fall into the Atlantick Ocean, they cannot interfere with the Claims of the Cherokee Indians

By Brigadier General Haldiman's Letter of 7 June Copy of which I have the Honour to send your Lordship Indian Affairs in West Florida Appear'd with a better aspect on his Arrival there than he expected when he left New York. Mr Stuart my Deputy there writes to the same Purpose; but complains much that the Intercourse between the inhabitants of New Orleans and the Chactaws and other Indians creates much Uneasiness, as thereby the Attachment of those Savages to the French, and their Prejudices against us are kept up. French Traders frequent the Nations, and our Traders Carry most of their skins to New Orleans, where they barter them for Brandy with which they supply the Savages, which Commerce they carry on with Ease by the navigable Rivers falling into Lakes Ponchartrain

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and Maurepas & the Bay of St Lewis

The Spaniards are cultivating the Friendship of our Indians with great Assiduity, this Competition will render the Management of them more diffecult, and at present they are very Solicitous for Presents, which they used to receive Annually from the French, and for which they dayly repeat their Applications in the most pressing Manner, upon which Subject I have wrote fully to General Gage

I have the Honour of being with the Utmost respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most obedient and

most humble Servant

John Stuart

Endorsed Charles-Town, So Carolina | 28th July 1767 | [4276]
Mr Stuart, Superintendant | (No 3) | Rx 11th Septr

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Schedule of Papers inclosed

1. Memorial of the Traders from South Carolina to the Cherokee Nation
2. Memorial of the Traders from Augusta to the Creek Nation
3. Regulations to be observed in carrying on The Trade with the Indians
4. Letter from John Stuart Esqr. to Roderick McIntosh
5. Letter from Brigadier General Haldimand to John Stuart Esqr.
6. Affedavit of James McCormick
7. Affedavit of John Bowie

Endorsed Schedule of Papers | Inclosed | in Mr. Stuarts (No. 7) of the | 28th. July 1767

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To the Honourable John Stuart Esqr his [1-79]
Majestys Sole Agent for and Super-Intendant of Indian Affairs in the Southern District of North America

The Memorial of the Licenced Traders of So Carolina setting forth

That your Memorialists heard with concern the request made by the Indians that the prices of the goods carried into the Nation should be lowered and in case it could not be done; that they should be at Liberty to call in Traders from Augusta and other places, signifying in express terms they purchased goods cheaper from a Gentleman of Augusta then present then from the persons employed by your Memorialists in this Province, and Insisting upon the hard Alternative, in case of Non Compliance that your Memorialists should recall their substitutes from the Nation. The Hardships of this they will not pretend to speak of or how it might affect the Province in General; your kind Speech which was of the greatest Efficacy, and your Indulgence in allowing your Memorialists to reply to the Indians on this Head seem to have satisfyed them for the present, and that

they are sorry that upon an Occation, when every thing else was carried on with the greatest fa cility and Satisfaction they could not consent to some abatement: but that as the Indians could obtain their End and are a people Subject to re ceive bad Impressions, and your Memorialists are not without the dread of future applica tions from them on the same head perhaps at a Time when for the want of your immediate Interposition a Storm may arize that may be hurtful to them; they humbly beg leave to lay before you what in their oppinion has induced the Indians to desire supplies from Augusta and other places

First Since his Majesty's most Gracious Pro clamation declaring the Trade shoud be free and open to all his subjects so many persons have en gaged in the Trade that the Nation has been overstockd with Goods; that on the other Hand, the [9200] Indians have ever since | been so harrassed by their Enemies that they could not Hunt and Leather has been scarce consequently the Demand great and the Eagerness with which it has been Sought by some persons, running from Town to Town promis cuously and under Selling has not only been productive of much Confussion, but is one reason

why the Indians are desirous of an Abatement be-ing made in the goods as they think it can be done without Prejudice

Secondly That most of your Memorialists have lately been in the Cherokee Nation where they heard no complaints from the Indians of any of their people or of their goods; on the contrary it was the universal long of the Cherokees that they wish'd to be supplied alone from Carolina as the goods were better and according to their way of speaking the Traders Honester, nor can your Memorialists think if Kinnatehtah had not been at Augusta and spoken as he did on the Night of the Indians Arrival, there would have been any such Speech deliver-ered to your Honour of such Concern to your Memorialists and that it is a grievance, Experience has severely made us feel an Act pass-ed by the Province of South Carolina in 1762 restraining any persons from bringing Indians down amongst the Inhabitants, whereby we cannot invite the Indians to our Houses, a superiority the Gentlemen of Georgia have over us and do very much improve

Thirdly That the practice of giving presents to Indians with the Concurrence of your Honour

or any Deputy is Productive of many Evils and gives people of Ability or Intrigue a great Advantage over persons whose Interests will not allow them to do the same and thereby the Trade is not upon Equal footing.

Your Memorialists finding themselves restricted by the late regulations from carrying more then a certain quantity of Rum into the Nation, a regulation they acquiesi in with the greatest pleasure, the Indians will no Doubt repair to the settlements to purchase it, and your Memorialists may thereby be deprived of a considerable part of the Leather taken by the Indians [p 381] unless a Law of the Province be made or some Steps taken to prevent the Inhabitants selling Rum to them.

Your Memorialists are sorry to hear that the Name of Indian Traders has been in some degree a reproach: they are not sensible, that any of their Substitutes have so attrociously offended as to reflect upon their Employers and will not countenace or screen any one of them begging that a strict inquiry may be made into the Characters of all the Traders, and those turn'd out who may have offended, as the readiest means and one material Step towards wiping off that reproach.

Your Memorialists humbly beg your Honour to take the Premisses into Consideration and are with great respect

Your Honour's

Most obedient and most

humble Servants.

Edward Wilkinson

john Caldwell

Gouedey & Savage

C Taylor

Camp near Whitehall

May 21st 1767

Andrew St John & Co.

James Mayson

Endorsed Copy | Memorial of the Traders | from [p. 232] So Carolina to the | Cherokee Nation | In Mr Stuart's (No. 3) of the | 28th July 1767

To The Honourable John Stuart Esq, His Ma- [p.243]
jestys Agent for & Superintendant of In-
dian Affairs for the Southern District
of N America

The Memoriall of the Merchants and
Traders of the Province of Georgia
Trading from Augusta to the Creek
Nation

Humbly Sheweth

That whereas a Congress is now to be held with some of the Headmen and Warriors of the Upper and Lower Creeks your Memoriallists fully Sensible that the many disturbances that have happened in the Country of the Creek Indians, are Ultimately to be imputed to the want of a due Regulation in the Trade, see with pleasure the Steps you are taking to remedy this and other inconveniences & beg leave to suggest to you the difficulties they at present labour Under

That for these severall years past, a much greater Number of Traders have resorted to the Creek Nation than what formerly did or possibly can be supported by that Trade, and tho' it may be imagin'd that no body would go there, that did not find their account

in so doing, yet it is nevertheless true, that the number of Adventurers are daily increasing, while the prospect of Advantage becomes less & less. To explain this it is to be Observed.

1st That some years ago the Creek Country used to be supplied with a quantity of Goods proportion'd to what the Indians were able to purchase at the Tarif then Establish'd at which time something was to be made to recompence the inconveniences of living in an Indian Country.

2d That of late years from an Observation of the Advantages reaped formerly in that trade while carried on by a few, and since His Majesty's Proclamation laying open the trade to all persons the following inconveniencies have arisen viz a Number of new Traders have been sent into the Towns where there were already old ones, each of them carrying a quantity of goods equall to what they did, by which means the Indians a double supply in their Towns other new Traders finding no room in the Towns, have betaken themselves to the Woods and Settled themselves at Indian's Plantations in their Hunting Grounds, where they use every art to get the Skins from the Indian before he returns to his Town; if he passes there and comes home

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competition arises betwixt the old and New Trader for his Custom; the latter has recourse to underselling and being many of them men of no Character or property Stick at no arts to gain their point, & provided they can get Skins, will not consider what they cost, thereby raising disgust & disatisfaction amongst the Indians, & occasioning them to desire further deductions, as imagining themselves hitherto to have been imposed on

3d. That these additional Traders bring along with them a Number of Packhorsemen and Dependents mostly of bad Morals, & Licentious manners; who by setting bad Examples to the Indians, Stealing their Horses & committing many /Enormities have already been the Cause of and will probably endanger more difficulties with the Indians, and in the End; perhaps occation an open rupture. This is what the Indians themselves loudly complain of, and also add that their Country does not Afford a sufficient quantity of provision for Support of themselves & family with such an Additional number of white people as have lately come amongst them.

Your Memorialists therefore prays your

Honour to take this their Memorial into Con-
sideration, and apply such remedies as the
Evil requires which in humble opinion may be done

1stly By reviewing the old Tariff, and settling a New one on such an Equitable footing betwixt the Indian and Trader that the former may have the just Value of his Effects, & the latter a Moderate profit on his Goods, as a Recompence for the Labour he undergoes, & the various hardships & difficulties as well as dangers of a life led amongst Indians, under which price so fix'd no Trader ought to sell on any pretence whatsoever

2dly That as of late the quantity of Goods carried amongst the Indians has far exceeded the Consumpt. they have or what they can possibly purchase, and as these Goods are intrusted into the care of no property little acquaintance with business & many of them of bad Characters, who have sold them greatly under their value the ballance of Trade becomes Evidently against us, which must induce every man who has a Regard for his Interest to disengage himself from that Trade as soon as possible none will be left but such as having no property of their own, will be indifferent as to

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the future, so they can indulge their present desires and their principals when too late, will find out the Error they have been guilty of in Intrusting them with their Interest

Your Memorialists beg leave therefore to Submitt these their difficulties to yr Honour's Consideration; & no doubt the necessity of restricting the Number of Traders will be Evident & that each Trader should have such a Certain Number of Indians to Suply as will make it worth the While of a Man of Probity & Character to live amongst Indians

We are very respectfully
Sir Your most Obedient
Humble Servant

James McQuen	James Jackson
Theob. Perriman	John Francis Williams
John Sadson	Robert Mackay
George McKoy	George Whitefield
George Munro	Thos Graham
Nicholas Black	Thos Scott
Andrew McLean	Robert Anderson
	Siphrous Hobbs

Endorsed. Copy| Memorial of Traders| from Augusta to the| Creek Nation.| 2.| In Mr. Stuart's (No. 3) of the| 28th July 1767. [p. 306]

[f.289]

Tariff

or,

Rates which Goods are to be sold at, in the Country of the [illegible] Indians.

(Rates in Pounds of Indian dressed Leather)

Goods	Pounds of Indian dressed Leather	Goods	Pounds of Indian dressed Leather
Two Yards of Strouds, for	8	Brass Wire three Spans, for	1
One duffil Blanket	8	Brass Kettles } according to Size,	
One ditto, Shag-end	5	Tin ditto } according to Size,	
One white Shirt	3	Trading Guns	16
One Check ditto	3	Fine Gun Flints, Fifteen	1
Fringed Housings } according to		Common ditto, Twenty	1
Laced ditto } quality from 8 to	10	Hawks Bells, Ten	1
Caddice, one Piece	2	Gunpowder, 3-4ths of a pint	1
Ditto, best sort, one Piece	3	Bullets, Fifty	1
Dutch Garters, one Piece	1	Ear-bobs, one Pair	2
Quality Binding four Yards	1	Silk Bengals, large	4
Silk Ferret, three ditto	1	Ditto small	3
Indian Callicoes, one ditto	3	Fifteen Sea Buttons	1
Fine ditto	4	Striped Flannel, one Yard	2
Romal Handkerchiefs, one	2	Common Check, ditto	1
Saddles, according to Quality,		Fine ditto, ditto	2
Snaffle Bridles one	3	Garlix, ditto	1
Five Strands Barley-corn Beads	1	Ditto fine, ditto	2
Thirty Strands common ditto	1	Striped Cottons, ditto	2
Trading Scissars, one Pair	1	Gun Locks, one	6
Knives, two trading	1	Broad Hoes, one	3
Couteaus small, one	1	Hatchets, according to Size,	1 to 4
Ditto large, one	2	White Plains one and an half Yard	3
Trading Razors, one	1	Oznaburgs one Yard	1
Vermillion, one Ounce	1		

[f.290]

Endorsed Regulations
to be observed
In carrying on the Trade
with the
Indians,
In the Southern District
together with
A Tariff or Rates which
Goods are to be sold at

[3

In Mr Stuart's (No. 3) of the 28th
July 1767.]

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Gaspey Bay, 31st July 1767 [P. 307]

Sir,

I have had the Honor of receiving your Letter, with the Estimate for this years Survey of the Northern District, by which I find £182..10..0 Sterling, reduced of last Years Allowance; this unexpected Event has put me & the Gentlemen of the Party into the greatest Distress, as on the Credit of this, I have not only kept up the Party on its former Establishment, as well as an additional one in Conformity to my Letters to the Honorable Board of Trade, when the Survey of Cape Britain was begun, but also found Means contingently thereby to send Messrs Wright & Watts with a Party to winter on the Island of Anticosti, to survey, & make astronomical Observations for the ascertaining of its Longitude & Latitude, as well as the keeping of a meteorogical Journal; & Lieutenant John Pringle with a Party to Chaleur Bay for simular Purposes. Besides these Particulars, my Time in Louisburg last Winter has been taken up with surveying of several Rivers & inland Lakes by the Assistance of the Remainder of the Party & which could not sooner be compleated so as to insert in the Plan of the Island sent to the Board of Trade,

but which when the Duplicate of that Island can be sent Home will appear to be no incon-[prov]siderable Addition, but there still remains the Soundings & Naval Observations of a great Part of that Country to be finished, for which Service Mr Brown, a Deputy Surveyor, in a small Schoon-er, I was obliged to hire, stays behind. So that notwithstanding all Delays of Weather & un-avoidable Accidents no Business of that Kind (considering the Extent of its Fatigues, &c) could have been done with more Expedition.

I am so fully convinced that if my Lord Shelburne had been apprised of the State of this Service; the Economy I am under a Ne-cessity of using to apply the Funds allotted me to answer every little Contingency that daily, hour-ly occurs, the Fatigues the Party go thro'; & the moderate Allowance I am able to make the Gen-tlemen assisting, from my augmenting their Num-ber, for the greater Dispatch of Business as well as for incidental Charges; that I am certain, I should not have been forgot at this Time; es-pecially when I consider His Lordship as one of the first Movers & Patrons of this important Business.

I have enclosed the State of the Survey for last Year which will show what I have just

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mentioned as to Economy, & I do not doubt but that it will be regarded by His Lordship as a full Instance of my Care & Disinterestedness in the Disposal of this Part of the Public Money, which I have had the Honor to be intrusted with; & I hope his Lordship will not refuse me his Patronage in the next Estimate for this Service, that I may not be a Loser in what has been to me, hitherto of no Advantage but only the affording of a more conspicuous Opportunity of displaying my poor Talents for the Benefit of my Country & to indeavor to merit in the End the Approbation of his Lordship, as well as the other Noblemen who honored me with Protection for filling this Employment.

Mr. Edward Denny of the 59th Regiment who is voluntarily amusing himself with us & who will soon go by the Way of New York for England, will take with him Copies of all our Plans to the Time of his Departure for his Lordship; & will at the same Time inform his Lordship of our Proceedings, & I beg you will do me the Honor, both then & now to lay my Affairs before his Lordship to my best Advantage

I am / Sir / Your most obedient &

Most devoted humble Servt.

Samuel Holland

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I have the Pleasure to write that I am now joined by Messrs Wright & Watts from the Island of Anticosti, to which Place they went last August They have finished that Business entirely, according to their Instructions after encountering a Series of Hardships & Fatigues inconceivable to any, but those who know this Country, & which they atchieved with the Loss of only one Man, when from the Rigor of the Climate in Winter (which last Year was generally in these Parts excessive severe), & many other concurrent Difficulties resulting from a Barren, unhospitable Country, it is astonishing they were not all lost

Lauchlin Macleane Esqr

[p. 310] Endorsed Gaspey Bay 31st July 1767 | Mr. Holland | L M. | R. 5th Octr.

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[to Shelburne]

N:4/ Charles Town 22 August 1767 [illegible]

My Lord

Since I had the Honor of writing your Lordship of 28th Ultimate, I have received Advice from Governor Wright of Georgia, that some Straggling Parties of Creeks Indians lately infested the Inhabitants above Augusta, and Stole their Horses Hoggs & Cattle, the said Inhabitants to the Number of thirty on the 20th Ultimate Join'd in a Petition to the Governor praying Redress & Protection, but without waiting for an Answer a number of them armed went on the 26th July to a small Village of Creeks settled on Oconee River consisting of Eight or Ten Houses, which They plundered & afterwards burnt, very luckily all the Indians were out in the Woods hunting except one Man, who made his escape, upon receiving this Intelligence Governor Wright and I dispatched Talks to the Nation, with the Strongest Assurances of bringing the Offenders to Justice, who had acted contrary to Law & Solemn Treaties, at the same time complaining of the Insults & Robberies committed upon the Back Inhabitants by their Young People, and acquainting them that it would not be possible to hinder our People from resenting

such Injuries & defending their Properties.

The Headman of the Village which was burnt has also sent off a Message to His Nation to prevent any Misrepresentation of this Affair which he Attributes to the Depredations of their Young People rather than to the bad Intentions of the White people.

Governor Wright is determined to prosecute the Offenders & to make some Compensation for his Loss to the Headman of the Village.

From the Steps which have been taken, as no Blood has been spilt I Hope this affair will [p.332] not be attended | with any bad Consequences

I have the Honor of being with the utmost Respect My Lord

Your Lordships

Most Obedient &

Most Humble Servant

John Stuart

[p.332] Endorsed Charles Town, So Carolina | 22d Augt 1767. | Mr Stuart, Superintendant. | (No. 4) | R 26th Octr

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[to Shelburne]

No. 5/ Charlestown 3 October 1767. [p. 393]

My Lord

I am honoured with your Lordships Letter of 19th February, by which I am informed of His Majestys displeasure that the Governor of West Florida had taken upon him without waiting for Instructions or even Answers to his Letters to Resolve on a War against the Creeks.

The First Intelligence I had of Governor Johnstone's determination to Declare War with the Creeks, was in General Gage's Letter of 14th December covering Copy of Governor Johnstone's Letter to Brigadier Tayler, proposing to build certain Blockhouses, and immediately afterwards to Commence Hostilities, which Resolution had never been communicated to me either by the Governor or Brigadier. But I had the honour of acquainting the Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantations, in my Letter of 0d December, that satisfaction had been given for the Murder of ye English Traders Goodwin & Davies, by putting the Leader of the Party who committed it, to Death, which Intelligence was afterwards Confirmed.

In obedience to His Majestys Commands I lost no Time in Writing to the Respective Governors upon the Subject of your Lordship's Letter,

who with me are of Opinion that the Satisfac-
tion given by the Creeks, the Submissive Mes
sages sent by a Deputation of their Headmen
to Governor Johnstone; and the late Arrangements
at Augusta, leave nothing more to be done. It
remains now to enforce Obedience to the general
Regulations agreed upon and to reduce the Tra-
ders to Order as much as the present situation
of Trade will admitt of. for which purpose Lord
Charles Montagu, Governor Wright, & Lieutenant
[p.334] Governor | Browne have assured me of their most
Cordial Assistance and the Commander in Chief
& Brigadier Haldemand have issued the neces-
sary Orders to all the Posts, and if all the
Governors will conform to the Mode of grant
ing Licences pointed out in His Majestys
Proclamation my Endeavors to restrain the
Traders and other loose irregular people will
be thereby facilitated.

I had the Honor of acquainting Your
Lordship in my Letter of 22d August that a small
Creek Village on Oecone River had been burnt
by some of the Back Inhabitants of Georgia;
and of the Steps pursued in Consequence of
said information by Governor Wright & me. Since
which said Governor has Communicated to me

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the disagreeable news of Nine Inhabitants of East Florida being murdered by the Creek Indians of the Village of Allatchaway about 80 Miles West from Saint Augustine for the Particulars I begg Leave to referr Your Lordship to the inclosed Copies of Affedavits upon that Subject.

The Allatchaway Indians are Notorious Horse thieves, they are Considered by their Nation as Out Laws as they live three Hundred Miles distant from it; and at Augusta the Chiefs desired that none of the detatched Villages should be allowed Trade which would force them to rejoin their Nation for in their present Situation they cannot be answerable for their Conduct. Some of the Allatchaway Indians were detected a Few Months ago Stealing a number of Officers Hoorses from the Neighbourhood of Saint Augustine, and the Above mentioned Murder is said to be committed in Revenge of Old George Mills having some time ago severely Whipt Two of them who had attempted to steal his Horses, The murder was perpetrated the 19th. Ultimate, of which I have given Information to the Commander in Chief & Governors. [p.325]

I set out Tomorrow for Georgia as the

Time appointed by the Creeks to run the Boundary Line of that Province is rather elapsed I shall consult with Governor Wright on the Steps to be pursued in the present situation of Affairs, which becomes the more Necessary as it is Reported that the Commissary for the Creek Nation died on his Journey thither with our Dispatches.

The Late Accident in East Florida may possibly prevent Governor Grant's proposed Meeting with the Lower Creeks, but should it take place as His Excellency does not propose to Transact any Bussiness with them, my presence there will not be necessary.

I have the Honor of being with the utmost Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most Obedient &

Most Humble servant

John Stuart

[p.336] Endorsed. Charles-Town So. Carolina | 3d Octr. 1767 | Mr. Stuart, Superintendant. | (No. 5) | Rd. 18th Novr.

South Carolina [f. 327]

Personally appeared before me John Stuart Esqr. Superintendant of Indian Affairs & Justice of the Peace Joseph Muckenfuss and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists maketh Oath that on the 17 day of September last he was Employed & set out with the Mail from Savanna in Georgia for Saint Augustine in East Florida with which he proceeded to Satille River which place he reached on Sat:urday the 20 of said Month at the Store of James Lamon where the said James Lamon informed him that one George Mills had been at His House that Morning & brought Account that the day before being Friday the 19th. as the said George Mills was driving some Cattle across a Run of Water near the House of Jere:miah Hyly in Company with said Hyly Benjamin Baker & one Cummins the last mentioned three Men were fired upon & Killed upon the Spot, That George Mills made his Es:cape & Rode towards the House of Jeremiah Hyly, where he saw Five Indians Killing Two Women, Three Children & Old Mr. Mills his own Father upon which he rode away that the House where said Murder was Perpetrated is

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in East Florida on Saint Marys River Fifteen Miles above the Fordy [should be Ferry] That the said George Mills knew the Indians who Committed said Murther to be Creek Indians belonging to the Village of Allachaway who to the Number of Fifteen had Hunted some Time in the Neighbourhood. The Deponent on Monday the 22d of said Month proceeded on his Journey to Saint Augustine & [p 328] reached the Ferry of Saint Marys| River the same Night where he found no Boat and supposes the House on the other Side was deserted as No-body answered when he called. That he remain-ed there that Night & not being able to Cross the River returned to Savannah with the Mail and further the deponent saith not.—

Sworn before me

Charlestown 1st October 1767

signed John Stuart Superintendt & J.P.

[p 330] Endorsed. Affedavit| Joseph Muckenfuss| South Carolina| In Mr Stuart's (No. 5) of | the 3d Octr 1767.

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Georgia [p.331]

Before me James Whitefield one of His Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the Peace for the Town of Savannah & Parish of Christ Church in the Province aforesaid, Personally appeared Joseph Muckenfuss of the said Town & Province Post Man, who being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Allmighty God maketh Oath & saith that he was told at Satille River that Nine Whites were Lately Killed 15 Miles above the Ferry on Saint Marys side East Florida by the Creek Indians, and the Settlements thereabouts were deserted & alarmed thereat & this deponent further saith the Ferry on Saint Marys was thereby Broke up which disabled him from proceeding to saint Augustine with the Mail and that he this Deponent travelled Six Miles above & below the said Ferry in order to procure a Passage over but the Settlers as aforesaid were all Absconded & this Deponent saith that the Names of the Persons Killed were (as he was informed by James Lamon Keeper of Satille Ferry) Old Mills & his Daughter, Jerry Mills's Wife & three Children, one Cummins & Benjamin Baker and further this Deponent saith not.

Sworn this 25 day of Septem.r 1767 before me. (signed) Ja.s Whitefield } Sd. Joseph Muckenfuss

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[p.334] Endorsed Affedavit | Joseph Muckenfuss | Georgia |
25 Sepr 1767 | In Mr Stuart's (No. 5) of | the 3d Octr 1767

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[... Sept. 6. 1765]

Copy [p. 235]

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commis-sioners for Trade & Plantations

May it please Your Lordships

Having been informed that your Lord-ships have now under Consideration the Methods proper for regulating the Indian Trade in North America, We the Subscribers, Merchants Trading to Canada, being deeply Interested in the Pros-perity thereof, humbly beg leave to offer it as our Opinion, that a proper Person appointed to Preside over the Civil Department at Michi-limakinac & Detroit would be of great Service to the Colony of Canada in particular, & to North America in general, as Military Offi-cers however well meaning, are so often remov-ed by Rotation of Duty as not to have it in their Power to make themselves acquainted with the Commercial Interest of the Indian Nations, nor will the nature of their Duty suf-fer them to enter into such measures, as may prove effectually conducive to the good of those who have connections with them.

Should your Lordships think of ap-pointing such an Officer, We humbly beg leave to Sollicit in favour of Mr Simon Mackenzie,

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whose extensive knowledge of the Indian Trade and his great loss thereby on the breaking out of the late War with the Savages make him not only a fit Person for such an Employ, but also a proper object for your Lordships favour.

[Verso] **Endorsed** Copy left by M.r Mackensie / of his own / Mem.l to the Board of trade / to be appointed / Su-perentendant of trade / at Michilimakinac / &c

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